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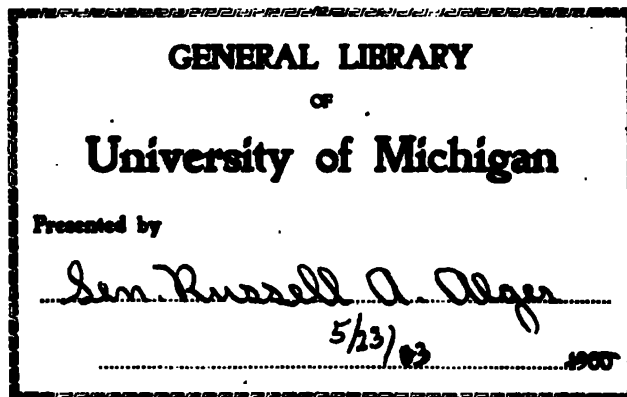
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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

WAR DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

REPORT OF THE
PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.
IN TWO PARTS.
PART 2.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1901.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

VOLUME I. Parts 1-10.—Report of the Secretary of War and all other reports except those of the Chief of Engineers and the Chief of Ordnance.

VOLUME II. Parts 1-5 and Supplement.—Report of the Chief of Engineers.

VOLUME III. Report of the Chief of Ordnance.

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APPENDIX C.

MINUTES OF PROVINCIAL MEETINGS AND INTERVIEWS.

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UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

Public session.

BACOLOR, PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA,
February 13, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Moses, and the president.

Pursuant to its purpose to extend the provisions of the Provincial Government Act to those provinces of the Philippine Islands considered sufficiently pacified for civil administration, and in compliance with notice previously given to the different municipalities of the province, the Commission met to-day with representatives of the province of Pampanga, for the purpose of organizing a provincial government for that province. The convention was called to order by the president at 9.30 a. m., and the secretary directed to call the roll of the pueblos. The province was represented as follows:

Pueblo de Angeles:	
Alcalde	D. Florentino Pamintuan.
Pueblo de Arayat:	
Sindico	D. Justino Sevilla.
Concejales	D. Leon A. Santos.
	D. Casimiro Medina.
	D. Tomas Medina.
	D. Antonio Velasquez.
	D. Eugenio Amurao.
Pueblo de Bacolor:	
Alcalde	D. Ceferino Joven.
Teniente alcalde	D. Estanislao Santos.
Concejales	D. Pedro de Jesus.
	D. Jose L. Leon.
	D. Pedro Liongson.
	D. Cecilio Lacsamana.
	D. Emiliano Joven.
	D. Pedro Malix.
	D. Macario Sapmo.
	D. Amado Gutierrez.
Pueblo de Betis:	
Alcalde	D. Lorenzo Pecson.
Pueblo de Floridablanca:	
Alcalde	D. Geronimo Dino.
Secretario	D. Andres Ramirez.
Juez de paz	D. Leon Gutierrez.
Pueblo de Guagua:	
Alcalde	D. Martin Gonzales.
Concejales	D. Exequiel Valdez.
	D. Vicente Tuason.
Pueblo de Lubao:	
Alcalde	D. Segundo Velasco.
Sindico	D. Jose Salgado.
Concejales	D. Antonio Duyao.
	D. Guillermo Turia.
Pueblo de Mabalacat:	
Teniente alcalde	D. Manuel de la Cruz.
Concejales	D. Leoncio Castro.
	D. Francisco Soto.

Pueblo de Macabebe:	
Alcalde	D. Mariano Enriquez.
Concejales	D. Mariano Sabado.
Pueblo de Magalang:	
Alcalde	D. Daniel Lacson.
Secretario	D. Juan Cosio.
Concejales	D. Julian Macapinlac.
	D. Juan de los Santos.
	D. Cipriano Vega.
	D. Anacleto Punla.
Pueblo de Mexico:	
Alcalde	D. Antonio Panlillo.
Sindico	D. Mariano Cunanan.
Pueblo de Porac:	
Alcalde	D. Vicente Toledo.
Sindico	D. Jose Leon.
Concejal	D. Mateo Alison.
Pueblo de San Fernando:	
Concejal	D. Mariano Torres.
Pueblo de San Simon:	
Alcalde	D. Macrio de los Santos.
Pueblo de Santa Ana:	
Alcalde	D. Antonio Dizon.
Teniente alcalde	D. Antonio Gambao.
Pueblo de Santa Rita:	
Alcalde	D. Juan Sazon.
Tesorero	D. Ariston Macalalac.
Juez de paz	D. Norberto de Miranda.
Pueblo de Saxmoan:	
Alcalde	D. Segundo Mercado.
Sindico	D. Monico Mercado.

The pueblos Candaba, Santo Tomas, Apalit, San Luis, and San Miguel were not represented.

The president then addressed the convention and, after congratulating the province upon having so many intelligent and educated men who were willing to take part in the government of the municipalities, stated that the object of the Commission in coming to Bacolor was the establishment of provincial government for the province of Pampanga. To do this, two steps were necessary: First, to pass a law applying the general provincial law already passed to the province; and, second, the appointment of officers who were to conduct the provincial government. The three steps in the establishment of popular civil government in the islands were pointed out, i. e., the establishment of the municipalities, the establishment of the provincial governments, and the establishment of the central civil government. Attention was called to the Municipal Code lately adopted, which, by force of its own terms, becomes applicable on the 1st of April to every town organized under General Orders, No. 40. This code does not change the general principles of organization, but is more elaborate, and provides a different system of taxation. It requires no new election until next year.

The president then stated the functions which it was the intention of the Commission to apportion to the various governments. The municipalities were to be entirely self-governing, electing all their officers. As to the provincial government, it was to be employed for two purposes: First, the collection of taxes through a provincial treasurer, and, second, for internal improvements. It would also have a function in the supervision of the police of the province, and of the conduct of the municipalities. The provincial treasurer is the tax collector for the municipality, for the province, and for the central government. The Municipal Code provides for an ad valorem land

tax, based upon the value of the land. The maximum tax which can be levied is one-half of 1 per cent. The municipality, however, is required to apply an amount equal to one-half this maximum to education. Under the provincial government the maximum tax allowed is three-eighths of 1 per cent. At least one-third of the amount of such maximum tax must be applied to the construction of roads. Upon the application of the land tax it is expected to abolish nearly all the internal-revenue taxes. The land tax, however, does not become effective until March, 1902, owing to the fact that landowners have been unable to cultivate their property because of the war. Until the land tax is applied, the internal-revenue tax will be continued, one-half of the collections to be applied to the pueblos where collected, one-fourth to the provincial government, and the other one-fourth to the central government, after defraying the cost of collection.

The provincial government consists of five officers, governor, secretary, treasurer, supervisor, and fiscal. The governor is the chief executive and has control of the police of the province. He may take the police of one town to use in another in an emergency. He is required to visit all the municipalities in the province every six months, and is charged with the duty of receiving complaints as to the conduct of the municipalities. He is the executive officer of the court of first instance.

The provincial secretary is what his name implies. The provincial treasurer collects all the taxes and distributes them to the municipalities, to the provincial treasury, and, if there be a central government, to the central treasury. He does not take the tax out of the pueblos, but when collected leaves in the town the portion to which it is entitled. He is required to give a bond equal to the largest amount of money which he is likely to have on hand at any one time. The provincial supervisor has charge of the roads, bridges, and the internal improvements of the province, and must be a civil engineer and surveyor. The provincial fiscal is charged with the duty of prosecuting all crimes in the province, and is also charged with giving legal advice to every municipality upon request. When the interest of the province and that of a municipality conflicts, the latter must secure its own lawyer.

The governing body is composed of the provincial governor, the provincial treasurer, and the provincial supervisor. The provincial secretary is the secretary of this board. This board levies all taxes, orders improvements on the recommendation of the supervisor, and exercises generally the limited government of the province.

The governor is to be elected by the councilors of the province, but the election is not to take place until next February. The offices of the provincial secretary, provincial treasurer, and provincial supervisor are to be filled by appointment of the commission. After March 1, 1902, however, these positions will be filled under the civil-service law. The provincial fiscal is to be appointed without reference to the civil-service act.

The bill now to be considered, and upon which the comment of the public is invited, is one which makes the general provincial law just explained applicable to the province of Pampanga.

No salaries are fixed by the general provincial law, as it was believed these should vary according to the size and resources of the province.

As to section 4 of the proposed bill, it provides for the appointment of an engineer or engineers for the provinces of Pampanga and Tarlac to act in conjunction with the Manila and Dagupan Railway, looking

to preventing the disastrous floods which result from the overflow of the Rio Grande de Pampanga and the river Tarlac. The Commission has received petitions with reference to these floods, but such investigations as it has made lead to the belief that it will be necessary to make very expensive improvements in order to obviate the trouble.

The president further stated that it was probable that, until the land tax was applied, the province would not produce sufficient revenue to pay the expense of the provincial government, and that the central treasury would have to make up the deficit. This would call upon the provincial government for great economy in expenditure, which it was hoped it would exercise.

The bill was then read for a third time in Spanish by the secretary, and comment by the public, either upon the provincial bill or upon the bill applying such law to the province, was earnestly invited.

Señor Ceferino Joven, presidente of Bacolor, asked whether the general provincial law could be amended at this time. He was told that this could be done by amending the proposed bill, making inapplicable to Pampanga objectionable features of the provincial law. He thought section 4 of the provincial law should provide for certifying to the Commission three candidates for governor instead of one as provided. This would give greater latitude of choice to the Commission. It was pointed out to him that where the people select one man that means an election by them, whereas should they select three the election would be left to the Commission. It was the idea of the speaker that the Commission could of its own motion reject any person elected by the municipalities. It being explained to him that the Commission could not do this, that it could only decline to confirm the election where the party was legally disqualified or disloyal, the proposed amendment was withdrawn.

Being asked as to what salaries should be paid, Señor Joven thought the governor should get \$3,300 Mexican per annum. Señor Florentine Pamintuan, alcalde of Angeles, thought the governor should receive \$5,000 Mexican per annum, basing this on the present increased cost of living and the expense incident to maintaining the office with proper dignity. He was asked if he did not consider the honor of the office some compensation, and was told that in the United States the governors frequently received less than their subordinates. It was explained also that at this time, when the revenues of the province were necessarily limited, the salaries should be kept as low as possible. When the land tax was put in operation and conditions bettered, salaries might be raised. Both speakers expressed themselves as entirely willing to abide by the decision of the Commission.

General Grant suggested an amendment to section 4, so as to include the Bamban River as one of the rivers, the question of whose overflow should be examined by the engineers. The amendment was accepted.

General Grant also complimented highly the intelligence and fidelity of the gentlemen present, stating that he had always found their recommendations sound.

Señor Monico Mercado, sindico of Saxmoan, suggested that section 14 of the provincial law be changed so as to permit the provincial board of Pampanga to raise funds for necessary public improvements by the issue of bonds. He pointed out that provincial buildings would be immediately necessary, while there were no funds to build them. He believed the bonds could be placed among the people of the province. It was pointed out that the islands were still under

military government, and that the Commission hesitated at this time to enter upon a policy of borrowing money. It was suggested that the better plan would probably be to borrow money from the central government, with an agreement to pay when the taxes increased. The system of issuing local bonds in the States has not been a very successful one. The plan suggested satisfied the speaker.

He inquired as to the right of the province to cut down government timber for schools, etc. He was told that this permission would be granted on application to the forestry bureau; if not, the Commission would grant it.

Señor Mariano Torres, concejal of San Fernando, inquired whether lands which were left fallow because the owners did not have money to cultivate them, as well as lands geologically barren, would be subject to the land tax. He was told they would. It was pointed out, however, that lands which, by reason of the war had not harvested a crop by March, 1902, when the land tax became effective, would be given a year's extension, while lands which were geologically barren would be worth nothing, and consequently would pay little or no tax; that a land tax would be an incentive to cultivation, and if the owner did not have the money he could sell to those who had, or sell a portion and cultivate the remainder. The president stated that it was the intention of the government to recommend the inauguration of a system of land banks, which would enable the people to borrow sufficient money to cultivate their lands. The speaker thought this a good idea.

He inquired concerning the appropriation made by the Commission for building roads, and asked whether it could be made available in Pampanga. He was told that this was entirely in the hands of the military governor, and that application should be made to him through General Grant, the military commander of the district.

Señor Pedro Liongson, concejal of Bacolor, suggested that section 12 of the general provincial bill, providing that the provincial board should consist of the provincial governor, treasurer, and supervisor, be changed to include five more members to be selected by the councilors of the municipalities. He did not believe the board as constituted would have a sufficient local knowledge of the conditions in the province. It was pointed out to him that the governor was elected by the municipalities, and that they would be interested in keeping him advised of their needs; and, furthermore, that he was required to visit the pueblos of the province once every six months.

The board, being an administrative one, was likely to meet every day, which would be impossible if increased as suggested, without incurring great expense. The speaker said it was not his intention that these five additional members should receive pay. He was told that in that event their services would be valueless. The president suggested that in lieu of the proposition of the speaker an amendment be made providing for a quarterly meeting of all the presidentes of the province at the capital, to pass such resolutions and make such petitions to the provincial board as they might desire. The speaker said he would be satisfied with this, if his suggestion could not be accepted.

He thought the governor should receive \$3,600, Mexican, per year.

Señor Pedro Layon, citizen of Bacolor, thought provision should be made in the provincial law for an officer charged with looking after the sanitary conditions of the province. He was told that in the municipal code provision was made for the hygiene of the pueblo through the municipal council and its ordinances. He was told that

it was the intention of the Commission to pass a general law creating a department of public health under the general government.

The Commission then adjourned until 2.30 p. m.

Afternoon session.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 2.30. There being no further public discussion, the Commission adjourned until 3.30 to consider the amendments proposed and the question of appointments to the provincial offices. Upon reassembling, the following amendments were proposed by the president to the bill:

Insert after word "year," last word in second line of section 2, the words "money of the United States."

Insert after words "provincial governor" the words and figures "one thousand six hundred dollars (\$1,600)."

After "provincial secretary," "one thousand dollars (\$1,000)."

After "provincial treasurer," the words and figures "two thousand four hundred dollars (\$2,400)."

After "provincial supervisor," the words and figures "one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800)."

After "provincial fiscal," the words and figures "one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,350)."

Insert as amount of bond in section 3 "ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)."

Amend section 3 by adding at the end thereof the following:

If upon the request of the commission the military governor shall detail any military officer to fill a provincial office, no bond shall be required of him and no salary shall be paid him until after July 1, 1901.

Amend section 4 by adding in the eighth line, after the words "Tarlac River," the words "the Bamnan River."

Insert as section 5 of the bill the following:

SEC. 5. The president; or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province shall meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October to consider improvements needed in the province and for the provincial government, and to make recommendations to the provincial board. The convention shall be called together by the provincial secretary and shall elect a chairman for each quarter's session. The provincial secretary shall act as secretary of the convention and shall certify its recommendations to the provincial board.

Sections 5 and 6 are renumbered, being 6 and 7, respectively.

In explanation of the salaries proposed, the president discussed at some length the duties of the respective provincial officers. It was pointed out that the position of provincial treasurer was the most important of the province, as it was his duty to collect the taxes for the municipalities, for the province, and for the central government, and have general supervision over the matter of land assessment. A bond was also required of him, which would likely have to be increased, possibly to \$30,000 or \$40,000. The provincial supervisor was required to be a civil engineer and surveyor, and his salary should consequently be more than the others, but less than that of the treasurer. The amendment to section 3 was proposed, so that if a military officer was detailed to any position he would draw no salary from the provincial government during such detail, nor would any bond be required of him, military discipline in such cases having been found sufficient. As to the provincial secretary, he was allowed fees for copies of records in addition to his salary.

The amendments proposed were adopted.

The question then being upon the passage of the bill as amended, the secretary was directed to call the roll. The bill was passed by the unanimous vote of the commissioners present.

The president then announced the following-named persons as the appointees of the Commission for the various provincial offices: Ceferrino Joven, provincial governor; Mariano Cunanan, provincial secretary; William M. Goodale, provincial treasurer; Lawrence P. Butler, provincial supervisor; Juan Garcia, provincial fiscal.

The president stated that in order to complete the organization of the province it would be necessary for these officials to take the oath of office and receive their commissions in Manila, and they were requested to appear before the Commission on February 21, at 10 a. m., for that purpose.

Before the adjournment of the session, General Grant addressed the Commission and the assembly. He referred to his long residence in the province and the satisfaction it had afforded him to have Pampanga selected as the first province to receive provincial government. He assured the people of his continued interest in their welfare, and thanked them for the kindness they had invariably extended him and the cooperation which they had lent in the work of pacification.

The president of the commission also expressed his gratitude to the people for the warmth of the reception accorded the Commission in the province of Pampanga. He said that the Commission would regard this day and this visit as an event as important and historical in the lives of its members as he trusted it might be in the lives of the citizens of Pampanga.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN,
Dagupan, February 15, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order at 9.30 a. m., and the president and members of the commission introduced to the public by Gen. J. H. Smith, military officer in command of the district. Señor Toribio Jovellanes, alcalde of Dagupan, responded, expressing his pleasure and appreciation at having the Commission with them, and that they hoped through the government to be established to secure what they had always desired, to wit, peace and progress.

The president explained briefly the sources from which the Commission derived its authority, and its particular purposes with regard to the province of Pangasinan. The roll was then called of the pueblos of the province by the secretary. The province was represented as follows:

Pueblo de Malasiqui:

Presidente local	D. Fabian Montemayor.
Tesorero	D. Federico Macarana.
Concejales	D. Vicente Camacho.
	D. Augustin Montemayor.
	D. Ruperto Velasco.

Pueblo de Malasiqui—Continued.

Concejales	D. Jose Sison.
	D. Hilario Mamaril.
	D. Domingo Masiglac.
	D. Miguel Alvereda.
	D. Pedro Perez.
	D. Pedro Maraig.
Pueblo de Villanueva:	
Presidente local	D. Domingo Gelasio.
Concejales	D. Toribio Maling.
	D. Leon Masino.
	D. Maximo Salamero.
	D. Cosme Valdes.
	D. Mariano Latorre.
	D. Domingo Sebastian.
	D. Roque Agdoma.
Maestro de Escuela	D. Mamerto Eamos.
Pueblo de Lingayen:	
Presidente local	D. Catalino Palisoc.
Concejales	D. Lope Silos.
	D. Cesario Magsano.
	D. Urbano de Guzman.
	D. Francisco Estrada.
	D. Sisenando Jimenez.
	D. Alvaro Viray.
	D. Alejandro Reyes.
Pueblo de San Isidro:	
Vice-presidente	D. Gregorio Estrada.
Tesorero	D. Jose Paras.
Sindico	D. Benedicto Rico.
	D. Feliciano Avalos.
	D. Gregorio Velasco.
	D. Domingo Zacarias.
	D. Domingo Ferrer.
	D. Mariano Estrada.
	D. Gil Sevidal.
Secretario	D. Francisco Rosario.
Pueblo de Sual:	
Presidente local	D. Mariano Tactaquin.
Sindico	D. Jose Ramoran.
Secretario	D. Venancio Padilla.
Concejales	D. Sixto Alabayani.
	D. Antonio Perez.
	D. Zacarias Verzosa.
	D. Pedro Veloso.
	D. Pio Estrada.
	D. Emeterio Fernandez.
Pueblo de Salasa:	
Presidente local	D. Adriano Abad.
Vecinos principales	D. Norberto Espino.
	D. Cirilo Espino.
	D. Antonio de Mesa.
	D. Benigno Munda.
	D. Cayetano Munoz.
Secretario	D. Vicente Guevara.
Cabezas de barangay	D. Buenaventura de la Vega.
	D. Domingo Bugayon.
	D. Felisardo Cubangon.
	D. Juan Rosario.
	D. Vicente Rosario.
	D. Gregorio Frias.
	D. Pedro Galicia.
	D. Vicente Samson.
	D. Salvador Cayabyab.
	D. Florentino Verzosa.
	D. Melchor de Guzman.
	D. Pedro Gagampun.
	D. Aquilino Sanchez.

Pueblo de Salasa—Continued.

Cabezas de barangay	D. Joaquin Padlan.
	D. Pelagio Alano.
	D. Filomeno Tamondon.
	D. Domingo Sanchez.
	D. Vicente Rosales.
	D. Vicente Claudio.
	D. Tomas Baulatao.
	D. Felisardo Prado.
	D. Eugenio Doria.
	D. Francisco Ferrer.
	D. Vicente Castro.
	D. Jose Posada.
	D. Domingo Erguisa.
	D. Atanasio Austria.
	D. Vicente Bautista.
	D. Juan Frias.
	D. Julianio Erguisa.
	D. Gregorio Valdes.
	D. Tomas Sarmiento.
	D. Benito Benitez.
	D. Lauro Soriano.
	D. Aquilino Banaag.
	D. Pastor Ferrer.
	D. Fausto Ballejos.
	D. Inocencio Valdes.
	D. Pedro Bandong.
	D. Domingo Posada.
	D. Ruperto Padlan.
	D. Tomas Ferrer.
Pueblo de Bayambang:	
Presidente local	D. Laureano Roldan.
Vice-presidente	D. Dimas de Guzman.
Concejales	D. Bernardo Galson.
	D. Cosme Junio.
	D. Flaviano Bautista.
	D. Fabian Iglesias.
	D. Francisco Iglesias.
	D. Agapito Pagsulingan.
	D. Joaquin Valdes.
	D. Vivencio Gloria.
	D. Andres Gutierrez.
Vecinos principales	D. Fernando Sison.
	D. Juan Fajardo.
	D. Felipe Yamo.
	D. Mateo Manasag.
Pueblo de Binmalay:	
Presidente local	D. Leocadio de Guzman.
Vice-presidente	D. Florentino Soriano.
Secretario	D. Saturnino Zarate.
Concejales	D. Quirino Fernandes.
	D. Marcelo Manauis.
	D. Miguel Doria.
	D. Anselmo Ramos.
	D. Pastor Estrella.
	D. Sabino Perez.
	D. Juan Garcia.
	D. Roberto Rosario.
	D. Reymundo Flores.
Pueblo de Dagupan:	
Alcalde	D. Toribio Jovellanos.
Teniente alcalde	D. Fabian Villamil.
Sindico	D. Juan Villamil.
Tesorero	D. Sinforoso Zarate.
Secretario	D. Macario Legaspi.
Concejales	D. Mariano Nable.
	D. Macario Fabila.
	D. Juan Galvan.

Pueblo de Dagupan—Continued.

Concejales	D. Domingo Fernan.
	D. Mariano Laurel.
	D. Modesto Cotia.
	D. Teodoro Villamil.
	D. Antonio Fernandez.
	D. Eulalio Reyes.
Pueblo de Calasiao:	
Alcalde	D. Andres Domagas.
Teniente alcalde	D. Vicente Gutierrez.
Sindico	D. Florentino C emente.
Tesorero	D. Juan Estrada.
Secretario	D. Augustin Ruiz.
Concejales	D. Victoriano Guevara.
	D. Aureliano Domages.
	D. Juan Aolencia.
	D. Ariston Gabriela.
	D. Isidro Ruiz.
	D. Vicente Corpus.
Del Partido Federal	D. Joaquin Forteza.
	D. Mariano Jovellanos.
	D. Attanasio Jovellanos.
	D. Hugo Estrada.
	D. Jose Domagas.
	D. Catalino Estrada.
Pueblo de San Carlos:	
Presidente	D. Macario Posada.
Vice-presidente	D. Domingo Magalit.
Pueblo de Aguilar	
Presidente local	D. Antonio de Guzman.
Vice-presidente	D. Saturnino Salatan.
Concejales	D. Marcelino Samuco.
	D. Esteban Gutierrez.
	D. Catalino Fernandez.
	D. Domingo Ripalda.
	D. Anastacio Arrieta.
	D. Reymundo Pantaleon.
Pueblo de Mangatarem:	
Vice-presidente local	D. Jose Balenzuela.
Concejales	D. Lorenzo Venanilla.
	D. Jose Soriano.
	D. Cipriano Jazmin.
	D. Tranquilino Gonzales.
	D. Pablo Cruz.
	D. Juan Artatis.
	D. Alberto Soriano.
	D. Vincente Banaga.
	D. Juan Bautista.
	D. Francisco Garcia.
	D. Custodio Piemental.
	D. Pablo Prado.
	D. Tomas Aquino.
	D. Jose Agtalar Cleto.
	D. Jose Mariveles.
	D. Joaquin Gutierrez.
	D. Apolinario Acoeta.
Vecinos principales	D. Antonio Ventanilla.
	D. Cecilio Sebastian.
	D. Marinao Sebastian.
	D. Melchor Sebastian.
	D. Antonio Velasquez Macam.
Pueblo de Urbiztondo:	
Presidente local	D. Fructuoso Distro.
Concejales	D. Julian Manso.
	D. Domingo de Vera.
	D. Mariano Macarag.
	D. Eugenio Gutierrez.
	D. Antonio Gamacho.

Pueblo de Urbiztondo—Continued.

Concejales	D. Gaspar Layaso.
	D. Enrico Velasquez.
	D. Melchor Calugay.
	D. Engenio Soriano.
	D. Martin Palisoc.
	D. Higido Frias.
	D. Juan Escanio.
	D. Hermenegildo Baisic.
	D. Sebastian Estrada.
	D. Dionisio Ferrer.
	D. Tranquilino Baluncatin.
	D. Domingo Salomon.
Pueblo de Bautista:	
Presidente local	D. Ramon Reynado.
Secretario	D. Agustin Velasquez.
Concejal	D. Sixto de Peralta.
Presidente del P. Federal	D. Honorio Acosta.
Vocales	D. Honorato Carongay.
	D. Marciano Fajardo.
Pueblo de Alcala:	
Presidente local	D. Clemente Castaneda.
Concejal	D. Emigdio Espiritu.
Vecinos principales	D. Pedro Espiritu.
	D. Cocorro Reyes.
Pueblo de Mangaldan:	
Presidente local	D. Vincente Magno.
Concejales	D. Gabriel Sarcilla.
	D. Quirico Laluan.
	D. Geronimo Fernandez.
	D. Milano Costes.
	D. Tomas Sabala.
Pueblo de San Jacinto:	
Presidente local	D. Simon Pasana.
Concejales	D. Naario Soriano.
	D. Conrado de Guzman.
	D. Mariano Mangono.
	D. Domingo Barroso.
	D. Rosendo Soriano.
	D. Jose Mangono.
	D. Miguel Castro.
	D. Edilberto Bautista.
	D. Pedro Bautista.
	D. Simon Caliatan.
	D. Mamerto Austria.
	D. Pablo Tiong.
	D. Vicente Carino.
	D. Agustin Bersilio.
	D. Santiago Magno.
	D. Pedro Valdes.
	D. Manuel Garcia.
	D. Ignacio Santa Maria.
	D. Silverio Tambauan.
	D. Domingo Garcia.
	D. Vicente Reyes.
	D. Jacinto de Aquino.
	D. Mariano Ordon.
Pueblo de Binalonan:	
Presidente local	D. Silvestre Malong.
Cabezas de barangay	D. Alejandro R. Mendoza.
	D. Ruperto Costes.
	D. Marcelino Neusca.
	D. Crispulo Esqueja.
	D. Higinio Verseles.
	D. Ramon Guico.
	D. Angelo Ganson.
	D. Juan Guico.
	D. Cornelio Sarceda.

Pueblo de Binalonan—Continued.

Cabezas de barangay	D. Eusebio Vinluan.
	D. Jose Gomez.
	D. Joaquin Caspellan.
	D. Julian Natividad.
	D. Leandro Sandoval.
	D. Pedro Sandoval.
	D. Domingo Fajardo.
	D. Gregorio Macarag.
	D. Juan J. Moran.
	D. Anselmo Gomez.
	D. Baldomero Alvear.
	D. Marcial Ventura.
	D. Pastor Sison.
	D. Antonio Palisco.
	D. Epifanio Quintos.
Pueblo de Asingan:	
Presidente	D. Leandro Soloria.
Concejales	D. Sixto Abalan.
	D. Domingo Dizon.
	D. Jose Fernandez.
	D. Aureo Zaragosa.
	D. Gregorio Benito.
	D. Celestino de la Vega.
	D. Juan Divina.
	D. Felix de Orono.
	D. Pablo Parinas.
	D. Leonardo Paulino.
	D. Jacinto Elegado.
	D. Florentino Licon.
	D. Esteban Aguilar.
	D. Basilio Ignacio.
	D. Paulo Velasco.
	D. Tomas Apellido.
	D. Eulogio Mico.
	D. Elias Soberan.
Pueblo de Tayug:	
Presidente	D. Vistor R. Rivera.
Secretario	D. Antonio Flor Mata.
Concejales	D. Marcelino Alvereda.
	D. Andres Rubio.
	D. Gregorio Malinit.
	D. Filomeno Deoferio.
Vecinos principales	D. Jose Cavestany.
	D. Domingo Patojo.
	D. Mariano Drapiza.
	D. Antonio J. Paroni.
	D. Simeon Cagadan.
	D. Ciriaco Malong.
	D. Jose Acosta.
Pueblo de Santa Maria:	
Presidente	D. Pedro Padilla.
Secretario	D. Patricio Lamagna.
Cabezas de barangay	D. Pantaleon Agpaoa.
	D. Pantaleon Ordenez.
	D. Leoncio Andrada.
	D. Mariano de Guzman.
	D. Pedro Ancheta.
	D. Catalino Nachor.
	D. Eugenio Monar.
	D. Pedro Pascua.
	D. Liberto Adriano.
	D. Juan Pascua.
	D. Inocencio Elarde.
Pueblo de San Nicolas:	
Vice-presidente	D. Lucas Mejia.
Secretario	D. Lamberto Mejia.
Concejales	D. Bartolome Seriguina.

Pueblo de San Nicolas—Continued.	
Concejales	D. Quirino de Guzman.
	D. Calixto Seriguina.
Pueblo de San Manuel:	
Presidente	D. Francisco Cerezo.
Tesorero	D. Luciano Bermudez.
Concejal	D. Roberto Paguyo.
Vecinos principales	D. Potenciano Fernandez.
	D. Eriberto Villalon.
Pueblo de Villasis:	
Presidente	D. Ramon Olandaya.
Secretario	D. Mariano Ordenez.
Pueblo de San Fabian:	
Presidente	D. Inigo Dispo.
Vice-presidente	D. Juan Ulanday.
Secretario	D. Marcelino Erfe.
Concejales	D. Juan Pinlac.
	D. Nicolas Roca.
	D. Miguel Roca.
	D. Elias Paterina.
	D. Jose Sevidad.
	D. Mateo Cacapit.
	D. Saturnino Ungria.
	D. Juan Ringor.
	D. Sixto Terre.
	D. Mariano Generis.
Pueblo de Pozorrubio:	
Concejales	D. Lucio Valenzuela.
	D. Victorio Pagat.
	D. Felipe Salcedo.
	D. Protasio Valenzuela.
	D. Reymundo Magno.
	D. Eustaquio Magno.
	D. Domingo Narot.
Vecino principal	D. Felipe Salcedo.
Pueblo de Sto. Tomas:	
Ex-Secretario de la Presidencia	D. Ignacio La More. a.
Pueblo de Urdaneta:	
Presidente	D. Santiago Guevara.
Concejales	D. Vientin Ambrasio.
	D. Ciriaco Estanugtog.
Pueblo de Santa Barbara:	
Presidente	D. Vicente Bantista.
Vice-Presidente	D. Aniceto de Ocampo.
Secretario	D. Alejandro Garcia.
Concejales	D. Mauricio Campo.
	D. Miguel Pamuceno.
Pueblo de Alava:	
Presidente	D. Santiago Espedido.
Vice-Presidente	D. Vistor Rodriguez.
Secretario	D. Mariano Torres.
Concejales	D. Toribio Torres.
	D. Domingo Perado.
	D. Macario Lecayo.
	D. Lucas Lagmay.
	D. Liberto Garcia.
	D. Pablo Lumagui.
	D. Juan Marsina.

It was also brought to the attention of the Commission that representatives from the pueblos of Umingan, Rosales, San Quintin, and Balungao, which are now a portion of the province of Nueva Ecija, were in attendance to present a petition to be incorporated with the province of Pangasinan. The president congratulated the people of Pangasinan on having representatives so much interested in their welfare as to attend the meeting in such numbers; that it was an earnest of success of popular government when the principal men of

each community took an active part and interest in the politics of that community. He thanked them in the name of the Commission for their time and labor in coming.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied by the president in a general explanation of the provisions of the provincial law and of the bill making such law applicable to the province of Pangasinan. These remarks were in line with those made at the meeting at Bacolor, a report of which has already been made.

The president called attention to the fact that the proposed bill fixed the capital of the province at Lingayen instead of Dagupan, but that it was a matter concerning which the Commission wished to hear the opinion of the representatives. The Commission had selected Lingayen because it understood that town already contained provincial buildings which could be used by the new government.

The Commission then adjourned until 3.15 p. m.

Afternoon session.

The session was called to order at 3.15 by the president. The bill was read for a third time by the secretary and public discussion invited. Suggestions were particularly requested as to salaries, as to the location of the capital, and on the question of the incorporation of the four pueblos of Nueva Ecija as a part of Pangasinan.

Señor Toribio Jovellanos, alcalde of Dagupan, thought the governor should get \$2,000 gold, the secretary \$1,500, the treasurer \$1,750, the supervisor \$1,750, and the fiscal \$1,500.

Señor Paulino Quesada, of Dagupan, did not think the governor could live honestly on \$2,000 gold.

Señor Jovellanos thought the traveling allowance to officers should be \$3 gold instead of \$2. He favored the quarterly meeting of the presidentes of the province, and thought some understanding should be had by the provincial supervisor with the Manila and Dagupan Railroad in regard to inundation of lands caused by the railway embankments. He was told that was a question for the courts to investigate.

He favored Dagupan as the capital, because it had a central location, was on the railroad, and saved the expense between Lingayen and Dagupan. He conceded that Lingayen had provincial buildings while Dagupan had not, but thought the buildings could be moved to Dagupan or sold. He could not say whether or not the citizens of Dagupan would erect buildings at their own expense.

Señor Macario Fabila, of Dagupan, thought the governor should have \$5,000 Mexican, the secretary \$3,000 to \$4,000, the treasurer \$2,500. He placed the salary of the secretary at \$4,000 because he acted as governor during the latter's absence. He thought the supervisor should have \$3,600 Mexican, and the fiscal \$2,500. He favored the quarterly meeting of the presidentes. He thought that the capital should be in Dagupan for the reasons stated by Señor Jovellanos. As to the damages caused by the railroad, he said no damage whatever had been done, but that immense good had resulted from the railroad; it had increased the market for products and saved the people the long journey to Dagupan.

Referring to the land tax provided by the Municipal Code, he stated there were great tracts of land in Pangasinan which were idle for lack of laborers and by reason of disease which had recently destroyed the live stock. He thought this condition would continue for more than a year.

Señor Quesada here took up the discussion by saying that he thought it would be several years before the lands could be properly worked; that when land is allowed to lie fallow for a year it virtually grows into a forest and requires much time and great expense to clear it. He said this lack of labor existed even before the revolution. He did not favor the suggestion, however, of admitting Chinamen to assist in the work. It was suggested to him that by importing modern machinery they could make up in a measure for lack of hands. The scheme of agricultural banks was also explained to him. The speaker was assured that the purpose of the Commission was to do justice, and if at the expiration of the exemption already provided by law an equitable showing could be made for a further extension of the land tax it would be considered.

Señor Lope Silos Sison, of Lingayen, concurred with the last speaker except as to the location of the capital. He thought this should be in Lingayen, for the reason that the provincial buildings were located there, affording ample space for the government offices. The province was too poor to build new buildings, while it would be impossible to move them. The item of expense on the part of those visiting Lingayen would be personal, and they could better afford it than the province. As to the salaries, he thought the governor should get between \$5,000 and \$6,000, the secretary one-third less, the treasurer nearly as much as the governor, and the supervisor and fiscal \$5,000 each, all in Mexican. He thought the province could afford these salaries.

Señor Paulino Quesada, who had already spoken, said that he wished to support the last speaker on the question of the location of the capital; that though he was a resident of Dagupan, he believed by reason of the fact that Lingayen had the provincial buildings the capital should be placed there, at least for the present.

He also raised the question of a public system of irrigation, but was told this was treated in the municipal code.

Señor Nazaris del Castillo, of Lingayen, supported the remarks of Señor Silos Sison as to the location of the capital. He thought the establishment of agricultural banks would enable the people to buy machinery and cultivate their lands.

Mr. J. T. W. Ricards, of Dagupan, presented to the Commission the petitions of Umingan, Rosales, San Quintin, and Balungao, province of Nueva Ecija, to be incorporated in the province of Pangasinan. The reasons given were that the towns were nearer to Dagupan or Lingayen than to San Isidro, the capital of Nueva Ecija, they being between 40 and 60 miles from San Isidro and but 18 miles from Lingayen; that they were formerly a part of the province of Pangasinan; that the roads to San Isidro were dangerous, and at seasons of the year practically impassable; that they had communication with Dagupan by river and by railroad at all seasons; that all their business and social interests were identified with the province of Pangasinan; that under the new criminal law all persons committing crimes, or the authorities who investigate such crimes, have to present themselves before the provincial fiscal, necessitating a number of journeys to the capital of the province throughout the year.

Captain Bachelor, the commanding officer of the district including the towns, stated that they were all loyal to the United States and were thoroughly pacified.

Señor Basilio Suria, secretary of the town of San Quintin, spoke in support of the petitions, advancing the same reasons suggested by Mr. Ricard. He said all the people of the towns favored the petitions.

General Smith also stated that the people of those pueblos bore a good reputation for faithfulness, and he believed they should belong to Pangasinan.

Señors Jovellanos, Fabila, and Quesada spoke on behalf of the province of Pangasinan; that they would welcome these pueblos and should be glad to see them a part of Pangasinan.

The Commission suggested it might be advisable to ascertain what the people of Nueva Ecija thought of the project.

Señor Ambrasio Rianjares Bautista, judge of first instance, Dagupan, thought the petition should not be granted. He said those pueblos were formerly a part of Pangasinan, but on their own petition had been joined to Nueva Ecija. He thought the capital should be retained at Dagupan and believed the buildings could be moved from Lingayen at a slight expense.

The president stated that the Commission would take the matter of admitting the pueblos under advisement and would adjourn until 9.30 to-morrow morning, when a discussion of the bill and the proposed amendments would be had by the Commission.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

Morning session.

DAGUPAN, *Saturday, February 16, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Moses, Wright, and the President.

The session was called to order by the president at 9.30 a. m.

The president stated that, in view of the discussion of yesterday and the suggestions received from those who were kind enough to address the Commission, the following amendments were proposed to the bill:

Insert in the first section, after the word "Pangasinan" in the fifth line, the following:

together with the four towns of Umingan, Rosales, San Quintin, and Balungao, which are now a part of what is known as the province of Nueva Ecija, which towns are now made a part of the province of Pangasinan, hereby established.

And add to the end of section 1:

It shall be the duty of the provincial supervisor at once to run the boundary lines of the four towns herein named for the purpose of establishing definitely and exactly the boundary lines of the province of Pangasinan, with the four towns included, and he shall make report of his survey to the Commission to enable it to enact such further legislation with respect to the boundary line as may seem necessary.

Amend section 2 by inserting after the words "per year" in the second line, the words "money of the United States."

Insert in section 2, after words "provincial governor," the words and figures "two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00);" provincial secretary, "one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00);" provincial treasurer, "two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00);" provincial supervisor, "two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00);" provincial fiscal, "one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00)."

Amend second line in third paragraph of section 2 by striking out the words and figures "two dollars (\$2.00)," and insert words and figures "two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50)."

Insert in section 3 as bond of provincial treasurer the words and figures "twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00)."

Amend section 3 by adding:

If upon the request of the Commission the military governor shall detail any military officer to fill a provincial office, no bond shall be required of him, and no salary shall be paid him until after July 1, 1901.

Insert as section 4 of the bill the following:

SEC. 4. The presidentes or alcaldes of the municipalities of the province shall meet on the third Monday in January, April, July, and October, to consider improvements needed in the province and for the provincial government, and to make recommendations to the provincial board. The convention shall be called together by the provincial secretary, and shall elect a chairman for each quarter's session. The provincial secretary shall act as secretary of the convention, and shall certify its recommendations to the provincial board.

Commissioner Worcester spoke in favor of the amendments as proposed, taking them up in detail. As to the admission of the four towns of Nueva Ecija, he reviewed the testimony of the day before, from which it clearly appeared that the interests of those towns were identified in every way with the province of Pangasinan. While he did not favor precipitate action in a matter of this kind, it seemed to him that but one argument could be made against the admission of these towns, and that was that the revenue derived from them would accrue to Pangasinan instead of Nueva Ecija. He did not believe this a sufficient reason, however, to weigh against the evident well-being of the pueblos, and favored the amendment.

Upon the question of salaries, the considerations advanced at the meeting in Bacolor as to the ratio between the salaries were amplified, and it was shown how the nature of the duties of the treasurer and of the supervisor required that they should receive higher salaries than the other officials. He wished that it was possible at this time to pay larger salaries in all the positions, but believed the men who accepted these offices should be willing to make some personal sacrifice in view of the small revenue derived from the province at this time. He favored an increase in the amount allowed for traveling expenses, though he felt the officers should keep them as low as possible. He explained why it was that a bond was not exacted from a military officer, the officer being subject to military discipline. It was pointed out that so long as these officers retained their connection with the Army the provincial government was at no expense for their salaries. The arrangement suggested would only continue, however, until July 1, 1901, when a bond would be exacted and salaries be paid by the provincial government. It was pointed out that a military officer detailed for a provincial office became, to all intents and purposes, a civilian, and had no power which any civilian does not possess; that he exercised no military function whatever.

He favored Lingayen as the capital of the province, at least for the present. If the revenues should increase and a time come when the people of the province desire a change, the matter would be in their hands.

The other amendments were favorably commented upon and reasons given for their adoption.

Commissioner Wright discussed the question of salaries, and amplified the reasons given at Bacolor and those advanced by Commissioner Worcester. He cited the salaries paid to our Senators, Representatives, and governors as an indication that offices of the greatest honor did not always pay large salaries. People were, nevertheless, glad

to get them who would not accept, for instance, the position of tax collector, which sometimes paid a very high salary. Salaries, therefore, were not necessarily proportioned to the dignity of the office.

Commissioner Moses also spoke upon the question of salaries. He said the scheme on which the salaries were based was not an invention of the Commission; that it was consistent with the practice of the United States and in contrast with that of European nations. In monarchical countries it would be found that the high positions were paid relatively very much more than the lower ones. In the United States, however, the lower offices are paid very much more, relatively, than the high ones. It is an arrangement which results in advantage to the common people. In fixing the salaries in the present form the Commission is following that practice.

As to the location of the capital, he thought no one would be seriously injured by leaving it where it is; moreover, at the present time no one could state what would be the center of the province as regards convenience of access within a very few years. It would certainly be best to make no radical change until such fact was determined.

The amendments as proposed were unanimously adopted.

The question then being upon the passage of the bill, the secretary was directed to call the roll.

The bill was passed by the unanimous vote of the commissioners present.

The president then announced the following-named persons as the appointees of the Commission for the various provincial officers: Perfecto Sison, provincial governor; Ramon Baclit, provincial secretary; Thomas H. Hardeman, provincial treasurer; Frank Maloney, provincial supervisor; Ignacio Villamor, provincial fiscal.

The president stated that this concluded the official business of the Commission, but that the meeting had been so full of encouragement to the Commission in its work, so full of evidence of a determination on the part of the people of the province to carry forward the civil government now instituted, that he felt the meeting should not conclude without hearing from Filipinos who have done their country honor. The president then called upon Don Cayetano S. Arellano, president of the supreme court of justice of the islands; Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, president of the federal party, and Gen. Ambrasio Flores, who had accompanied the Commission upon its trip, who addressed the assembly upon the issues of the day.

After a short talk by the governor-elect of the province, Perfecto Sison, the president, after thanking the people for their hospitable reception, declared the session finally adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

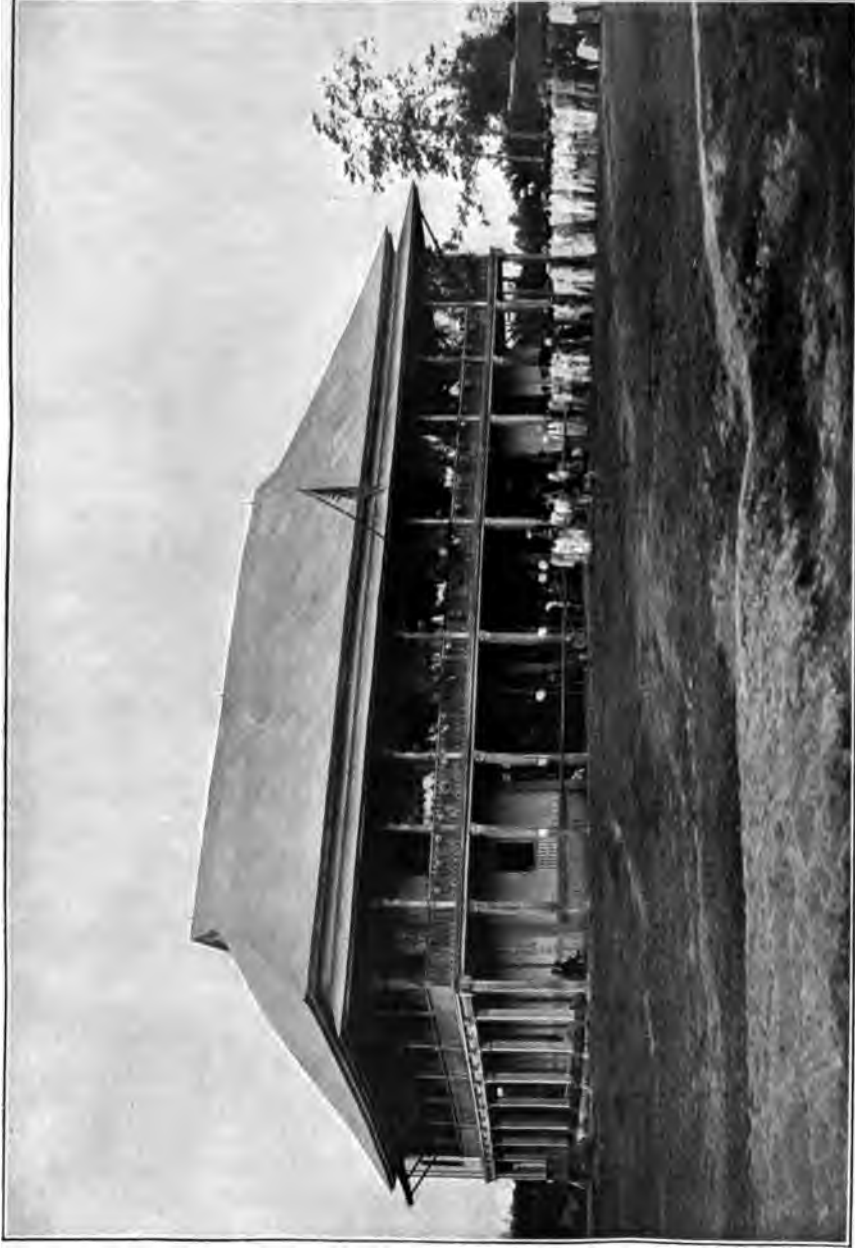
MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

TARLAC, PROVINCE OF TARLAC,
Monday, February 18, 1901.

Public session.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 2.30 p. m., and the purposes of the Commission in behalf of the province stated.



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDING, TARLAC.

The roll of the pueblos of the province was then called by the secretary. The province was represented as follows:

Pueblo de Concepcion:

Presidente local D. Moises Castro.
 Vice-presidente D. Prudencio Hernandez.
 Cabezas de barangay D. Modesto Yumal.

D. Juan David.
 D. Alfonso Salas.
 D. Perfecto de los Reyes.
 D. Eugenio Castro.
 D. Pedro Mercado.
 D. Gabino Caperas.
 D. Dionisio Aquino.
 D. Leon Gutierrez.
 D. Bernardino Angeles.
 D. Juan Gomez.
 D. Ludovico Ysaias.
 D. Damaso Timbol.
 D. Rufino Lulo.
 D. Marciano Barrera.
 D. Feliciano Pabalan.
 D. Raymundo Panlillo.
 D. Ricardo Pecson.
 D. Guillermo Narciso.
 D. Tomas Timbol.
 D. Pedro Sanchez.
 D. Feliciano Mendoza.

Vecinos principales

Pueblo de Bamban:

Vice-presidente D. Pantaleon Santa Ana.
 Cabeza de barangay D. Lucas Policarpio.

Pueblo de Tarlac:

Presidente local D. Alfonso Remos.
 Vice-presidente D. Tomas Espinosa.
 Teniente de policia D. Roman Santos.
 Cabezas de barangay D. Matias Espinosa.
 D. Juan Cabrera.
 D. Francisco Te. eiro.
 D. Francisco Flores.
 D. Tomas Tagumis.
 D. Hilario Racsalme.
 D. Emeterio Tabal.
 D. Miguel Tañedo.
 D. Francisco Yandoc.
 D. Hermogenes Paras.
 D. Anselmo Andres.
 D. Carlos Constantino.
 D. Fermen Laudngin.
 D. Gregorio Pailona.
 D. Vicente Alamo.
 D. Juan Garcia Reyes.
 D. Juan Nepomuceno.
 D. Juan Castañeda.
 D. Pedro Carreon.

Pueblo de Santa Ignacia:

Presidente local D. Isidoro Alviar.
 Cabezas de barangay D. Alipio Pascasio.
 D. Antito Domingo.
 D. Agustin Padilla.
 D. Felix Santiago.

Pueblo de Pura:

Presidente local D. Damaso Melegrito.
 Secretario D. Leoncio Fajardo.
 Cabezas de barangay D. Gabino Perez.
 D. Estanislao Perez.
 D. Francisco Gamit.
 D. Bernardo Tabago.

Pueblo de la Pas:	
Presidente local	D. Silvestre Talon.
Secretario	D. Tomas Ramos.
Vocales	D. Simon Ernas.
	D. Rosendo Pascual.
	D. Abraham Pascual.
	D. Severino Ruiz.
	D. Miguel Pascual.
	D. Luis Suliman.
Pueblo de Paniqui:	
Presidente local	D. Ramon Domantay.
Secretario	D. Juan Colendrino.
Cabezas de barangay	D. Eliseo Marques.
	D. Mariano Palanganas.
	D. Jose Salazar.
	D. Tranquilino Ramis al.
	D. Eusebio Cleofas.
	D. Teodoro de los Reyes.
	D. Domingo Ramos.
	D. Nicolas None.
	D. Cipriano Pablo.
	D. Rufino Obinario.
	D. Joaquin Villaviste.
	D. Macario Andres.
	D. Evaristo Isidro.
	D. Leon Lacayanga.
Vecinos principales	D. Roberto Obsena.
	D. Gregorio Peralta.
Pueblo de Anao:	
Presidente local	D. Domingo Valeriano.
Cabezas de barangay	D. Cirilo Sandangsal.
	D. Louis Pasacal.
	D. Felipe Duque.
	D. Cirilo Campos.
	D. Domingo Pagala.
	D. Alipio Basilio.
Vecinos principales	D. Jorge Aquino.
	D. Francisco de los Santos.
Pueblo de Victoria:	
Presidente interino	D. Ramon Rigor.
Secretario	D. Nazario Samonte.
Cabezas de barangay	D. Mariano Rigor.
	D. Regino Rigor.
	D. Gaudencio Barnabe.
	D. Vicente Rigor.
	D. Gabriel Astrero.
	D. Mariano Fausto.
	D. Leon Cordoba.
	D. Vicente Lorenzo.
	D. Epifanio Taniza.
	D. Angel Galindez.
	D. Esteban Febros.
	D. Antonio Taguinaldo.
	D. Simon Valdes.
	D. Dionisio Guiaon.
	D. Alejo Perez.
	D. Andres de Guzman.
	D. Gregorio Valdez.
	D. Lorenzo Valdez.
	D. Agaton Manzano.
	D. Esteban Dizon.
	D. Benigno Arabia.
Partido Federal	D. Nicolas Tamayo.
	D. Roman Cajuigan.
	D. Vicente Datu.
	D. Valentin Gamalinda.
	D. Miguel Torralba.
	D. Ceferino Rigor.

Pueblo de O'Donnel:	
Presidente	D. Eustaquio Samaniego.
Cabezas de Barangay	D. Calixto Celestino.
	D. Guillermo Rivera.
	D. Isaias Pamintuan.
	D. Melesio Uban.
Pueblo de Camiling:	
Miembro del directorio del partido Federal	D. Juan Carpio.
Pueblo de Capas:	
Presidente local	D. Mariano Tanglao.
Cabezas de Barangay	D. Manual Balagtas.
	D. Segundo Quison.
	D. Romualdo Dominguez.
Pueblo de Gerona:	
Presidente local	D. Juan Cordona.
Cabezas de Barangay	D. Andres Ramones.
	D. Alejandro Pascua.
	D. Jose Noul.
	D. Francisco Melegriolo.
	D. Basilio Yaquiten.
	D. Jose Bautista.
	D. Agustin Arciaga.
	D. Hilario Dugay.
	D. Nicolas de Guzman.
	D. Catalino Granil.
	D. Domingo Meledes.
	D. Juan Tagarro Cordona.
	D. Agustin Ramos.
	D. Macario Dupitas.
	D. Pedro Ermitano.
	D. Mateo Antonio.
Pueblo de San Clemente:	
Presidente local	D. Feliciano Gonzales.
Vice-presidente	D. Francisco Espiritu.
Cabezas de Barangay	D. Manuel Beltran.
	D. Hilario Lucero.
Pueblo de Moncada:	
Presidente	D. Marcelino Maravilla.
Cabezas Consejeros	D. Eulogio B. Carlos.
	D. Doroteo Merto.
Delegados del partido Federal	D. Santiago Alumisin.
	D. Felix de Jesus.
	D. Cecilio Alumisin.
	D. Pedro Atensio.
	D. Apolinario Enriquez.

The pueblo de Moriones did not respond, though it was learned later that a delegation was in town, but did not attend the meeting owing to the fact that they were barefooted.

The pueblo de Murcia was not represented.

The president then explained in detail the provisions of the General Provincial Act and of the special bill applying such general law to the province of Tarlac. This explanation was in line with that made in the other provinces organized, a report of which has already been made.

The bill was then read for the third time by the secretary and public discussion invited, suggestions being particularly requested upon the question of salaries and upon the amount of the treasurer's bond. The president also stated that the Commission had been informed that by reason of the change in the bed of the Tarlac River, a great deal of injury had been done to the agricultural lands of Pampanga and Tarlac by the overflow of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga; that it was the desire of Commission to make some provision to prevent the recurrence of such floods. In the section of the

bill making provision for an investigation into the matter, the river Bamban had not been included. The Commission had learned that it was desirable to include this river and an amendment would be proposed to that effect.

Señor Don Juan Nepomuceno, a citizen of Tarlac, thought the governor should receive \$1,500, the secretary \$1,000, and treasurer \$1,200 gold, per annum. Being asked if he did not think the treasurer, who did a great deal more work than the governor, should receive a higher salary, he stated that the treasurer under the Spanish Government performed the same duties, and the ratio was as he proposed it. After some discussion as to the relative duties of the treasurer under the Spanish Government and under the present provincial law, the speaker persisted that he thought \$1,200 sufficient, provided the treasurer was furnished a house. If a house was not furnished, then more should be paid. He thought the supervisor should receive \$1,000. Being told that the supervisor must be a civil engineer and surveyor, he raised the figure to \$1,400. He believed the provincial fiscal should be paid \$1,300. He was in accord with the idea that there should be a quarterly meeting of the presidentes. Question being raised as to whether the capital of the province should be Tarlac or some other town, he believed it should remain in Tarlac, which had always been the capital. He thought section 4, providing for a commission to examine the question of the overflow of the Pampanga River, a good one, as the lands of Tarlac had suffered severely from this cause.

Señor Juan Cordona, presidente of Gerona, stated that he agreed with the remarks of the last speaker. Being asked whether he believed the capital should be Tarlac rather than Gerona, he said it should. He thought that the salary of the treasurer, however, should be somewhat larger than estimated by the last speaker, owing to the fact that bond was required.

Señor Felipe de las Alas, of Gerona, thought the treasurer might be paid a percentage on his collections in addition to his salary. He was told that this plan was not favored, because it might lead to enlarging the percentage. He thought the governor should have the highest salary, because he is the official representative of the province and has many responsibilities. He was in favor of the quarterly meetings of the presidentes. He thought \$2 per day sufficient for traveling expenses of provincial officers.

Señor Marcelino Maravilla, presidente of Moncada, thought the governor should get \$1,500 and the treasurer the same. In view of the fact that the military authorities now occupied the government building in Tarlac, he favored moving the capital to Gerona. It being pointed out to him that this building would be made available for the provincial government, he withdrew his proposition.

The commission then took a recess of half an hour to consider the question of amendments and appointments. Upon reassembling the president proposed the following amendments:

Insert after the word "year," last word in second line of section 2, the words "money of the United States."

Insert after words "provincial governor," the words and figures "one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00);" after "provincial secretary," "one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00);" after "provincial treasurer," the words and figures "one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800.00);" after "provincial supervisor," the words and figures "one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00);" after "provincial fiscal," the words and figures "one thousand two hundred dollars

appoint a person whose position rendered him impartial as between the two factions. For this reason, Captain Clark, a gentleman familiar with Spanish and with the needs of the province, was appointed. It was pointed out that he would exercise no authority as a military officer while governor of the province, nor would he receive any salary from the province, payment being made out of the Treasury of the United States. It was stated to the people that in the provinces of Tayabas and Romblon the citizens had requested the Commission to appoint an American as governor, as they desired, until election, to have a person in the office who was entirely impartial and familiar with American methods of administration.

Captain Clark, the appointee for governor, made a short address, and stated that it gave him pleasure to accept the position to which he had been called and that he would use every effort to advance the interests of the province.

The president then declared the session adjourned.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

BULACAN, PROVINCE OF BULACAN,
Tuesday, February 26, 1901.

Public session.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 3 p. m. and the purpose of the meeting stated.

The roll of the pueblos of the province was then called by the secretary. The pueblos of the province were represented as follows:

Bulacan:

President	D. Carlos Morelos.
Councilors	D. Julian Lazo.
	D. Faustino Tansinsin.
	D. Manuel Castindig.
	D. Felipe de los Santos.
	D. Rafael Serapio.
	D. Eugenio de Belen.
	D. Vicente Bonag.
	D. Fabian Sanson.
	D. Pablo Mateo.

Malolos:

President	D. Graciano Reyes.
Councilors	D. Ramon Reyes.
	D. Vicente Gatmaitan.
	D. Felix Bautista.
	D. Jose Bautista.
	D. Edilberto Crisostomo.
	D. Juan Tantoco.
	D. Pedro Tanchangco.
	D. Jose Reyes.

Paombong:

President	D. Victorio de Leon.
Councilors	D. Florencio Pangan.
	D. Mariana Asuncion.
	D. Antonio Gonzales.

Paombong—Continued.

Councilors D. Monico Valencia.
 D. Pascual Gonzales.
 D. Norberto Calayag.
 D. Juan Santiago.

Hagonoy:

President D. Marcello Estrella.
Councilors D. Jose R. Lopez.
 D. Maximo Angeles.
 D. Cipriano Santos.
 D. Pedro Zunera.
 D. Francisco Nabong.
 D. Gervacio Santos.

Polo:

President D. Nemecio Delfin Santiago.
Councilors D. Pio Venezuela.
 D. Justo Miranda.
 D. Alejandro Ancelmo.

Obando:

President D. Diego S. Diego.
Councilors D. Telesforo Coperal.
 D. Telesforo de Ocampo.
 D. Alejandro Pascual.
 D. Emiliano Navarrete.
 D. Elias Joaquin.
 D. Mariano Jacinto.
 D. Feliciano C. Cruz.

Quingua:

President D. Dionisio Fabian.
Councilors D. Adriano Osorio.
 D. Anacleto Reyes.
 D. Marcelo Alejandrino.
 D. Claro de Castro.
 D. Gaspar Alba.
 D. Ignacio Gonzales.
 D. Tomas Marcelino.
 D. Roman Reyes.
 D. Severo Alba.
 D. Gregorio Fernandez.
 D. Simon Lucas.
 D. Valeriano Ramos.
 D. Emiliano de la Cruz.
 D. Flaviano Romero.
 D. Eustaquio Avendano.
 D. Agustin Constantino.
 D. Domingo Acuna.

Meycauyan:

President D. Isaac Pilares.
Councilors D. Aguedo Noriega.
 D. Manuel Tanghal.
 D. Cresencio Villacosta.
 D. Pedro Francia.
 D. Telesforo Dias.
 D. Justo Carreon.
 D. Angel Gonzales.
 D. Florencio Lim Icoy.
 D. Serapio Alvarilla.
 D. Crisanto Legaspi.
 D. Vicente Alavarilla.
 D. Exequiel Casas.
 D. Jacinto Erana.
 D. Jose Pena.
 D. Juan Munos.
 D. Anacleto Abad.
 D. Eulalio Oriel.

Norzagaray:

President	D. Feliciano Merced.
Councilors	D. Santos Ramos.
	D. Damaso Pascual.
	D. Simeon Ramos.
	D. Dalmacio Cavistan.
	D. Basilio Ariego.
	D. Emeterio Correa.
	D. Mariano Palad.
	D. Lorenzo Joaquin.
	D. Agustin Bartolome.
	D. Cirilo Celestino.

Baliuag, Bustos and San Rafael:

President	D. Jose Rustia.
Councilors	D. Clemente Diaz.
	D. Leon Rustia.
	D. Agustin Tagle.
	D. Serafin L. Reyes.
	D. Justo Miranda.
	D. Vicente Ponce.
	D. Juan Carlos.
	D. Hermenegildo Hilario.
	D. Ambrosio Valera.
	D. Luis Reyes.
	D. Jose Taluzan.
	D. Teodoro Infantado.
	D. Gabriel Robles.
	D. Vedasto Beldira.

Santa Maria and San Jose:

President	D. Teodoro Geronimo.
Councilors	D. Jose Juan Serapio.
	D. Pascual Mateo.
	D. Anastacio Pinzon.
	D. Mariano de Jesus.
	D. Ciriaco Leon.
	D. Francisco Perez.
	D. Angel Mataas.
	D. Francisco Barcial.
	D. Mariano Lucio.
	D. Maximo de Jesus.
	D. Oedro de Vera.
	D. Narciso del Rosario.
	D. Fausto Bijasa.

Bocaue:

President	D. Victor Pascual.
Councilors	D. Francisco J. Cruz.
	D. Gregorio Lorenzo.
	D. Pedro Parulan.
	D. Zacarias San Pedro.
	D. Francisco de Guzman.
	D. Doreto Felipe.
	D. Edmido de la Cruz.
	D. Maximo de Jesus.
	D. Pio Giraldez.
	D. Domingo de Ocampo.

Guiguinto:

President	D. Pedro de Figueroa.
Councilors	D. Eugenio Catindig.
	D. Feliciano Gonzales.
	D. Apolinario Garcia.
	D. Jose A. Jose.
	D. Cecilio Mendoza.

Pulilan:

President	D. Lucas Dizon.
Councilors	D. Adriano Salvador.
	D. Isaac Aguilar.
	D. Alejo Geronimo.
	D. Vicente Pineda.
	D. Fruto de la Cruz.
	D. Valentin Reyes.

Angat:

President	D. Mariano Santiago.
Councilors	D. Padro Aayco.
	D. Francisco V. Dios.
	D. Tranquilino Dizon.
	D. Gregorio de la Cruz.
	D. Tomas Santos.
	D. Fulgencio Valerio.
	D. Anastacio de la Rosa.

Calumpit:

President	D. Juan Galang.
Councilors	D. Antonio Velasquez.
	D. Antonio Ramos.
	D. Florentino N. Santos.
	D. Marcos Lopez.
	D. Casimiro N. Santos.
	D. Catalino Reyes.
	D. Deogracias Macan.
	D. Cayetano Macapugay.
	D. Sabino Marco.
	D. Pedro Maino.
	D. Pedro Flores.

Bigaa:

President	D. Toribio Arrecenda Jose.
Councilors	D. Domingo Ocampo.
	D. Esteban Garcia.
	D. Gavino Castro.
	D. Tomas Garcia.
	D. Manuel Enriquez.
	D. Manuel Galvez.
	D. Gregorio Puato.
	D. Alipio Ochoa.
	D. Tomas A. Jose.
	D. Pantaleon A. Jose.
	D. Bernardo Mendoza.

San Miguel de Mayumo:

President	D. Juan M. Lampio.
Councilors	D. Ciriaco F. Sibumas.
	D. Miguel Siojo y Libonao.

San Ildefonso:

President	D. Agustin Villacorte.
Councilors	D. Pedro Samaniego.
	D. Hilario Lizardo.
	D. Angel Violago.

Marilao:

President	D. Leoncio del Carmen.
Councilors	D. Melecio Roxas.
	D. Eulalio Oliver.
	D. Anastacio Ferrer Aquino.
	D. Zacarias San Luis.
	D. Felipe Bernardino.
	D. Francisco Santiago.
	D. Francisco Meneses.
	D. Zacarias Roxas.

Barasoain:

President	D. Bonifacio de Leon.
Vice-president	D. Pio Gachalian.
Councilors	D. Rufino Valenzuela.
	D. Eugenio Alano.
	D. Jose Bernardo.
	D. Felipe Pascacio.
	D. Reynundo Bate.
	D. Pedro Manalad.
	D. Juan Bernardo.

The pueblo of Santa Isabel was not represented.

The president then explained to the people the provisions of the General Provincial Act and of the special bill applying such Act to

the province of Bulacan. The various features of such bills were commented upon in detail. The bill was then read for the third time by the secretary and public discussion invited.

The president stated that it had come to the attention of the Commission that a change in the location of the capital was perhaps desirable. He invited discussion upon this point and also upon the question of salaries, allowance for expenses, and bond of treasurer.

General Grant stated that the approximate internal revenue of the province would amount to between \$20,000 and \$30,000 per year, one-fourth of which would be available for the provincial government. General Grant also called attention to the fact that in the Pampanga and Tarlac bills, provision was made to investigate the question of overflow of the Tarlac, Bamban, and Rio Grande rivers. He believed the same provision should be incorporated in the Bulacan bill, as the lands of this province were also subject to inundation by the Rio Grande de la Pampanga.

Señor Francisco Icacio, of Bulacan, addressed the Commission, stating that he spoke in the name of the people present and at their request. As to salaries, he said they would be satisfied with those allowed in the province of Pampanga. He believed the resources of Bulacan to be as great as those of Pampanga, though the province had suffered more from the war. He thought the allowance of \$2 a day for travel pay sufficient, except as applied to San Miguel de Mayumo, for which he thought a larger allowance should be made. It would seem the speaker did not understand the allowance was per day and not for the trip. He favored the quarterly meeting of the presidentes. As to the capital of the province, he said the people were agreed it should remain in Bulacan. On inquiry it developed that there were no provincial buildings in Bulacan, while there were buildings that might be used as such in Malolos or Buliug. The speaker favored General Grant's proposition to join Bulacan with Pampanga and Tarlac in the examination of the question of overflow.

Señor Nozario Constantino, of Bigaa, thought Bulacan was as rich as Pampanga and ordinarily would be able to pay the same salaries, but owing to the ravages of the war, the death of live stock, and the scarcity of laborers, it might be impossible for the province at this time to pay the same salaries as Pampanga. The speaker then devoted considerable time to the gambling propensities of the inhabitants of Bulacan, which he pronounced the greatest evil afflicting the province. Being asked to develop a plan which would better human nature in this regard, he said the appointment of a governor who would uphold the law would stop gambling. He also thought it could be stopped by imposing a heavy fine. He was told that the enforcement of a law against gambling rested with the provincial fiscal and the court, but they could not accomplish much unless backed by public sentiment; that the Commission was in sympathy with him and would try to appoint good officers, and hoped the people would support their efforts to enforce the law. The speaker wished an amendment authorizing the governor to punish gambling as an executive function. He was told that the only way punishment could be had in any country where civil liberty prevailed was through the administration of the court, and the Commission was forbidden to depart from that principle.

Señor Felix Bautista, of Malolos, concurred with the last speaker in the statement that Bulacan was not in a position at this time to pay

as large salaries as Pampanga, though he believed that under normal conditions it might. With respect to the capital, he thought as between Baliuag and Malolos the latter was preferable, being more accessible, while he understood there was at least one government building at Malolos. He thought the allowance of \$2 a day sufficient.

Señor Ramon Icaciano, of Bulacan, believed the capital should remain where it was. Bulacan had been the capital from time immemorial. He said there were six lawyers and three doctors, and other men of prominence, living in Bulacan. The town had easy access to Manila by water, and was but a short distance from the railroad. As to salaries, he did not believe any comparison could be made between Bulacan and Pampanga, the latter province being larger in area and having far greater resources. He thought the salaries should be less than those in Pampanga, without prejudice to raising them as the revenue increased.

Señor Jose Rostia, president of Baliuag, did not think the province of Bulacan had anything to envy in the province of Pampanga, unless it was that in Bulacan the best land was in the hands of the friars, and nobody knew how they got it. He was told that the Commission was not ready to investigate land titles, that being a question for the courts; that those lands that were valuable would pay a contribution according to their value. The speaker said they had just organized in Baliuag a force of fifty policemen. He expected to pay them from the land tax, but as the tax was not to be applied until next year he wanted to know how he could pay his policemen. General Grant stated that if the speaker would communicate with him he would help him out.

The president stated that under the municipal code the land tax could not be applied for a year, but that half of the internal-revenue tax would be turned over for the use of the town. The speaker said that in his town the land had been very well cultivated, and as the people were peace-loving, they were ready to pay their land tax now. The president said that if such was the case the Commission could, as a special favor, allow them to pay the land tax earlier for local purposes. The president also expressed his pleasure at the organization of the police force by the town, as he believed the most efficient method for disposing of the ladrones was by the people defending themselves.

Señor Jose Lopez, of Agonoy, agreed with Señor Bautista on the salary question. He thought the appointment of an engineer to look into the question of inundation a good one. He thought Malolos the best place for the capital, because of its central location and its being on the railway. He thought the towns of Barasoain, Santa Isabel, and Malolos could be joined into one municipality as the provincial seat. He said Malolos would be much more convenient, especially in the rainy season, when the road from Guiguinto to Baliuag was almost impassable.

Señor Morales, of Baliuag, said there would likely be an electric road between Bulacan and Guiguinto shortly. He pointed out also that Bulacan had communication with Manila by both rail and water and Bulacan also had a central location geographically.

The president suggested that the matter be put to a vote.

Señor Mariano Crisostomo, of Malolos, thought the only reason why the capital should remain at Bulacan was to make the province conform to the human body—the head at one end and the feet at the other. He favored Malolos as being more central and more convenient of

access. He did not think the fact of water communication with Manila had any place in the discussion.

Señor Maximo Angeles, of Agonoy, spoke in favor of changing the capital to Malolos. The fact that Bulacan had always been the capital should not weigh in the argument. When Bulacan was made the capital there was no railroad to Manila, while there was communication by water. He was of the impression that after the railroad was built there had been some talk of moving the capital, which was only hindered by the fact that the public buildings were in Bulacan. As these buildings were now destroyed, that reason no longer existed. He was willing to abide by a popular vote.

Señor Ciriaco F. Libonas, of San Miguel de Mayuma, said that the best place for the capital was at Baliuag. He thought it was nearer the center of the province than either Malolos or Bulacan, and it had a large number of houses which could be used as provincial buildings.

Señor Miguel Siojo, of San Miguel de Mayuma, suggested that an engineer survey the province and find out which was the most central spot, and that the capital be located there, making sure only it was a healthful place. He thought Baliuag was a better place than the other towns mentioned.

The president announced that the Commission would take under advisement the matter of submitting the question of the location of capital to a vote, and would adjourn until the following morning at 9.30, when he hoped all the delegates would be present.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

BULACAN, PROVINCE OF BULACAN,
Wednesday, February 27, 1901.

Public session.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 10 o'clock. He announced that the Commission had concluded to submit the question of the location of the capital to the vote of the pueblos represented. The plan proposed was that each town should cast one vote. The president of each town would canvass the wishes of the representatives of that town, and when the name of the pueblo was called would come forward and deposit his ballot.

Señor Mariano Crisostomo, of Malolos, asked the floor, and stated that while he had agreed yesterday to the proposition of submitting the matter to a vote, he thought now that such a plan would cause dissension among the delegates, and that the whole question ought to be determined by the Commission.

Señor Ramon Icaciano, of Bulacan, believed that the plan of voting was the best way to learn the opinion of the majority of the people, and asked that it be pursued.

The president stated that the first thing people who wished popular government would have to learn was to bow peacefully to the will of

the majority, and the thing which marked the incapacity of a people for self-government was the inability to accept calmly a decision by the majority against their view. The plan of voting for the capital had seemed to the Commission a good object lesson for the people of Bulacan. Some would be disappointed, but they should bide their time until they could induce the majority to favor their view. Referring to the statement of yesterday that the people of Bulacan were fond of gambling, he called their attention to the first rule of gaming whether it involved money or not, that a man should abide by the result, according to the rules of the game. If they were going to have a revolution every time their political opinions were defeated, then they certainly were not fit for self-government. The president stated that the vote would proceed and that a majority would be necessary for choice. If an election was not secured by any town upon first ballot, a second ballot would be taken. If no election then resulted, the lowest of the towns would be dropped and this would continue until one town received a majority. Upon the first ballot Malolos received 12 votes, Bulacan 5, and Baliuag 4. The president announced that Malolos would be the capital of the province.

The president then submitted the following amendments to the bill:

Insert salaries, in section 2, as follows: Provincial governor, \$1,500; provincial secretary, \$1,150; provincial treasurer, \$2,100; provincial supervisor, \$1,700; provincial fiscal, \$1,300.

Insert as amount of bond in section 3, \$8,000.00.

Amend by inserting as section 6 the following:

SEC. 6. The provincial board of Bulacan shall have authority to unite with the provincial boards of the provinces of Pampanga and Tarlac, and with the manager of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad Company, in the employment of an efficient engineer or engineers to devise as economical a plan as possible for protecting the roads and agricultural lands and towns of the three provinces and the roadway and bridges of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad from the destructive effect of floods in the Tarlac, Bambang, and Rio Grande del Pampanga rivers by levees or other recognized means of protection against such floods, but the expenditure by the provincial board of Bulacan in such joint arrangement shall be limited to one thousand dollars (\$1,000). The engineer or engineers selected shall consult with the provincial supervisors of the three provinces, and shall make a report to the provincial board of each province, which shall transmit the same, with its recommendations, through the military governor, to the Commission, for further enabling legislation.

Amend section 5 by striking out the words "as formerly" and word "Bulacan," and insert the word "Malolos."

Speaking of the salaries, the president said that in view of the general sentiment of those who had addressed the Commission they had been made slightly lower than those paid in Pampanga. The section proposed as section 6 had been included upon the recommendation of General Grant and the desire of the people.

Section 5 was amended, making Malolos the capital instead of Bulacan, in accordance with the vote of the towns.

Commissioner Worcester spoke in favor of the amendments. He said that he was much gratified at seeing the good sense displayed by those who took part in the discussion when considering the question of the salaries. He spoke of the tendency of those just beginning to exercise self-government to make magnificent plans without the means of carrying them out. He was glad to notice that the people of Bulacan figured where the money was to come from. He spoke of the land tax to be inaugurated, saying that while it may seem burdensome to some at first they would later find that it accrued to their benefit and

was like putting money at interest. Speaking of the manner of selecting the capital, he said that he believed this the first time in the history of the country that such a question had been submitted to the will of the people. He then referred to the "game of politics" and appealed to the people to school themselves to abide by its results, and if disappointed wait until the next election to retrieve their fortune. He said it was absolutely essential to successful popular government that the minority should bow to the will of the majority. He asked the people to remember this when appointments for office were made by the Commission, which now represented the power of the majority.

The amendments proposed were adopted and the secretary directed to call the roll upon the question of the passage of the bill as amended.

The bill was passed by the unanimous vote of the commissioners present.

The president then announced the following-named persons as the appointees of the Commission to the various provincial offices: José Serapio, provincial governor; Francisco Morales, provincial secretary; Capt. Ernest A. Greenough, Forty-first Infantry, provincial treasurer; Lieut. Edward C. Wells, Thirty-second Infantry, provincial supervisor; Mariano Crisostomo, provincial fiscal.

In announcing the appointment of Jose Serapio as provincial governor, the president explained at some length the motives of the Commission in making this appointment. He referred to the fact that the province of Bulacan had only recently been the scene of much conflict and that while the people now recognized the sovereignty of the United States, it could not but be expected that traces of the former bitter and hostile feeling should still exist among them. It was for this reason the Commission took to itself the power of provisionally appointing a governor of the province, turning over to the people after a year the power of selecting their own governor. In the meantime they had the right to come to the Commission and have its appointee removed if his conduct was such as to render it necessary. Reference was made to the fact that in one of the provinces organized the antagonisms among the people were such that the Commission felt obliged to appoint an American as governor, but it had faith that such a step was not necessary in Bulacan. He stated that in coming into the province the Commission was met by the advocates of different parties and was greatly embarrassed with respect to getting correct information. Its appointee for governor in this instance had been highly recommended by General Grant and General MacArthur. They say he is a loyal man, a man of administrative ability, and will make a good governor. Others did not agree with this view. The Commission had received a petition from worthy and honorable residents of the province protesting against the appointment of Serapio. It was said in the petition that Serapio represented interests contrary to the interests of the province. It was stated that he represented the friars. The Commission did not believe this, because it would not name any man whom it believed represented interests opposed to the interests of the people, and if it was found that in the administration of his office there was any real ground for this objection, the Commission would cut off his official head. The president referred to the appointees to the other offices, commending them highly.

The president then introduced to the audience Dr. T. H. Pardo de

Tavera, president of the federal party. In presenting Dr. Tavera, the president spoke highly of the federal party and of its influence in bringing peace to the islands; that the Commission was glad to show in every way possible its sympathy with the objects of the party and its appreciation of its efforts. It was said that other parties were to be formed. If so, let them come and let them show that they deserve the sympathy and support of the Commission in the same way that the federal party has shown it, by their work.

Dr. Tavera then addressed the audience, presenting clearly the attitude of the American people toward the Islands, and the prosperity which would result to the people when peace was established. The speech was warmly received by the audience.

Señor Crisostomo thanked the Commission in the name of the province of Bulacan for what they had done. He said that while the province of Bulacan was the first to take up arms and the last to lay them down, yet when an idea gets into the head of a man of Bulacan it is hard to get rid of it, and they were now for peace. He said that as a demonstration of the good faith of the province he would undertake, on the part of the people, that they would apply the land tax at once, and not wait until next year.

The president expressed his thanks to the speaker for this very substantial evidence of the good effect of the meeting of the Commission with the people and having an understanding of the purposes of both.

The president then called upon Señor Felipe Calderon, of the Federal party, to address the audience in Tagalog. Señor Calderon spoke at some length in the native tongue, awakening much enthusiasm.

Señor Calderon was followed by Señor Ambrosio Flores, also of the Federal party, who spoke at some length.

The president then called upon Commissioner Ide, who addressed the meeting at some length, setting forth the beneficent purposes of the American Government toward the people of these Islands.

General Grant then spoke a few words, referring to his pleasant relations with the people of Bulacan. In closing, he stated that some of the veterans of the civil war who had served under his father and were now members of the Lafayette Post, G. A. R., New York, had sent him some flags to give to loyal Filipinos. As a representative of these veterans he desired to present one of the flags to Señor Serapio, the new governor of the province. The flag was handed to Señor Serapio in the presence of the Commission and the delegates.

The president then declared the session of the Commission held in Bulacan finally adjourned.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

BALANGA, PROVINCE OF BATAAN,
Friday, March 1, 1901.

Public session.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 3.30 p. m.. Señor Hermogenes Marco, of Balanga, in a short speech, welcomed the Commission to the province of Bataan and to the town of Balanga. He said it had been their earnest desire to have the Commission visit them and to grant them civil government. He greeted and welcomed them as bringing to the people of Bataan those liberties which they had long sought, and which they so much desired.

The president responded and stated that of the five most encouraging visits which the Commission had made to the provinces to organize civil provincial governments, the reception accorded it by the people of Bataan had been the most cordial; that the scene on the beautiful waters of the bay as the Commission approached the hospitable shores of Bataan would remain vivid in the memories of the Commission party so long as life lasted. The Commission could not but feel that the welcome given it was an indubitable proof that the people here desired its coming and welcomed its purposes. He thanked them for their welcome and for the encouragement which that welcome had given the Commission in its effort to carry out the benevolent purposes of the President and the people of the United States toward these Islands. He referred briefly to the natural suspicions which had been entertained by the people as to our purposes, and the natural indisposition of many to come out boldly for American sovereignty so long as our purposes were doubtful; but now that our purposes were clear and the suspicions entertained as to our motives proven to be false, he was glad to find that the people not only desired peace under the sovereignty of the United States but had organized to compel it.

The secretary was then directed to call the roll of the pueblos of the province. The province was represented as follows:

Dinalupijan:

Ramon Estanislao, presidente.
 Sixto R. Hipolito, concejal.
 Manuel Penaflor, concejal.
 Ciriaco Penaflor, concejal.
 Raymundo Payumo, concejal.

Hermosa:

Augustin Arsinas, presidente.
 Gregorio Yandoc, concejal.
 Silverio Gasa, concejal.
 Macario Nuquid, concejal.

Mariveles:

Juan Rodriguez, presidente.
 Crisanto Rodriguez, concejal.
 Valentin Semilla, concejal.
 Hermogenes Aguillar, concejal.
 Florentino Mendoza, concejal.
 Domingo Iraula, concejal.
 Cipriano Diaz, concejal.
 Julian Farreal, concejal.

Samal:

José Rodil, presidente.
 Vicente de los Reyes, concejal.
 José Josen, concejal.
 Andres Higonia, concejal.
 Francisco Oconer, concejal.
 Juan Espino, concejal.
 Pedro Paguio, concejal.
 Roque Consunji, concejal.
 Marcelino Espino, concejal.
 Leon Roque, concejal.
 Esteban Oconer, concejal.

Abucay:

Santos Delfin, presidente.
 Leonardo Ganzon, concejal.
 Dionisio Caragay, concejal.
 Pascual Perez, concejal.

Pilar:

Urbano de los Reyes, presidente.
 Desiderio de los Reyes, concejal.



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDING, BALANGA, BATAAN.

Pilar—Continued.

Luis Banzon, concejal.
 Augustin Pagui, concejal.
 Julian Calimbas, concejal.

Orani:

Alejandro Vianzon, presidente.
 Claro Pascual, concejal.
 Alejo Hernandez, concejal.
 Mariano Corelo, concejal.

Mabatan:

Pedro Rodriguez, presidente.
 Maximo de Leon, concejal.
 Lucas de Silva, concejal.
 Esteban de Leon, concejal.
 Mariano de Silva, concejal.

Orion:

Luis Baltazar, presidente.
 Simeon Tuason, concejal.
 Marcelo Quicho, concejal.
 Clodoaldo Pangilinan, concejal.
 Esteban Santos, concejal.

Balanga:

Gervasio Valero, presidente.
 Hermogenes Marco, concejal.
 Teodoro Rosauo, concejal.
 Tomas Banzon, concejal.
 Miguel Ramirez, concejal.
 Platon Banzon, concejal.
 Donato Guico, concejal.
 Zacarias David, concejal.

The president then stated that the province of Bataan being a Tagalog province, and it having come to his knowledge that some of the presidentes and some of the concejales were not sufficiently familiar with Spanish to follow a rapid explanation of the legislation proposed, he would call upon Señor Felipé Calderon, a distinguished Manila lawyer, who is familiar with the Tagalog language, and who had been good enough to say that he would explain the provisions of the general provincial law and of the Bataan bill to the audience, to address them in their native tongue. The president then called upon Señor Calderon, who explained to the delegates and audience assembled in Tagalog the provisions of the general provincial law and of the special bill applying same to the province of Bataan.

The bill was then read for a third time by the secretary and public discussion invited by the president, who stated that such discussion might be either in Tagalog or Spanish, at the option of the speakers. Special attention was invited to the matter of salaries and treasurer's bond. Suggestions were also invited upon the question of location of the capital. All the remarks of the president were translated into Spanish by the secretary and into Tagalog by Señor Calderon.

Señor Jose Lerma, of Balanga, referring to the salaries allowed in Pampanga and Tarlac, thought there was too great a difference between the salaries of governor and secretary, that the salaries of both were lower than that of treasurer, whereas their duties were equal, and that the salary of secretary was lower than that of supervisor, whose duties are the same as those existing in Spanish times, when the place paid but \$80 Mexican per month. The president pointed out that the treasurer, under the law, would have more work to do than any other officer in the province and that his responsibilities were very great; he not only collected the taxes for the municipalities, the province, and the central government, but directed the assessment of taxes as well, which would involve considerable labor in the application of the new land tax; that while the position of secretary was an important one, the duties were mostly clerical. As to supervisor, he was required to be a civil engineer and surveyor, and his duties were much broader than those performed by the like officer under the Spanish régime. As to all salaries, they were tentative, as the Commission has very little data upon which to determine them. Later they would be changed to meet actual conditions. The suggestion that there was too great a disparity between the salaries of governor and secretary would be considered.

Señor Santos Delfin, presidente of Abucay, stated that he believed he was expressing the views of all the delegates when he said that the

capital of the province should remain as at present—Balanga. He did not think Bataan could afford as high salaries as Pampanga. Señor Lermastated that they should be intermediate to those paid in Pampanga and Tarlac. Señor Lerma also called attention to the fact that the provincial law has made no provision as to how the governor shall be addressed officially. He referred also to the fact that under the Municipal Code the president and vicepresidents were authorized to carry canes as badges of office, while no provision was made in the provincial law for any insignia for the provincial governor. He thought it would be well to provide some badge for the governor, to place him on a par with the municipal officers, and also to show who he was, so that if any disrespect were shown him the person so offending might know his guilt and be proceeded against. It was thought that a badge of some kind, to be worn on the coat, would be better than a cane, as this would distinguish him from the presidentes. He was told that the matter would be considered by the Commission upon its return to Manila in connection with the other amendments proposed to the provincial law. Señor Lerma, further referring to the provincial law, said that it created no privileges or immunities in favor of the governor; that in Spanish times the governor could not be tried in the province, but the provincial fiscal filed a complaint with the audiencia—now supreme court—who designated a judge outside of the province to try him. He was told that it was contrary to the principles of American law to give any official, no matter how high in rank, any privilege of that kind; that the governor was triable for the same crimes, in the same way, as the humblest citizen. If the objection to the American plan is that it might be embarrassing for a judge who had been associated with the governor to try him, attention was called to the fact that it was expected to make the judicial circuit larger than one province, so that a judge would have no provincial affiliations. The speaker expressed himself as satisfied with this arrangement.

Señor Luis Baltazar, presidente of Orion, thought the governor should receive \$1,000, the secretary \$800, the treasurer \$1,200, the supervisor \$900, and the fiscal \$800, all in gold.

Señor Ramon Estanislao, presidente of Dinalupijan, thought, as the question of the location of the capital had been suggested, it ought to be at Orani. Being asked as to public buildings, he said there were none, though there were private houses which might be used.

Señor Hermogenes Marco, Balanga, referring to section 4 of the special bill, asked if the recommendations by the presidentes to the provincial board were such as would have to be enacted, or whether the board could reject them at its pleasure. The president stated that the board must act upon the recommendations, but it was not obliged to grant them unless it saw fit; it was simply a method of learning the desires of the people. Inasmuch, however, as the governor was elected by the people he would likely suffer at the next election unless he complied with their wishes.

Señor Oscar Soriano, fiscal, Balanga, agreed with Señor Lerma, that the salaries ought to be intermediate to those paid in Pampanga and Tarlac. He called attention to section 7 of the provincial law, where it says that the governor may "direct" the fiscal to bring a criminal or civil suit against certain persons complained of, and inquired whether this meant that the fiscal must bring such suits even though

he felt there was no ground for action. The president stated that the Commission would consider this point upon its return to Manila. The speaker then referred to section 11 of the provincial law, which provides that in certain cases the attorney-general may direct the provincial fiscal to appear before the supreme court on appeal; he wished to know whether appearance was necessary in person; if so, it might result that offenses would be committed in the absence of the fiscal which would go unpunished for that reason. He was told that it was the purpose to change the Spanish procedure as to denouncement of offenders, and that, in any event, the question of appearance would be within the discretion of the attorney-general, who would not demand it if the public interest would suffer in consequence.

There being no further speakers, the president announced that the session would adjourn until to-morrow morning at 9.30, when certain amendments would be offered and appointments made. As to these latter the Commission had received two or three petitions nominating persons for office, and that, while the Commission did not care to have the names of candidates brought up in open session and publicly discussed, it would be glad to receive suggestions in writing from the people at any time before the session convened on the morrow.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. N. FERGUSON, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

BALANGA, PROVINCE OF BATAAN,
Saturday, March 2, 1901.

Public session.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 10 o'clock. Owing to a severe cold and sore throat the president asked Commissioner Worcester to preside in his stead.

Commissioner Worcester announced that the public discussion having closed he moved the following amendments to the bill:

Insert in section 2, after the words "provincial governor," the words and figures "one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500)."

Insert after words "provincial secretary" the words and figures "one thousand one hundred dollars (\$1,100)."

Insert after the words "provincial treasurer" the words and figures "one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800)."

Insert after the words "provincial supervisor" the words and figures "one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500)."

Insert after the words "provincial fiscal" the words and figures "one thousand one hundred dollars (\$1,100)."

Insert as amount of bond in section 3 the words and figures "seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$7,500)."

Commissioner Worcester explained in detail the theory upon which the ratio between the various salaries was determined, also stating

that they were strictly provisional and could be raised or changed as was found desirable after trial, or as the revenues of the province increased. His remarks were interpreted into Tagalog by Señor Calderón.

The amount fixed as bond (\$7,500) was considered sufficient for the present, though it would be raised when the land tax became applicable.

The amendments proposed were adopted.

The question then being upon the passage of the bill applying the general provincial law to the province of Bataan, the secretary was directed to call the roll.

The bill was unanimously passed.

The following-named persons were then announced as the appointees of the commission for the various provincial offices: John H. Goldman, provincial governor; Jose M. Lerma, provincial secretary; H. K. Love, provincial treasurer; Charles F. Vance, provincial supervisor; Oscar Soriano, provincial fiscal.

In making the various appointments Commissioner Worcester explained in more or less detail the purposes of the Commission and of the people of the United States toward the Islands. Attention was called to the fact that under the provincial law the office of governor was one to which the humblest citizen of the province might aspire, it being pointed out that the President of the United States, in his instructions to the Commission, had directed that preference should be given to the inhabitants of the Islands whenever they showed fitness for the position to be filled. It was the wish of the Commission in every instance possible to appoint a native as governor. This had been done in the other provinces organized, with one exception. In Bataan the Commission found that there was no native upon whom the Filipinos of all factions could unite, while petitions had been presented to the Commission, signed by eight of the nine pueblos, asking the appointment of an American as governor, and suggesting the present nominee of the Commission, Captain Goldman. It was a good augury for peaceful relations between the Americans and Filipinos that a gentleman, while serving as an army officer during a time of war, had been able to win the confidence of the people to such an extent that they desired him as their civil governor.

Captain Goldman made a brief talk, thanking the members of the Commission for his appointment and expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by the citizens of the province in recommending, without solicitation, his appointment for their first governor. He spoke of his pleasant relations with the people of the province, both as an army officer and as a director of the Federal party organized in Balanga. He pledged his whole energies and efforts to the promotion of good government in Bataan.

Commissioner Worcester then spoke in commendation of the other appointees, referring to their peculiar qualifications for the positions to which appointed. In conclusion he called to the attention of the delegates and the people, that while they were now receiving new privileges those privileges brought with them new responsibilities, and that the Commission looked to the people of the province to prove by their conduct that the Commission had made no mistake in conferring upon them civil government. The newly appointed officers were requested to be present at the office of the Commission on the afternoon of March 4, to take the oath of office and receive their *commissions*.

Commissioner Worcester then presented to the audience Don Cayetano S. Arellano, president of the supreme court, and a native of the province of Bataan. The speaker was enthusiastically received by the audience. He spoke feelingly to them of his interest in their welfare and in the welfare of his province, urging them to stand true to their promises to the American Government, for in that way, and in that way only, would they secure that liberty and that prosperity for which they have striven and which they so earnestly desired. He referred to the fact that their province was the first to see a complete representation of the Commission, and that they were also honored by having with them the American ladies who accompanied the Commission.

Señor Ambrosio Flores, an ex-insurgent general, was then presented to the audience. Though speaking Tagalog, Señor Flores requested Señor Calderon to interpret for him from the Spanish, with which he was more familiar.

General Grant was then called upon to speak of his work in the provinces and of the difference in his reception upon this occasion and that accorded him on former trips. He spoke highly of the people of Bataan, and of the strong friends he had among them. He wished them godspeed now that they were entering upon their own government, and placed himself at their disposal whenever they choose to come to him.

Commissioner Worcester then announced that, as the business which brought the Commission to the province of Bataan was concluded, the public session at Balanga was declared adjourned.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

LUCENA, PROVINCE OF TAYABAS,
Tuesday, March 12, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 10.45 a. m., who addressed the representatives of the province as follows:

In opening the session of this public meeting of the Commission I desire, on behalf of the Commission, to extend our sincere thanks for the cordiality and sincerity of this magnificent reception. In no province which we have visited have the evidences of the desire to have us come been more convincing than those which we have received this morning, and we believe that it is because you feel that our purposes are to do that which is best for you, that which will bring peace, prosperity, and happiness to all the people of the Philippine Islands.

There will be many speeches made before this session comes to a close, but it is necessary for us first to dispose of the business which is before the Commission. I should not omit, however, a reference to the fact that we are encouraged and protected by the Filipino and American ladies who have done us the honor to attend this meeting, and we feel certain that with such protectors and such defenders we

shall not appeal in vain to the hearts of the gallant gentlemen of the Province of Tayabas. I might also allude to the significant fact that we are also honored by the distinguished clergy, gentlemen whose learning and influence argue that their presence arises from a sympathy with our purposes.

And, now, ladies and gentlemen, we come to the business of the meeting. We have already adopted a General Provincial Act—that is, an act providing generally the form of government for all the provinces of the Philippine Islands—but in order to put that act in force in any province you will observe that by the first section thereof there must be a special act applying the general act to the particular province to be organized. In the special act are special provisions adapted to the needs of the province affected, which do not form part of the general act. Now, I am informed that most of the gentlemen who have honored us by coming here to-day have received copies of the General Provincial Act. I should like to know whether that be true. (Stated copies of Provincial Act have been received.) I shall state in a summary way what the purpose of that Provincial Act is. It provides a government for the province, composed of five officers. It provides, first, how those officers shall be selected; second, what their duties are; third, who shall constitute the provincial board or legislative body of the province; and fourth, what the sources of revenue of the province shall be. The provincial officers are limited to five. They are, provincial governor, provincial secretary, provincial treasurer, provincial supervisor, and provincial fiscal. The governor is elected in a convention composed of the councillors of all the towns of the province. The first election is to be held in February of next year. The person elected is to take his seat in the following March. Until the election takes place and the person elected qualifies, the position of governor is to be filled by a person appointed by the Commission. The provincial secretary, provincial treasurer, and provincial supervisor are to be appointed first by the Commission, but after the first of March next vacancies occurring in those offices are to be filled under the provisions of the civil-service law by competitive examination, so it shall be open to anyone passing successfully such examinations to aspire to any of these offices. The provincial fiscal is to be appointed by the Commission, but is not subject to competitive examination, he having passed his examination upon receiving his license.

The duties of the governor, who is the chief officer of the province, and who, in a titular sense, is expected to represent the province on all occasions, consist, first, that he is chief executive officer; second, that he has control of all the police of the province; and third, that he presides over that which I shall hereafter refer to as the provincial board. It is his duty as governor to visit every municipality of the province at least once in six months. If he finds that any municipal officer is neglectful of his duties or is guilty of fraud or any other violation of law with respect to his office, it is his duty to suspend the officer and report the suspension to the Commission, who, after due notice to the officer, will pass upon the question whether he shall be removed or reinstated.

The duty of the provincial secretary is that which you might expect from his title. He keeps all the records of the province and acts as secretary for the meetings of the provincial board. In the absence or illness of the governor he acts in the place of the governor.

The provincial treasurer, on some accounts, is the most important officer in the province, although not the highest and although not occupying in rank the chief place. It is the duty of the provincial treasurer to collect all the taxes that are collected in the province. It is the expectation of the Commission to frame taxation laws so that a man shall be able to pay all his taxes at the same time upon the same day to the same officer, to wit, the provincial treasurer or his deputy; these taxes to include all municipal taxes, all provincial taxes, and if a central government tax is levied, that tax also. It is the duty of the treasurer to examine and prove the accounts of the municipal treasurers. It is his duty after the land tax shall be introduced, which will become effective a year hence, to supervise the assessment of all the lands in the province for taxation. It is his duty, after collecting all the taxes, to distribute them to the municipalities, to the province, and to the central government.

The duties of the provincial supervisor are also very important in view of the unimproved condition of the roads and bridges in these Islands. It is his duty to see to it that the roads and bridges are kept in repair; to make plans for the building of new roads, and to report such plans to the provincial board. It is his duty to look after the construction of provincial buildings and to make all contracts for renting such buildings as may be necessary—all under the supervision of the provincial board.

I ought to say, in passing, that it is the plan of the Commission to make the educational branch of the government depend for its support upon the municipal governments and the central government, but the work of internal improvement and public works generally are to be intrusted to the provincial government. Therefore it is that you will find no reference to education in the provincial government Act, because that is provided for in the general education bill and the municipal code.

Another most important office is that of provincial fiscal, an office which, in view of the condition of the Islands, is more important, and will be for the next five years, than ever in the history of the country, for after four years of war it necessarily results that a great many persons have been so unsettled in their moral condition, have become so restless, have become so used to living on other people, that it is impossible to prevent their becoming criminal, and it is necessary that the provincial fiscal by an earnest, active, and rigid enforcement of the law shall drive out of the community those persons who are disposed to disturb the peace and prey on other people. The provincial fiscal is the legal adviser of every municipality in the province. He is legal adviser also of the provincial government or provincial board.

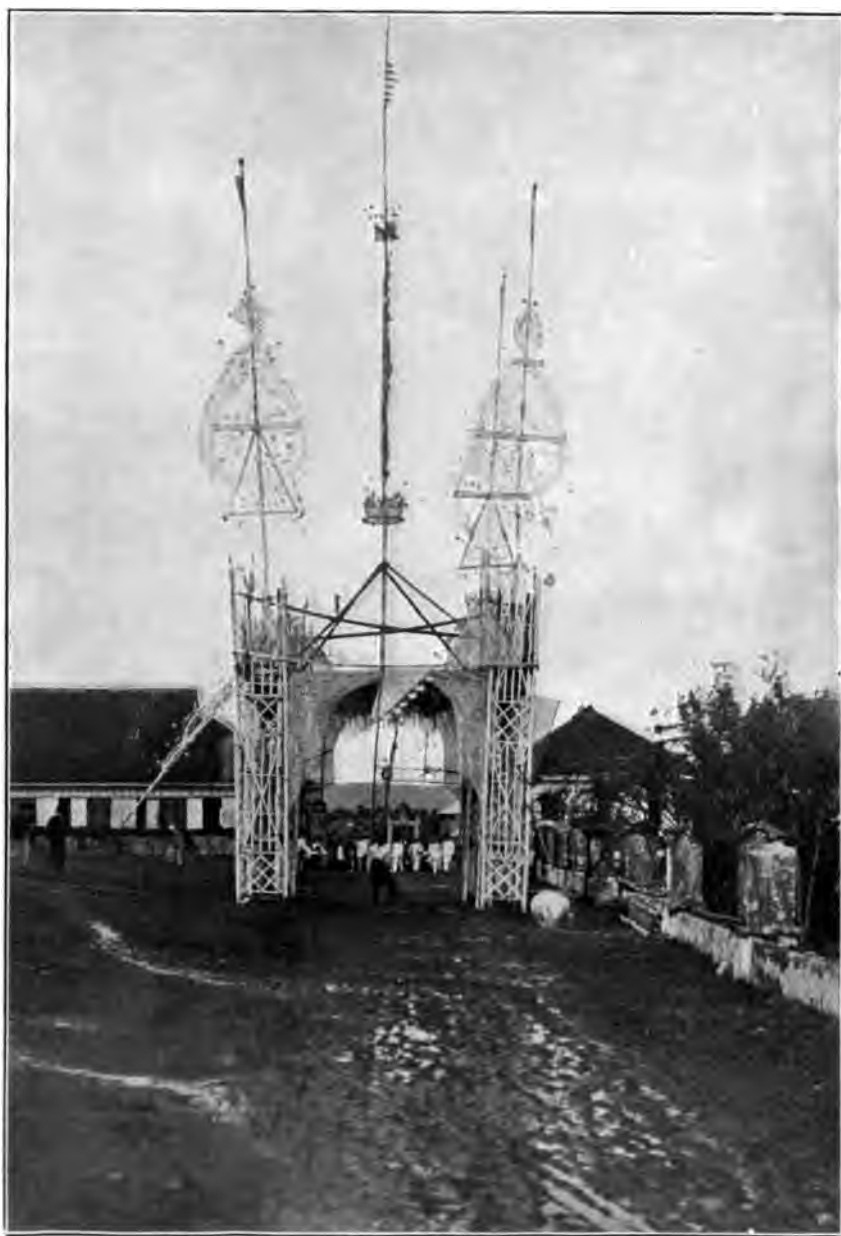
The provincial board is made up of the provincial governor, the provincial treasurer, and the provincial supervisor. The provincial board is the body which determines what rate of taxation shall be levied upon the property of the province.

I can not stop to dwell at length upon the system of taxation which after one year we propose to put in force in the Philippine Islands, except to say that it is the intention of the Commission to abolish practically all of the internal-revenue taxes now in force and to introduce an *ad valorem* tax on land.

The municipal code elaborates this system of taxation. I hope that that Act has been distributed among you. If not, it will reach you in

a few days. The system which the municipal code adopts is this: If a man owns property worth \$10,000, under the municipal code the municipal council is entitled to levy upon that land an annual tax not exceeding \$50; the provincial government is entitled to levy upon the same land a tax not exceeding \$37.50. The money collected for the municipality is spent in the municipality by the people themselves. All the money collected for the province is spent in the province by order of the provincial board. We have postponed this land tax for one year, because we did not think the condition of the country, by reason of the war, would justify our putting such a tax in force at once. What is to be done in the meantime, however, to support the provincial and the municipal governments? There are some sources of income for the municipality—the collection from market rents, fines, and that kind of thing—but that is not enough, and the Commission has adopted this policy: They take all the internal-revenue taxes that have been collected in the province and in the municipalities of the province and that have heretofore gone into the central treasury. They give one-half of that collected in the province to the municipalities and one-fourth to the provincial government. They retain one-fourth, because that practically pays the expenses of collection. That will continue until the land tax comes into force, when, as I have said, most of the internal-revenue taxes are to be abolished.

We have thus gone over the general plan of the provincial government, and I now come to the points which are to be discussed to-day in reference to the special bill applying the Provincial Government Act to this province of Tayabas. The first section applies the general Act with the modifications contained in the special Act to the province of Tayabas. The second section fixes the compensation to be paid to the provincial officers. You will see if you will read the bill that the amounts are left blank. That was done because we come here for the purpose of consulting you as to what you think would be a fair compensation to be paid to the various officers. The amounts now fixed are not permanent; they are only to be fixed with reference to the limited sources of revenue now enjoyed by the province. When such a province as this shall have recovered from the effects of the war, and shall have reached the state of wealth and prosperity belonging to it, the responsibility of these officers will be largely increased, their labor will be largely increased, and they should be better compensated. The same section fixes the limit of the amount which ought to be paid to each officer for his traveling expenses, and we wish your advice upon that subject. The third section fixes the amount of the bond which the treasurer shall give, and that depends, of course, upon the amounts of money which he shall have in his hands at any one time. The fourth section makes a provision, which is not in the general law, for the meeting four times a year of all the municipalities in convention to advise the provincial board of the improvements that ought to be made in the province. We should like your advice as to whether you regard that feature of this law as a useful one and whether it should be retained. The fifth section provides where the capital of the province shall be, but the name of the town is left blank, and we are here to find out what the general opinion of the province is as to the place which will best serve the purpose of the capital. In one province we took a vote by towns and followed that vote. In other provinces we heard what was said and decided for ourselves. The



BAMBOO ARCH OF WELCOME AT TAYABAS, LUZON.

question of whether it shall be determined by a vote or not depends largely upon whether this is a representative gathering of the province. All these questions we throw open to discussion, and we ask your assistance by intelligent discussion in reaching a proper result, and we hope that no undue modesty will prevent the representatives of the different towns from coming forward and giving us the benefit of their advice.

In your consideration of the question of salaries, of course you are men of business and men of affairs, and know that if your pocketbook only has \$1 in it you can not pay out \$2, and you must regulate your salaries to your resources; and in fixing the provincial capital, in advising where that ought to be, you should take into consideration the interests of the whole province, and find where the place is which will be most convenient for all the towns, and the place where government buildings can either be furnished or can be easily procured. It may be of assistance to the delegates if I read salaries which have been given in other provinces. Knowing what the provinces are, and their resources, you can then possibly proportion the salaries of the present province. (The president then read salaries paid provincial officers in the provinces of Pampanga, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Bulacan, and Bataan.) This comprises all the provinces thus far organized, and the salaries paid, and they were fixed after consulting with the delegates and after we had learned what the resources of the province were and what was the general sentiment as to what the salaries should be.

(The Commission then adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.)

Afternoon session.

The session was called to order at 3 o'clock and the secretary directed to call the roll of the pueblos. The province was represented as follows:

Pueblo de Tayabas:

Alcalde	D. Irineo Cabanero.
Sindico	D. Sofio Alandy.
Secretario	D. Anastacio Mesosa.
Consejales	D. Procopio Nadera.
	D. Marcos Pabilonia.
	D. Vicente Ragulo.
	D. Enrique Valencia.
	D. Mariano Zarciadas.
	D. Pablo de Ocampo.
	D. Narciso Lopez.
	D. Santiago Jara.
Cabezas actuales	D. Ricardo Sumilang.
	D. Simeon Lagroso.
	D. Serafin Rallana.
	D. Tomas de Loya.
	D. Mariano Jazmin.
	D. Benito Nanes.
	D. Pedro Trinidad.
	D. Eduvigio Lopez.
	D. Martin de Loyola.
	D. Juan Pacaigui.
	D. Balbino Ferrer.
	D. Gaudencio Circulado.
	D. Andres Echevarria.
	D. Francisco Cabriga.
	D. Patricio Fabie.

Pueblo de Tayabas—Continued.

Cabezas actuales	D. Pedro Trinidad.
	D. Monico Rea.
	D. Nazario Cabuyao.
	D. Catalino Valencia.
	D. Jorge Gaario.
	D. Calixto Rago.
	D. Lucas Tablada.
	D. Hilarion Zarciadas.
	D. Cenon Abordo.
	D. Macrio Paballa.
	D. Nazrio Saballa.
	D. Mariano Zayas.
	D. Mateo Arnigo.
Cabeza pasado	D. Antonino Garcia.
Members of the Federal party of Tayabas:	
Presidente	D. Elpidio Alanoy.
Tesorero	D. Escolastico San Agustin
Secretario	D. Florentino Alanoy.
Vocales	D. Ligorio Capistrano.
	D. Buenaventura Reyes.
	D. Juan Maderal.
Consejeros de gobierno	D. Pedro Orias.
	D. Jovito Baldobino.
	D. Perfecto Eclarin.
	D. Nazrio Zabella.
	D. Serafin Rallana.
	D. Isidoro Labares.
	D. Claudio Sales.
	D. Juan Aragon.
	D. Felipe Nose.
	D. Ramon San Agustin.
	D. Marcial Mitra.
Pueblo de Sariaya:	
Alcalde	D. Ramon de Luna.
Sindico	D. Filemon Buendia.
Consejales	D. Pedro Leon Quejada.
	D. Emeterio Rodriguez.
	D. Claudio Alcantara.
Cabezas actuales	D. Venacio Rodriguez.
	D. Julian de Gala.
	D. Francisco Rodriguez
	D. Nicanor Orendia.
	D. Higinio Raceles.
	D. Ignacio Valderrama.
	D. Cleto Buendia.
	D. Bernabe Villocilo.
	D. Mariano Herrera.
	D. Bonifacio Palomera.
	D. Felix Espinosa.
	D. Ignacio Gala.
	D. Juan Arellano.
	D. Gregorio Cadiz.
	D. Mariano de Luna.
	D. Benito Cadiz.
	D. Antero de Gala.
	D. Andres de Quijada.
	D. Emeterio Reynoso.
	D. Mariano Villafuerte.
	D. Gabino Quijada.
	D. Teodoro Albos.
	D. Teodoro Rodriguez.
	D. Isidro Herrera.
	D. Candido de Castro.
	D. Lamberto de Castro.
	D. Juan Bemata.
	D. Benigno de Ramos.

Pueblo de Sariaya—Continued.

Cabezas actuales	D. Adriano Galera.
	D. Tomas Valdes.
	D. Silverio Alvarez.
	D. Marcelo Obnal.
	D. Crispulo Villones.
	D. Demetrio Rojas.
	D. Inocencio Palomado
	D. Andres Balan.
	D. Emigdio Cadiz.
	D. Leoncio Rodriguez.
Committee of the Federal party of Sariaya:	
Del Directorio.....	D. Venancio Rodriguez
	D. Ignacio de Gala.
	D. Isidro Herrera.
	D. Mariano Herrera.
	D. Julian Gala.
Consejeros de Gobierno.....	D. Leoncio Rodriguez.
	D. Teodoro Rodriguez.
	D. Candido de Castro.
	D. Lan berto de Castro.
	D. Gabino Quejada.
	D. Benito Cadiz.
	D. Vicente Rodriguez.
	D. Francisco Rodriguez.
	D. Emigdio de Rama.
	D. Antero de Gala.
	D. Filemon Buendia.
	D. Santiago de Luna.
Pueblo de Macalelong	D. Ernesto Unas.
	D. Avelino de Guzman.
	D. Justiniano Pantoja.
	D. Apolonio Hutalla.
	D. Eulalio Glinoga.
	D. Vivencio Soresto.
	D. Eustaquio Montano.
	D. Petronilo Villafior.
Pueblo de Lucena:	
Presidente	D. Feliciano Enriquez.
Representantes.....	D. Fabian Diaz.
	D. Gabriel Coord.
	D. Gregorio Marquez.
	D. Julian Mercanag.
	D. Jose Barcelona.
	D. Francisco Suarez.
	D. Flaviano Ocarey.
	D. Elpidio Lopez.
	D. Demetrio Villafuerte
	D. Gervacio Unson.
	D. Remigio Valdejueza.
	D. Venancio Queblat.
	D. Juan Carmona.
	D. Benigno Diaz.
	D. Demetrio Salvacion.
	D. Simeon Perez.
	D. Anastacio Barcelona.
	D. Crisanto Marquez.
	D. Fortunato Labaras.
	D. Daniel Marquez.
	D. Regino Lopez.
	D. Demetrio de Luna.
	D. Esteban Lagos.
	D. Angel Lagos.
	D. Florencio Reyes.
	D. Cosme Reyes.
	D. Arsenio Villasenor.
	D. Anselmo Nadres.

Pueblo de Lucena—Continued.

Representantes	D. Fidel Juarez.
	D. Catalino Zaballero.
	D. Diosdado de Mesa.
	D. Nemesio Allarey.
	D. Vicente Jarbina.
	D. Nestorio Nosce.
	D. Canuto Bartoine.
	D. Justino Labrador.
	D. Bartolome Rivera.
Pueblo de Pagbilao:	
Alcalde	D. Lino de Castro.
Teniente-alcalde	D. Eduardo Martinez.
Concejales	D. Vicente Lupia.
	D. Bernardo Glorioso.
Cabezas	D. Pedro Lusi.
	D. Salvador Lusterio.
	D. Felipe Reyes.
Representatives of the Federal party	D. Miguel Mercader.
	D. Ludovico Tina.
	D. Gaudencio de Rama.
	D. Hermenegildo Modesto.
	D. Cornelio Flores.
Pueblo de Atimonan:	
Vecinos Principales	D. Alfredo Castro.
	D. Laureano Mapaye.
	D. Juan Martinez.
	D. Alejandro Pilar.
	D. Juan Decena.
	D. Marcelo Manalo.
	D. Eladio Lopez.
	D. Anselmo Ortiz.
	D. Francisco Monfero.
	D. Tomas Villamil.
	D. Eleuterio Marasigan.
	D. Ciriaco Garcia.
	D. Fortunato Villamin.
	D. Herminogenes Escasa.
	D. Jose Laureo.
	D. Bonifacio Leon.
Pueblo de Pitogo:	
Vecinos Principales	D. Eulalio Glinoga.
	D. Vivencio Loresto.
	D. Petronilo Villafuerte.
	D. Eustaquio Montano.
Pueblo de Mauban:	
Vecinos Principales	D. Domingo Arce.
	D. Juan Camposano.
	D. Salvador Ferro.
	D. Hugo Mendieta.
	D. Teodoro Calleja.
	D. Juan Altamarino.
	D. Jose Taino.
	D. Melquiades de San Andres.
	D. Lorenzo de Sembrana.
	D. Ildefonso Fugueta.
	D. Elias Abeede.
	D. Anastacio Escudero.
Pueblo de Luchan:	
Alcalde	D. Ariston Maderal.
Concejales	D. Ambrosio Elises.
	D. Esteban Devanadera.
	D. Marcelo Ongluico Rubio.
Representatives of the Federal party:	
D. Juan Obmaces	D. Jose Nanagas.

Pueblo de Candelaria:	
Vecinos Principales	D. Pedro de Gala.
	D. Benigno Nadres.
	D. Clemente Nadres.
	D. Gregorio Cabuniag.
	D. Generoso de Gala.
	D. Gregorio de Gala.
	D. Felix Villadiano.
Pueblo de Catanaanan:	
Representatives of the Federal party	D. Cirilo de Funes.
	D. Faustino Cubnar.
Pueblo de Guinayangan:	
Representatives of the Federal party	D. Antonio Garcia.
	D. Juan Lago.
	D. Juan Villareal.

The special bill was then read for the third time by the secretary, and the discussion of its provisions, as also those of the general provincial law, invited.

Señor Gabriel Coord, of Lucena, thought that for the present the salaries of the provincial officers in Tayabas should be the same as those in Tarlac, this because of the uncertain revenues of the province and for the reason that in Spanish times Tayabas and Tarlac were both second-class provinces.

Upon inquiry, Colonel Gardener stated that the internal-revenue collections in that part of the province to the west of the mountains was about \$15,000 a year.

Señor Coord stated that with one exception the towns east of the mountains were of little importance and would add little to the collections. He thought between \$4 and \$5 would be a sufficient allowance for the traveling expenses of the provincial officers. He believed the provision for the quarterly meeting of the presidentes a good one. As to the capital of the province he thought it should be at Lucena, this because of its central location and because it had larger material resources than any other town in the province. It had every qualification for the capital except provincial buildings. He stated, however, that the provincial buildings in Tayabas were greatly in need of repair and would have to be almost entirely rebuilt. He stated that Lucena was the capital under the insurrecto government. He was willing that a vote should be taken as to the site of the capital.

The president stated that it had been suggested to the Commission that the island of Marinduque be added to the province of Tayabas and asked the speaker for his opinion. Señor Coord thought the people of Tayabas would favor including Marinduque. He estimated the distance between Tayabas and Marinduque as between 25 and 40 miles. He did not think Marinduque had sufficient population to support a separate provincial government.

Señor Jose Tanio, of Mauban, objected to the change of the capital from Tayabas to Lucena; this because Tayabas had always been the capital, because it was more central and more convenient to the eastern pueblos and had provincial buildings. He also thought it inadvisable to include Marinduque with Tayabas, because at certain seasons communication with the island was practically impossible. He thought it should be made a politico-military station. He had few suggestions to offer as to salaries, and that \$2.50 gold per day more than a sufficient allowance for traveling expenses of officers.

Señor Safio Alandy, of Tayabas, thought the province of Tayabas

could pay the same salaries as Pangasinan. He believed, owing to the difficulty of traveling about the province, that an allowance of \$8 to \$10 Mexican per day should be made for traveling expenses. He believed the capital should be retained in Tayabas; that while the provincial buildings were slightly damaged it would be cheaper to repair them than to build or rent new ones in Lucena; that lumber was expensive, while labor cost \$1.50 per day, being more expensive than in Manila. He also referred to the difficulty of communicating with Marinduque at certain seasons of the year, but did not think the people of Tayabas would have any objections to including Marinduque, as the people of both places were practically the same. Señor Alandy thought there should be added to the provincial board two or three representatives chosen by the municipalities who would be more in touch with the needs of the municipalities than was the provincial board. Being asked whether the quarterly meeting of the presidentes would not accomplish the same purpose, he said that owing to the poor roads, bad weather, and the danger of water navigation at certain seasons, he doubted if there would be a large attendance of the presidentes at the quarterly meetings. It being pointed out that the conditions which would prevent an attendance of the presidentes would also prevent a knowledge of the needs of the municipalities on the part of the two or three representatives, he waived the point.

Señor Gervasio Unson, of Lucena, thought Tayabas could pay the same salaries as Pangasinan, and that the traveling expenses should be from \$8 to \$10 Mexican per day. He did not think the presidentes would have any difficulty in meeting four times a year, and thought that would be the best method of keeping the provincial board advised of the needs of the municipality. He did not think there was room for argument of the question of the location of the capital. He said that but three towns, Tayabas, Lucban, and Mauban, would be benefited by having the capital in Tayabas, while twenty-three towns would be benefited by having it at Lucena. He stated that suitable buildings could be rented in Lucena. Being asked whether those favoring Lucena would erect provincial buildings, he stated he could not answer the question. He was willing to leave the question of location to the vote of the towns. He saw no objection to including Marinduque with the province of Tayabas. He estimated the population of Marinduque at 35,000, and that of Tayabas at 135,000.

Señor Narciso Lopez, of Tayabas, also thought the same salaries should be paid as in Pangasinan. He thought that with the incorporation of Marinduque and the return to normal times the resources of Tayabas would be as great as those of Pangasinan. He thought from \$8 to \$10 Mexican should be allowed for traveling expenses. He favored keeping the capital in Tayabas, that town being more convenient for the other towns and it also being more economical. Being asked as to the health conditions in the town of Tayabas, he admitted they were not of the best and urged this as a reason why the provincial officers should be there, as this would be a stimulus to improving the sanitary conditions of the place. He said Tayabas had a larger population than Lucena, and urged as an objection to Lucena that it was on a river which for half the year was impassable. It was suggested to the speaker that this would be an argument, following his reasoning, for having the provincial seat in Lucena, so that bridges might be built. As to including Marinduque, he believed that if the people of

Marinduque were willing there could be no objection on the part of Tayabas. He was told that the Commission expected to consult with the people of Marinduque before passing upon the question. He thought the presidentes should meet four times a year, but suggested that provision be made to allow the presidentes to name delegates in their stead should they be unable to come. He stated that under normal conditions Lucena could be reached in one day from the most remote town in the province.

Señor Eulalio Glinoga, of Pitogo, believed Lucena offered the greatest advantages for a capital. He suggested that the buildings in Tayabas be sold and the money used to build new buildings in Lucena. He thought that Tayabas could pay the same salaries as Pangasinan. He believed the quarterly meetings of the presidentes possible, provided they made an effort to be present. He thought, however, that their expenses should be paid out of provincial funds, thus insuring a larger attendance and lessening the possibility of the presidentes dipping their fingers into the municipal funds. He believed Marinduque would fare better with Tayabas than with Mindoro.

The president stated that the question of the location of the capital would be submitted to the vote of the towns represented, each town having one vote. Upon ballot being had, Lucena received eight votes and Tayabas five. The president announced that Lucena would be the capital of the province.

The Commission then took a recess of half an hour to consider the question of amendments and appointments.

Upon reassembling the president proposed the following amendments:

Add to title of act the word "Tayabas."

Insert in section 1, after the words "island of," the word "Luzon;" and after the words "province of," the word "Tayabas."

The president stated here that no action would be taken looking to the incorporation of the island of Marinduque with Tayabas until after consulting with the people of Marinduque. In case they were agreeable to such union, provision therefor would be made later.

Insert in section 2, after the words "province of," the word "Tayabas;" and insert as salaries to provincial officers the following:

Governor, one thousand six hundred dollars (\$1,600); secretary, one thousand one hundred dollars (\$1,100); treasurer, two thousand two hundred dollars (\$2,200); supervisor, one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800); fiscal, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,350).

The president stated that these were the salaries paid in Pampanga, except that the salary of the secretary was increased \$100 and that of the treasurer reduced \$200.

Insert after "traveling expenses," "two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per day."

Insert in section 3, as bond of treasurer, "nine thousand dollars (\$9,000)."

Insert in section 5 as the capital of the province, "Lucena."

As to the suggestion that the presidentes be allowed to appoint delegates to the quarterly meetings when unable to attend themselves, the president stated that under the municipal code the vice-president was authorized to represent the president in such a case.

The question as to whether the province should pay the expenses of the presidentes in attending the quarterly meetings would be considered

by the Commission when preparing amendments to the general provincial law.

The amendments proposed were adopted.

The question then being upon the passage of the bill as amended, the secretary was directed to call the roll. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president announced the following named persons as the appointees of the commission to the various provincial offices: Governor, Cornelius Gardener, colonel Thirtieth Infantry. Secretary, Gervasio Unson. Treasurer, J. W. C. Abbott, lieutenant, Thirtieth Infantry. Supervisor, F. P. Austin, lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry. Fiscal, Safio Alandy.

The president stated that it was the purpose of the Commission, whenever possible, to appoint a native of the Islands to the position of governor, to the position of secretary, and to the position of provincial fiscal. In the case of Tayabas, however, the Commission had received petitions from practically all the towns in the province stating that the people desired to have Colonel Gardener appointed as governor, as he had endeared himself to the people by his just administration of affairs while military commander.

The president then introduced to the audience Don Cayetano S. Arellano, president of the supreme court of justice of the Islands, who delivered an eloquent address to the people.

Señor Arellano's address was followed by one from Dr. Pardo de Tavera, president of the Federal party, and by Colonel Gardener, the appointee for governor of the province.

Colonel Gardener spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the province of Tayabas: I have been with you and my regiment has been in this province for thirteen months. We have made many friends among you. I know a great many of you personally, and during all this time my opinion of the Filipino people, and especially the people of this province, has continually grown. While we have been in this province, with the assistance of a large number of good men of the province, we have brought about the condition which to-day exists and which I consider equal or better than the conditions prevailing in any province in the Islands.

While I desired very much to go back to the United States and see my family, when the Commission asked me to accept here the office of governor I felt it was a duty which I could not refuse to these people of Tayabas Province. I felt that I would like to finish the work that I had taken up, with your assistance, and I hope that in the task that is still before us the good people of this province will lend the same assistance and the same encouragement which they have in the past, and that we will go forward and accomplish the same things for which we have already striven. I want to take this occasion to thank the people of this province for the consideration they have shown me and for the consideration they have shown my regiment.

As the time is limited I will say no more this evening, as I will have other opportunities to speak to the people.

The public session was then declared adjourned by the president.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*



BOAC, THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF MARINDUQUE.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

BOAC, ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE,
Friday, March 15, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9.30 a. m., and the secretary directed to call the roll of the pueblos. The following representatives were present:

Pueblo de Boac:

Local president and member of the Federal party	Tomas del Mundo.
Members of Federal party	Francisco Nieva.
	Ramon M. Leuterio.
	Pablo Araullo.
	Ambrosio Lecaroe.
	Tomas Montellano.
	Cresenciano Ratonel.
	Rufino Laguio.
	Santiago Alino.
	Gregorio Nepomuceno.
	Pedro Nepomuceno.
	Calixto Nieva.
	Narciso Luarda.
	Nicolas Navarro.
	Maximo Nepomuceno.
	Domingo Navarro.
	Alejandro Alino.
	Eduardo Nepomuceno.
	Marcelo Mirafuente.
	Pedro Nieva.
Residents	Narciso Alino.
	Julio Mondonelo.
	Pedro Mascarenas.
	Simplicio Leyva.
	Casimiro Contreras.
	Feliciano Mercader.
	Pedro Gualtrati.
	Aniceto Maamo.
	Maximo Lucban.
	Bonifacio Uatricat.
	Elias Leyva.

Pueblo de Gasan:

Local president	Mariano Rodriguez.
Residents	Pedro Sevilla.
	Martiniano Selva.
	Lope Sosa.
	Felipe de Leon.
	Eduardo Soto.
	Francisco de Jesus.
	Crispulo Sarmiento.
	Cosme Salvo.
	Apolonio Sagado.
	Elias Semilla.
	Jose de Leon.

Pueblo de Torrijos:

Residents	Evaristo Manija.
	Honorato Solmirano.
	Maximo Andina.

Pueblo de Santa Cruz:

Residents	Mariano Roman.
	Mateo Puertollano.
	Lorenzo Rozas.
	Lorenzo V. Cruz.
	Simeon Ricamata.

Pueblo de Mogpog:

Residents	Vincente Nepomuceno.
	Daniel Los Banos.
	Ramon M. Coll.
	Felix Garcia.
	Severo Mangaicang.
	Antonio Montellano.
	Agustin Lagran.
	Apolinario Laserna.
	Tobias Mariano.
	Teodorico Mariano.
	Tiburcio Hilario.
	Esteban Laurente.
	Doroteo Malilay.
	Domingo Monsanto.
	Benito Layag.
	Mariano Myot.
	Antonio Janin.
	Crispulo Lagran.
	Valentin Bunag.
	Franquilino Santiago.
	Cornelio Mateo.
	Licerio Marban.

At an informal gathering of the people on last evening the president had stated to them the object of the commission's visit, i. e., to consult with the people of Marinduque as to what form of government should be given the island. It was stated to them that while in Tayabas the question of annexing it to that province had been considered, as also of allowing it to remain, as formerly, a part of the province of Mindoro. The president stated, however, that the Commission was also open to the suggestion of forming the island into a separate province, provided it could be assured that the will of the people, as well as the resources of the island, warranted such action.

Following the roll call a petition was presented to the commission, signed by the representatives of the different pueblos, asking that the island of Marinduque be not annexed to Tayabas or Mindoro, but that it be erected into a separate government. The petition stated, first, that the island of Marinduque had 50,000 inhabitants, divided as follows: Boac, 15,000; Mogpog, 7,000; Santa Cruz, 16,000; Gasan, 8,000, and Torrijos, 6,000; second, that the island had a circumference of 52 leagues and could be circumnavigated by a steam launch in twelve hours; third, that the principal products of the island were hemp, which was produced in large quantities and was known in the markets as one of the best grades in the archipelago; rice, which was produced in larger quantities than sufficed for the needs of the people, and horned cattle, though this latter had suffered greatly by reason of the war; fourth, that when the island enjoyed the benefits of peace it could easily count on a revenue of 50,000 pesos a year, with which it could support a government; fifth, that for the present the government established might be of the very lowest class until its resources justified its advance, that in the beginning a certain sum might be advanced to it from the general treasury, to be returned later by the province. They also urged that no one so well as those who belonged to the soil could administer its affairs and foster its political and material well-being, counting as they always could upon the favorable and indispensable assistance of the great American nation, whose sovereignty they recognized and accepted with every conviction.



FORTIFIED CHURCH AT BOAC, MARINDUQUE.

After the reading of the petition, the president addressed the convention in substance, as follows:

That the Commission was now engaged in organizing municipal and provincial governments throughout the Islands, wherever conditions seem to justify such action; that in Pampanga, the first province organized, all the towns, some twenty-four in number, were organized under General Order No. 40, before the establishment of provincial government; that in Pangasinan, Tarlac, Bulacan, and Bataan some of the towns were found organized under General Order No. 40, and others under No. 43. In Tayabas, which the Commission had just organized, some towns were still unorganized, though the majority were working under the two orders mentioned. It was stated that while the readiness of a province was not shown by the number of towns organized, such fact was, nevertheless, some measure of the readiness of the province for civil government. It was thought that in order to prepare Marinduque for civil government there ought to be a complete organization under the municipal code of the five important towns of the island.

The president called attention to the fact that there were still disturbances in parts of the island, disturbances in which the prosperity, the peace, the happiness, and the aspirations of 35,000 to 50,000 people were dependent upon the obstinacy of some 250 to 300 people. The Commission was anxious that by the organization of their towns the people be given an opportunity to protect themselves against the injury of this small minority.

The president stated that no matter how beneficent and no matter how kindly a military form of government, or the good intentions of those who administer it, it was nevertheless military, with all the abruptness and severity which that form of government requires; that the people would never appreciate the advantages of American sovereignty or the advantage of association with a free people like the Americans until they had an opportunity to enjoy the civil government which the Commission was as anxious to give them as they were to receive.

Referring to the petition asking for separate provincial government, the president stated that while the Commission sympathized with the sentiment of the people, they must remember that a government was a practical business matter. They would have to ask themselves whether they were willing to make the sacrifices necessary to support the expense of a separate government; whether the money which they would spend for provincial officers could not be better expended in public roads, bridges, harbors, etc.; that the Commission was here to do what was thought best for them, and that what was best for them would be what they decided was best after discussing the matter and reaching a calm and deliberate judgment. They were urged not to take the step without a full consideration of all the consequences. The following courses were suggested to them: Permanent annexation to Tayabas, or a temporary annexation until its towns were organized. When this had been done, if the Commission found that the conditions warranted it and the people were still of the mind to have a separate government, then it might be organized. The Commission did not come with sufficient local knowledge of the situation, however, to give them a separate government at this time. The other alternative of being annexed to Mindoro was also presented and an expression upon these points invited from the representatives present.

Señor Eduardo Nepomuceno, of Boac, asked what would be the status of the island pending the organization of the municipalities, and was told that unless the island was annexed to Tayabas it would continue, as at present, subject to military rule. The process by which the pueblos would be organized under sections 93 and 95 of the Municipal Code was pointed out to him. The speaker stated that if the only object of temporarily annexing Marinduque to Tayabas was to secure supervision of the municipal organization, he thought this could be done more in harmony with the desire of the people by selecting some one in the island to do the work; in other words, that the people would prefer postponing the establishment of a civil government until they could have a separate government. Being asked as to the forms of taxation under the Spanish régime and the amounts collected, he stated that there were three taxes—the cedula, industrial, and urbana. From cedulas alone the town of Boac paid \$13,000, and this from those who paid what was known as the "ninth class." The other classes paid to the treasurer in Mindoro. He stated that there were records of land titles in Spanish times, but didn't know whether they had been destroyed or not. They were kept in Mindoro. He stated that the lands in the island were owned by many people, and thought the question of determining ownership for taxation purposes would not be difficult. He stated that the entire island was included within the boundaries of the five pueblos, the lines of which were well defined.

Señor Marcelo Marafuente, of Boac, asked how the committees of organization for the pueblos were composed, and the matter was explained to him by the president. He thought it would be better to have an American as chairman of the committees.

He stated in answer to an inquiry that it would cost about 300,000 pesos to construct a good wharf at Boac. He thought there was trade enough in Marinduque to justify building such a wharf. He said most of the hemp was shipped from Boac.

Señor Mariano Rodriques, presidente of Gasan, expressed it as the unanimous sentiment of his town that Marinduque be given a separate organization; that if annexed to another province it would create a great embarrassment in their business and in the administration of their laws, as a person arrested for crime, or who had litigation, would be compelled to journey to Tayabas or Mindoro, which would be very expensive and inconvenient. As between Tayabas and Mindoro, he thought Tayabas preferable. He stated that there were no provincial buildings in Boac. He thought Boac, however, the best place for the capital. He stated that during three months there were occasions when steamers found anchorage difficult in Boac Harbor.

Being asked whether his town, if organized, could maintain order and take care of any insurgents or ladrones, he thought it could, provided the people were furnished arms; otherwise no. He thought a police force could be raised which could be trusted.

Sr. Tomas del Mundo, presidente of Boac, stated that he could guarantee for his town the preservation of order, provided the town was furnished with the proper arms.

Sr. Calixto Nieva, of Boac, thought it would be necessary to retain the American troops until peace was perfectly restored. He was assured that there was no intention of withdrawing them.

Sr. Mateo Puertollano, of Santa Cruz, did not want Marinduque annexed to Tayabas, certainly no longer than might be necessary to



ROMBLON, CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF THE SAME NAME.

establish municipal governments. He thought the island could pay the expenses of a separate government. He also stated that a police force in Santa Cruz could protect the town, provided there was a reserve of American troops. He did not think there was any danger of their deserting. He thought Santa Cruz was more of a commercial center than Boac, both by reason of its location and better harbor. He was willing, however, that Boac should be the capital.

The question of public schools was then discussed, and the representatives were unanimous in their desire for English teachers and new school buildings.

Sr. Vicente Nepomuceno, presidente of Mogpog, stated that his town, if furnished with arms, could take care of itself. Being asked as to whether natives could be enlisted in the United States Army, he thought they could until peace was restored, but that they would then want to return to civil life. He did not want the island annexed to Tayabas.

Sr. Evaristo Manija, presidente of Torrijos, thought the capital should be at Boac. He also agreed with the other speakers as to the competency of a police force to protect his town if properly armed.

After a short conference with the members of the Commission, the president announced that the Commission had been much edified by the discussion and by the information gained as to the wishes of the people. That complying with the desires of the people not to be annexed to Tayabas or Mindoro, the Commission would appoint Captain Bandholtz as chairman of the organization committees for the five pueblos under the municipal code, and that it hoped the organization of those towns would be effected by the time the Commission returned from the south on or about May 1; that if the Commission then found that the towns had been organized, and peaceful conditions had been restored throughout the island, and the people had in this way proven themselves worthy of a provincial government, such separate government would be organized in the island of Marinduque.

After an address by Sr. Arellano, president of the supreme court, and an expression of thanks to the people for their hospitality and attention, the session was declared adjourned.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

ROMBLON, PROVINCE OF ROMBLON, P. I.,
Saturday, March 16, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 10.15 a. m., and the secretary directed to call the roll of the pueblos. The following representatives were present:

Romblon:

President	Cornelio Madrigal.
Vice-president	Bonifacio Marron.
Secretary	Ygnacio Molina.

Romblon—Continued.

Concejales	Victoriano Marron. Prefecto Malaya. Eduardo Montiel. Eugenio Gutierrez. Felix Majaque. Bernabe Moyo. Silverio Maxba. Feliciano Mareno.
Looc:	
Municipal president	Hugo Gabonea.
Secretary	Lucas Kunanan.
Concejales	Santiago Estudillo. Alejandro Soriano. Florencio Marcelo. Hilario Gadaoni. Cenon Cunanan. Juan Mareza.
Corcuera:	
President	Licerio Fallar.
Secretary	Aniceto Farminiano.
Concejales	Antonio Fallar. Policarpio Faminiano. Agustin Fallaria. Lucio Fonebella. Sebastian Flacotela. Fernando Fajas. Eulogio Famorcan. Liborio Fahiala.
Odiongan:	
President	Daniel Fortuna.
Secretary	Macario Fontanilla.
Concejales	Luis Formillega. Mercelo Fontanillas. Enrique Quimel. Benito Abillo. Ponciano Fodra. Alejandro Gelendon. Bruno Fortis. Ciriaco Fabillo.
Cajidiocan:	
President	Emeterio Rida.
Secretary and treasurer	Leandro Dianco.
Concejales	Vicente Robira. Geronimo Dianco. Pablo Martinez. Eugenio Reta. Antero Rabida. Domingo Rallo.
San Fernando:	
President	Francisco Recto.
Secretary	Adriano Rios.
Concejales	Pelagio Romero. Lorenzo Rios. Juan Bantigui. Leon Perez. Esteban Romero. Pedro Mangarin. Eduardo Rodria. Felipe Royo.
Badajoz:	
President	Leonardo Madrilejos.
Secretary	Modesto Marques.
Concejales	Maximo Manao. Isidoro Magracia. Feliciano Montel. Victor Manipo. Eduardo Moreno.



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT ROMBLON.

Badajoz—Continued.

Concejales	Eladio Margota. Pedro Vera. Mario Magrano.
Despujols:	
President	Teodorico Fainsan.
Secretary and treasurer	Nazario Famadico.
Concejales	Juan Laac. Damaso Moreno. Pedro Fabella. Hilario Gadad. Basilio Gadon. Mamerto Gara.
Banton:	
President	Francisco Festin.
Vice-president	Raymundo Ferrez.
Secretary	Fermin Fatalla.
Concejales	Raymundo Faijao. Pedro Fabella. Saturnino Forjao. Miguel Fradiquila. Feliciano Fabella. Nicolas Fabu.
Magallanes:	
President	Doroteo Rubio.
Secretary	Lucio Mortel.
Concejales	Pedro Bantigui. Doroteo Patino. Juan Perez. Andres Perez. Terezo Robea. Marcelo Tancioneo.
Santa Fe:	
President	Melecio Tean.
Secretary and treasurer	Fernando Gadaon.
Concejales	Serapio Candes. Saturnino Gaspar. Macario Gajisan. Salvador Inocencio. Ambrosio Filiarca. Juan Zorrilla.

After thanking the people for the reception accorded the Commission, the president explained to them in detail the provisions of the General Provincial Act and of the special bill applying such Act to particular provinces. As all the representatives were not familiar with Spanish, the remarks of the president were interpreted first into Spanish and then into Visayan. The bill was then read for the third time by the secretary and suggestions were asked by the president from the representatives concerning the various points covered by the provincial law and the special bill, and they were asked particularly with reference to the advisability of incorporating in the province of Romblon Carabao Island.

Señor Cornelio Madrigal, presidente of Romblon, believed the island of Carabao should be annexed to the province of Romblon; that it was now a refuge for evil doers from Tablas and also from Mindoro and Capiz. He did not know whether the people of that island could be organized into a pueblo or not, but thought it could be done. He thought it was possible also to make it a barrio of the pueblo of Santa Fe in Tablas, it being only an hour's sail distant. The revenue of the district of Romblon in Spanish times was estimated at \$40,000 Mexican per annum. He thought the governor should get \$1,500 per year, secretary, \$900; treasurer, \$1,600; supervisor, \$1,600; and fiscal \$1,500.

He thought that an allowance of \$5 gold per day should be made for traveling expenses for provincial officers. On being advised that it was proposed by the government to furnish a steam launch for the transportation of provincial officers, he thought \$4 per day would be a sufficient allowance. Referring to the quarterly meeting of the presidentes, he thought it would be very difficult to meet so often on account of lack of means of transportation, and suggested that they meet twice a year instead. He said the weather was good in April and October, and those months would not interfere with the harvest season. He had no doubt but that Romblon was the best place for the capital. He said there were provincial buildings in Romblon.

Señor Lucas Kunanan, of Looc, speaking in behalf of the island of Tablas, thought the capital should be in that island, as it had a greater number of pueblos and was easier of access to the different islands. He said that it had no provincial buildings, but that the harbor of Looc was a good one. He thought the governor, secretary, and treasurer should receive \$300 Mexican per month and the supervisor and fiscal \$200 Mexican per month each. He fixed the allowance for traveling expenses at \$2 Mexican. He agreed with the former speaker as to the meetings of the presidentes.

Señor Francisco Sans, of Romblon, asked that the capital remain in Romblon. He said it would require four days for the people in Sibuyan to reach Tablas, whereas Romblon could be reached from any part in two days. He agreed with the presidente of Romblon as to salaries, at least until the resources of the province were known, when they could be raised if found desirable. He thought \$2 gold per day sufficient for traveling expenses if a launch was provided by the government. He believed that it would be well to have quarterly meetings of the presidentes, if possible; but if not, then every six months. He agreed that it would be well to annex the island of Carabao.

Most of the representatives here stated that they agreed fully with the remarks of the first speaker, the presidente of Romblon.

Señor Adriano Rios, secretary of San Fernando, asked in the name of the presidente and councilors of Sibuyan that the Commission do not change the capital from Romblon to Tablas. He agreed with the presidente of Romblon as to salaries, as to quarterly meetings of presidentes, and as to the advisability of annexing the island of Carabao.

The Commission then adjourned until 3 p. m.

Afternoon session.

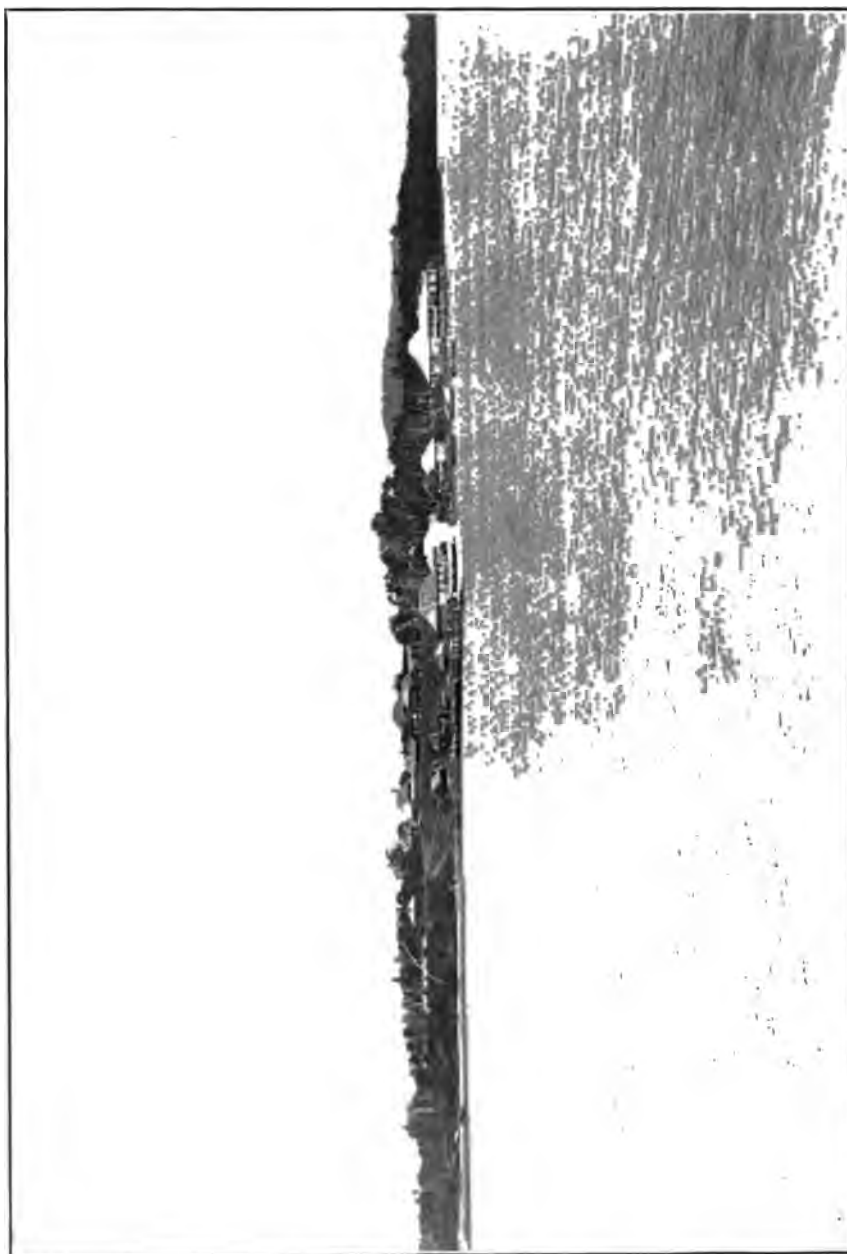
The session was called to order by the president at 3 o'clock and the following amendments proposed to the special bill:

Add to title of act the words "Romblon as therein defined."

Strike out words in section 1 following the word "territory" in line 3, and add the following: "embracing the islands of Romblon, Tablas, Sibuyan, Banton, Maestro de Campo, and Simare, heretofore known as the district of Romblon, together with the island of Carabao, with such exceptions, modifications, and supplementary provisions as are hereinafter contained."

Insert as salaries in section 2 the following:

Governor	\$1, 200
Secretary	900
Treasurer	1, 500
Supervisor	1, 300
<i>Fiscal</i>	1, 000



TOWN OF MASBATE FROM THE BAY.

The government buildings which formerly stood on the point destroyed by fire.

Insert as amount of traveling expenses, \$2 in money of the United States.

Insert in section 3 as amount of bond, \$7,500.

Insert in section 5 as capital of province, the town of Romblon.

The amendments proposed were adopted. The question then being upon the passage of the bill as amended, the secretary was directed to call the roll. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president then announced the following-named persons as the appointees of the Commission to the various provincial offices: Governor, Evan M. Johnson, major, Twenty-ninth Infantry; secretary, Cornelio Madrigal; treasurer, A. S. Williams, captain, Twenty-ninth Infantry; supervisor, S. H. Hopson, second lieutenant, Forty-sixth Infantry; fiscal, Simson Davidos y Dones.

In making the appointment of governor the president explained here, as in Tayabas, that it was the policy of the Commission to name a native of the province for governor on the theory that the inhabitants would prefer a native. In this instance, however, the Commission had received a petition from the towns of Romblon, asking that Major Johnson be appointed provincial governor. It was the wish of the Commission to comply always with the desires of the people, so far as it was possible for it to do so.

The oath of office was then administered by Chief Justice Arellano to Major Johnson, governor; Cornelio Madrigal, secretary, and Captain Williams, treasurer, and a commission was delivered to Sr. Madrigal.

The president explained that until July 1, or until Major Johnson and Captain Williams resumed civil life, no commission would be issued to them, as they would act under military detail. It was also explained that until they became civilians their salaries would be paid by the United States Government and would form no charge against the province.

Upon the request of the president, speeches were made by Chief Justice Arellano and by General Flores, director of the Federal party.

The president, after again thanking the people for their kindness and for the intelligent manner in which they had assisted the Commission, declared the session adjourned.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

MASBATE, ISLAND OF MASBATE,
Monday, March 18, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9.25 a. m., and the roll of the pueblos of the islands of Masbate, Ticao, and Burias

was called by the secretary. The following representatives were present:

Masbate:

Municipal alcalde	D. Gaspar Zurbito.
Secretary	D. Bonifacio Serrano.
Teniente alcalde	D. Isidro P. de Lijota.
Sindico	D. Narsiso Guerra.
Treasurer	D. Joaquin Maria Bayot.
Councilors	D. Gregorio Medina.
	D. Joaquin M. B. y Dominguez.
	D. Sotero Medina.
	D. Narciso Medina.
	D. Remigio C. Espinosa.
	D. Anselmo Danao.
	D. Higinio Fernandez.

Mobo:

Municipal alcalde	D. Andres Ramirez.
Secretary	D. Ambrosio Cervantes.
Sindico	D. Mateo Cervantes.
Treasurer	D. Gregorio del Castillo.
Councilors	D. Inocencio Ramos.
	D. Juan Vargas.
	D. Justo Cervantes.
	D. Justo Gigante.
	D. Atilano Ramirez.
	D. Santiago Tugbo.
	D. Augustin Sampaga.

San Fernando:

Teniente alcalde	D. Bonifacio Dominguez.
Secretary	D. Gregorio Briones.
Councilors	D. Eugenio Alindingan.
	D. Pedro Catanduanes.
	D. Isidoro Cantuba.
	D. Jose Medina.

San Jacinto:

Municipal alcalde	D. Juan Alatarejos.
Teniente alcalde	D. Bartolome Bolo.
Councilors	D. Diego Villamor.
	D. Maximo Llamas.
	D. Felipe Castillejos.
	D. Mariano Villamor.

Baleno:

Vice-president	D. Francisco Baldemoro.
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Magdalena:

President	D. Jose de la Rosa.
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San Agustin:

President	D. Valentin Caparina.
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Palanduta:

President	D. Jose Alvarez.
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Mandaon:

President	D. Perfecto Asuero.
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Milagros:

President	D. Pedro de Jesus.
Treasurer	D. Perfecto Amenc

Palanas:

President	D. Juan Alvares.
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Uson:

Treasurer	D. Calixto Libol.
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Malbug:

President	D. Galicano Pelino.
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Cataingan:

President	D. Marcos Acuesta.
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Placer:

President	D. Edmigio Ceclera.
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Binalbagan:	
President	D. Isaac Aurelio.
Councilors	D. Pedro Julo.
	D. Manuel Palacio.
Palanoc:	
.....	D. Narciso Guevara.
.....	D. Remigio Espinosa.
Valladolid:	
President	D. Juan de la Cruz.
Representatives	D. Fernando Alapa.
	D. Carlos Infante.
	D. Pedro Montilla.
	D. Atanasio Bustamante.
Iloilo:	
President	D. Raymundo Villalba.

The president then explained to the representatives the provisions of the General Provincial Act, the provisions of the special bill applying such act to the province, and those provisions of the municipal code affecting the question of taxation. It was stated that the object of the present trip of the Commission, which was possibly a longer trip than any public officer had taken through the Islands, was to acquaint the Commission with the local needs of the various peoples of the Islands. The bill was then read for a third time and a full discussion invited as to the matters touched upon by the president, as also a presentation of the local needs of the various pueblos.

Señor Bonifacio Serrano, of Masbate, stated that the lands of the province of Masbate were not sufficiently cultivated to support a land tax, and the imposition of such a tax would tend to retard the development of such lands. The people at present simply raised enough sweet potatoes for their use. There were some large rice paddies, but they did not produce much. The land did not produce much, not enough for the needs of the people. Much of the land, both public and private, was used for cattle grazing. Good pasture land was worth three pesos per hectare. He stated that one-fourth or one-fifth of the land was private and the remainder public. There was little private timber land. Masbate produces very little copra. Some hemp is produced in Ticao. The principal industry of Masbate has been cattle raising, between 4,000 and 5,000 head being shipped annually before the war. A tax of 40 cents Mexican was levied on every head shipped to Manila. Cattle brought in 1895 and 1896 \$20 per head. Over three-fourths of the cattle and carabao in the province have died of the pest. Did not think that ten years would suffice for the province to recover from its loss in this regard. Other products shipped were abaca and timber, though in small quantities. A small tribute was collected from exporters of abaca and from 1 to 2 cents per cubic foot from exporters of timber. First and second class timber was worth 50 cents per cubic foot on shipboard and third-class 40 cents. The death of cattle and carabao affected the timber industry, making transportation difficult. He thought the disease among cattle was abating slowly, though some were still dying. He understood there were some coal deposits near the port of Cataingan. Said there were few cocoanut trees. There was some tobacco raised, but little exported. Said that prohibition to cut timber on public lands would affect the people seriously, as perhaps three-fourths of them were dependent upon that business for their livelihood. The land cleared from timber was used for pasture land. He admitted that this privilege was sometimes abused,

the people not remaining on the cleared land after it had grown up in "cogon." Some firewood was exported. Had heard there were mineral deposits in the province, but they had not been worked. Said the limits of private and public land were well marked, in many cases by monuments. The boundaries of the province were discussed, it being stated that it should include Burias, Ticao and Masbate, as also certain small adjacent islands. Burias was not represented at the meeting. Said that Burias was inhabited by Bicol and Visayans, who enjoyed a rather bad reputation. Said that Burias was as convenient to Masbate as to any other province. He proposed as salaries: Governor, \$120 Mexican per month; secretary, \$80 Mexican; treasurer, \$80 Mexican; supervisor, \$100; and fiscal, \$120. Traveling expenses from \$3 to \$5 Mexican per day, exclusive of water transportation. Thought they should have a launch; had one in Spanish times, cost of running being 300 pesos per month. He thought the presidentes could meet four times a year without difficulty, and that the capital should remain at Masbate. Said there were other good ports, but none so central. There were no provincial buildings. There was a foundation of a government building commenced by the Spaniards. The former government building had been burned by the insurrectos. They could rent a building until money was raised to build a new one; that a house similar to that in which the meeting was held would cost from \$120 to \$130 Mexican per month.

Señor Andres Ramirez, presidente of Mobo, favored including Burias in the province of Masbate. It would add to the revenues and this was essential. Said Burias produced some tobacco, but its inhabitants were mostly thieves. He agreed with the first speaker as to salaries, but said they would have to correspond to the revenues. Said that Mobo had a population of 2,300 and was the nearest pueblo to Masbate. Said the people of his town raised tubers and some cocoanut. Thought the provincial officers should pay their own traveling expenses. Favored the quarterly meeting of presidentes and agreed that Masbate should be the capital.

Señor Calixto Libol, treasurer of Uson, agreed as to salaries and traveling expenses with the first speaker, also that the capital should be Masbate. His people were engaged in raising sweet potatoes and other tubers. They also cut and sold firewood and some large timber.

Señor Bonifacio Domingues, presidente of San Fernando, agreed that Burias should be included in the province. It has considerable pasture land and some wood upon it, but did not know as to its mineral resources. Very little communication between the islands. Burias had but two pueblos. Agreed with first speaker as to salaries and thought there should be quarterly meetings of presidentes.

Señor Gaspar Zerbito, presidente of Masbate, thought the salaries should be proportioned to the revenues. Agreed that Burias should be included, and thought the interests of the people would be as well consulted by being annexed to Masbate as to any other province. Said that the people about the town of Masbate raised some hemp and some cocoanut, also cut timber on public lands. To forbid their cutting such timber would work great hardship. Said that day laborers in the interior towns got 25 to 50 cents per day, including food, while in Masbate they were paid 1 peso per day without food. Stated that this had been the wage in Masbate since American occupation. It was



ARCH OF WELCOME MADE OF COTTON CLOTH, MASBATE.

formerly 25 to 50 cents with food. The food consisted of rice and fish, worth about 10 cents per day. Estimated the cost of completing provincial building on plan of Spaniards at \$20,000 Mexican.

Señor Juan Alatarejos, presidente of San Jacinto, agreed with the other speakers as to the annexation of Burias, salaries of provincial officers, quarterly meetings of presidentes and location of capital. The people of his town raised abaca, cocoanuts and "camotes," and cut timber. The women did some weaving. Ordinary day-wage 25 cents, with food. The people were glad to work at that rate. Being asked whether his people would come to Masbate and work on the provincial buildings at that rate, he said he did not know whether the people would leave their pueblos to work for that wage or not. The cloth woven by the women is used locally. Stated that they had no American troops in San Jacinto, but there were troops in San Fernando, which was near there. Had a police force and that it could be depended upon. Had no arms but bolos. Were paid—sergeants, \$6; corporals, \$4.50, and men, \$4 per month each. They served all day. Some had lands, most of the people owning small tracts.

Señor Pedro de Jesus, presidente of Milagros, stated that the people of his town gained a livelihood by agriculture and by fishing. The daily wage was 50 cents per day, with food. People cut wood on public land for local use. Daily wage before Americans came was 30 cents. Agreed with the first speaker as to salaries.

Señor Juan Alvares, presidente of Palanas, agreed as to salaries. His people raised cocoanuts, camotes and hemp. Also engaged in wood cutting. He had not lived in Palanas since last August.

Señor Jose de la Rosa, of Magdalena, agreed with other speakers as to salaries. Said his town was small. Had a police force which was able to protect them against evil doers. People lived mostly on tubers which they raised. Cut wood for their own use only. Had no cattle there since the plague. Daily wage 25 cents, Mexican, same as formerly.

Señor Francisco Baldemoro, vice-presidente of Balino, said they had no cattle living now. Principal industry, agriculture. Raised corn and sweet potatoes and a little tobacco. Had force of 25 police, but not enough to protect against large force of ladrones, as they have no arms.

Señor Valentin Caparina, presidente of San Agustin, town nearest Burias, said he had never been there, but had seen people from there, fishermen. Said there was little trade between Masbate and Burias. Said that ladrones frequently came over from Burias; that if police force had arms could protect his town. Daily wage, 50 cents, with food. Had been this since miners came. Said there was gold. Did not know how long miners had been there. Thought they were Englishmen. Wages before miners came, 25 cents.

Señor Perfecto Asuero, presidente of Mandaon, said Mandaon was small town. Cattle raising was principal industry, but most had died by disease. They raised corn, tobacco, "camotes" and cut firewood. Exported some firewood, also some tobacco. Did some fishing. Women wove cloth for local use. Daily wage, 50 cents with food. Has been that for five years. Before that was 25 cents. Increase caused by coming of vessels into that port.

Señor Galicano Pelino, presidente of Malbug, said his town had 700

inhabitants. All cattle had died. People raised corn and "camotes" and cut wood, not for export. Favored Masbate as capital.

The Commission then adjourned until 4 o'clock p. m.

Afternoon session.

The session was called to order by the president at 4 o'clock, who stated that the Commission had had great difficulty in adjusting the general provincial act to Masbate, owing to the scarcity of its resources, due to the war and cattle disease. In order to fit the provincial law to the peculiar conditions of the province the president offered the following amendments to the special bill:

Strike out all words in section 1, following word "government" in line 3, and insert following: "In the territory of the islands of Masbate, Ticao and Burias, and all the small outlying adjacent islands, before known as the district of Masbate, with such exceptions, modifications and supplementary provisions as are hereinafter contained."

Amend section 2 as follows:

After words "provincial governor" insert as salary the sum of \$750.

Strike out the words "For the provincial secretary."

After words "provincial treasurer" insert as amount of salary, \$1,200.

After "provincial supervisor," \$720.

Strike out words "for the provincial fiscal."

Insert as amount allowed for traveling expenses "\$2, money of the United States."

Insert as bond of treasurer in section 3, "\$4,000."

Insert in section 5 as capital of province "the town of Masbate."

Insert as section 6 to the bill the following:

SEC. 6. In the province of Masbate the provincial governor shall discharge the duties of the provincial secretary, and the duties of provincial fiscal shall be discharged by the provincial fiscal of the province of Romblon, for which he shall receive from the treasury of the province of Masbate the sum of \$200 in money of the United States per year and his traveling expenses between Romblon and Masbate.

Make present section 6 read "section 7."

The president stated that under the special bill as proposed the expenses of the province for salaries would be \$2,840—less than half what was provided in any other province organized.

The amendments were adopted.

The question then being upon the passage of the bill, the secretary was directed to call the roll. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president then announced the following-named persons as appointees of the Commission for the provincial offices: Governor, Bonifacio Serrano; secretary, Bonifacio Serrano; treasurer, Charles Snider, jr., lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Infantry; supervisor, George Landers, corporal, Second Infantry; fiscal, same as Romblon.

In naming the governor the president stated that the Commission had been embarrassed in making the appointment owing to the amount of good material in the province; that as between the two gentlemen who had been most prominently named for the position, Señors Serrano and Zerbito, the Commission had named the former because the latter was already discharging important duties (presidente of Masbate).

It was explained to them that the appointee for treasurer would draw *his pay* from the United States Government until the 1st of July.

The oath of office was then administered to Señor Serrano, governor, and to George Landers, supervisor, by Chief Justice Arellano, and commissions delivered to them by the president.

Addresses were then delivered by Chief Justice Arellano, General Flores, Dr. Tavera, and Don Julio Llorente, justice of the supreme court, and by Señor Serrano, the new governor of the province.

The president announced that Señor Gaspar Zerbito would be appointed chairman of the committees of organization for the pueblos of the province, with the exception of the town of Masbate, in which town the new governor will be appointed.

The session was then declared adjourned.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

ILOILO, ISLAND OF PANAY, *March 20, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The Commission held an informal meeting this afternoon with the people of Iloilo. The session was called to order by the president at 4 p. m., who stated that the Commission was with the people of Iloilo at this time not so much to visit Iloilo as to visit Negros; that it expected to return to Iloilo on the 10th of April, when a provincial government would be organized for the province. The president complimented the people on the pacific condition of their province, brought about through the good sense and ability of General Hughes, assisted by the people themselves. He stated that as the Commission had gone about through the islands it had received evidences everywhere that peace is at hand, because the people wish peace. All that the Commission wanted was an opportunity to show to the people, by the government it proposed to establish, what its desires toward the people of these islands were; that the people could not understand what the Government of the United States is until civil government is established under its sovereignty. The president then introduced to the audience in turn Chief Justice Arellano, Commissioner Worcester, Dr. Tavera, Don Julio Llorente, and General Flores, who made addresses to the people. An address in response, thanking the Commission for its coming and for the great work it was doing for the islands, was made by Señor Villanueva, of Iloilo. The meeting then adjourned.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

BACOLOD, ISLAND OF NEGROS, *March 21, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9 a. m. and the roll of the pueblos called. Representatives as follows were present:

Bacolod	Represented by the city council and a large delegation of the leading citizens of the town.
Granada	Don Domingo Valletero. Don Bibiano Gensoli. Don Felipe Toreno. Don Paulino Olimpo. Don Marcelo Dimafelis. Don Francisco Sichon. Don Inocentes Idemne. Don Feliciano Alintana. Don Felipe Ramirez.
Sumag	Don Pedro Clandad. Don Severino Maquilan. Don Felipe Gison. Don Nicanor Villarosa. Don Doroteo Gomez. Don Nicolas Claridad.
Talisay	Don Pelagio Hernaez. Don Gregorio Treyes.
Cadiz	Don Francisco Abelarde.
Sagay	Don Angel Puey
Valladolid	Don Juan de la Cruz. Don Pablo Yanson. Don Eleno Corral. Don Francisco Infante. Don Fernando Mapa. Don Carlos Infante. Don Pedro Montilla.
Saravia	Don Carlos Magalona. Don Roman Ladesma. Don Sulpicio Gustilo. Don Vicente Ardosa. Don Agustin Miranda. Don Gonzalo Opilena. Don Marcos de la Rama. Don Jose Peralta.
Bago	Don Federico Canet. Don Emiliano Trinidad. Don Eustracio Torros.
Ilog	Don Raymundo Villalba.
San Enrique	Don Hermenegildo Belmonte. Don Marcos Lanzas. Don Apolonio Garcia. Don Pedro Garcia.
La Carlota	Don Montano Virto. Don Modesto Colmenares.
Cabancalan	Don Enrique Inventor. Don Fermin Rivas.
Escalante	Don Juan Infante. Don Vicente Jigalan.
Silay	Don Domingo Locsin. Don Alejandro Montelivano. Eight councilors.



PLAZA AT BACOLOD, OCCIDENTAL NEGROS, DURING BICYCLE RACES GIVEN IN HONOR OF THE COMMISSION.
Note the harnessed bulls in the foreground.



Pulupandan	Don Eugenio Veragut. Don Jose Ortaliz. Don Jose Montilla. Don Carlos Borromeo. Don Antonio Jolola. Don Candido Montilla.
Isabela	Don Cenon Rosado. Don Rosauro Barroquina.
Binalbagan	Don Pedro Julo. Don Isaac Aurelio. Don Manuel Palacios.
Suay	Don Manuel Higin. Don Juan Montecino.
Maaao	Don Cesareo Ortaliz. Don Francisco Geolingo.
Eustaquio Lopez	Don Isabelo Goles. Don Mariano Lopez. Don Albino Gison.
Pontelbedra	Don Severino Cuison. Don Fructuoso Morin.
Guimbalaon	Don Demetrio Gamboa. Don Vicente Gamboa.
Castellana	Don Jose Rohles.

Twenty-four towns of Oriental Negros were represented by Lopez Vito, representative of the first district, and a representative of the second district, who presented their credentials as such representatives. There were also large delegations from neighboring pueblos who did not appear as official representatives of the towns.

The president thanked the people for the reception accorded the Commission by the citizens of Negros, and stated that the Commission had long looked forward to the pleasure of this meeting; that the people of Negros were entitled to the gratitude of the people of the United States for having been the first to credit the sincerity of the motives of the United States in coming to these islands, a confidence which had been rewarded by giving them a more autonomous government than had been extended to any other of the islands and securing to them a condition of peace and tranquillity enjoyed in no other part of the archipelago. The government given them, however, had been formed with a view to certain peculiar circumstances. Practically all the rest of the archipelago was in a state of insurrection. Negros was far removed from Manila, and so it was necessary to give it more or less the form of an independent state. For this reason it had to have more officials and its expenses were greater than they would have been had it formed simply a part of a large central government. There was one feature, however, which the condition of war surrounding the island made necessary, and that was a military governor of the island with veto powers. A second stage had now been reached, however, in the formation of the general government of the islands. The insurrection is in a state of collapse. (The president here enumerated the recent surrenders and captures throughout the archipelago.) It is expected that within a very few months a central civil government will be established. This being the case, the Commission has entered upon the work of establishing civil governments in the various provinces of the islands so that the transfer may be effected without a jar. The Commission had come to Bacolod to inquire into the conditions here existing, and to see how the island might be made a part of the central civil government hereafter to be established. The Commission recognized to the full the debt of gratitude owing to the loyal people

of Negros, and for this reason it did not care to take any step which would affect the people without giving a full opportunity for discussion. It was explained that the Commission had adopted a General Provincial Act, but that such act did not apply to a province by virtue of its own provisions, but that it was necessary to pass a special act giving it effect. In this special law provisions could be inserted varying the provisions of the general law, and the question now before the Commission was, whether by such special law the general provincial law could be made applicable to the island of Negros in such a way as to meet the views of the people and the requirements of the special conditions. In order that the people might have before them the necessary information and data, the president explained in detail the provisions of the general provincial law and those provisions of the Municipal Code relating to taxation. Also, the relation of the provincial governments to the central civil government which was shortly to be established. In this connection it was pointed out that the relation of Negros to the central government could not be the same as that of the other provinces if it remained as a semi-independent state; for that reason it was the hope of the Commission that the government of Negros in its relation to the central government might be uniform with that of the other provinces, but that the Commission did not come with ideas of what should be done in Negros, but with a desire to follow as nearly as might be the wishes of the people of the island. The question was therefore submitted to them for consideration and discussion, as also the additional question whether the island should continue as one province or be divided, as formerly, into Negros Oriental and Negros Occidental.

Señor Molesio Severino, governor of Negros, delivered a speech of welcome to the Commission and party, expressing in the highest terms, in the name of the people of the island of Negros, his appreciation of the grand work which the Commission was doing throughout the islands. He spoke of what Negros had done to show its appreciation and loyalty and promised more for the future, stating that her people confided in the great American nation as an infant confided in its mother. The president responded briefly to this address and invited discussion upon the questions before the convention.

Señor Vicente Franco, of Bacolod, stated that he had been requested to represent before the Commission the following towns: Silay, Valladolid, Bago, Ginigaran, Guimbalaon, Bacolod, Pulupandan, Maa, Murcia, and Soledad, and other towns which had no legal representative in the meeting had requested him to speak for them. He stated that these towns, without exception, urged upon the Commission the establishment in Negros of the civil provincial government which had been established in other provinces of the archipelago. The people had been loyal and as a reward for this they asked a good and economic government. The speaker then referred to the existing government as top-heavy and as paying exorbitant salaries. He said the people wished for twenty-four English schools implanted in the island at once, there being none at the present time. He then dwelt at length upon the necessity for schools and the benefits which would accrue from implanting them in the islands. He said the roads of the island were no good, and under the existing government they could not be constructed because all the money went to pay salaries. He stated that, according to the census of 1897, the population of Negros was 375,000; but, by

reason of the war, that many people had taken refuge there, and he thought the population was now about half a million. It was his opinion that it would be better to divide the island into two provinces, but did not know the views of those residing on the east coast. At this point the two representatives of Oriental Negros presented a petition, asking on behalf of eastern Negros that the island be divided into two provinces; this, by reason of the inconvenience to eastern Negros, should it be organized as one province, with capital at Bacolod. The president of the Commission also read a telegram from Señor Iarena, in charge of public instruction of the island, and residing at Dumaguete, stating that the people of the east coast desired a separate provincial government.

Señor Franco then continued his remarks, speaking further upon the school question and bewailing the lack of English teachers. He was interrupted by one of the secretaries of the school board of the island, who stated that English was now being taught by soldiers in eight towns of the island and that in Bacolod an English female teacher was employed. The president stated that the general superintendent of public instruction had been authorized to bring to the islands during the present year 1,000 American teachers and that they would be distributed among the islands as far as possible; that the Commission regarded this eagerness of the people for schools that have English teachers as one of the best signs for the success of the work with which the Americans are charged in forming a government in these Islands. The president then explained to the people the different provisions of the educational bill and developed the purposes of the Commission with respect to education.

Señor Franco proposed the following as salaries to be paid the provincial officers for Occidental Negros: Governor, \$2,000; secretary, \$1,500; treasurer, \$1,500; supervisor, \$1,500; fiscal, \$1,000.

Referring further to the school question, Señor Franco stated that he had read in the Manila papers that the parish priests of Negros mixed in school matters and that the provisions of the law separating the schools from the church was not given practical effect. He wished to take issue on this point and stated that the parish priests had nothing whatever to do with the schools of Negros at this time. He said that they did not want the friars; that they were more dreaded than the pest of locusts.

Señor Felix M. Roxas, of the Democracia, Manila, explained how the press of Manila came to make the statement quoted—that the papers had simply quoted the president of the Commission, who, in introducing section 15 of the educational bill, treating of religious instruction in the schools, had stated that the law divorcing the public schools and the church in Negros had proven futile. The president admitted having made the remark referred to, but stated that it was made on the strength of a statement of General Smith, formerly governor of Negros, who had reported that the law in question was violated in many of the schools.

Señor Franco thought the provision for a quarterly meeting of the presidentes a good one.

The session then adjourned until to-morrow morning, March 22, at 9 a. m.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

BACOLOD, ISLAND OF NEGROS, *March 22, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9 a. m., and further discussion invited as to the form of government to be given to the island of Negros.

Señor Ramon Orozoc, of Bacolod, while believing that the government of Negros as at present organized furnished a more autonomous system than would result if it were organized under the general provincial law, was in favor, nevertheless, of bringing the island within the general law. This because it did not have the means to properly support its present government and because he did not think the island should be isolated in its form of government when considered in connection with the remainder of the archipelago. He also favored dividing the island into two provinces. He was in accord with the proposed land tax, believing as he did that those who had more should pay more toward the support of the government. He called attention to the fact, however, that lands adjacent to the towns of Castellana, Isabela, Carlota, Gininbalaon, and Binalbagan had suffered severely, over one hundred haciendas having been burned during the war, and it would be difficult for them to meet the land tax. The president explained that the assessment would not be made until next summer; that the collection would not take place until March of next year, and that provision was made to postpone the collection for still another year where it could be shown that a crop was not harvested by reason of the war. The speaker said that no crop could be harvested until December, 1902, if work was begun at once. It was also explained that under our system of taxation a tax upon the land included all the fixtures attached to the land as permanent improvements. He thought the tax proposed by the code an equitable one, but referred to the fact that most of the planters were without money and were compelled to borrow at rates of interest ranging from 20 to 30 per cent per annum. He also thought some provision should be made for taxing the proletariat classes, otherwise the burden would all fall upon the landed proprietors, which would not be just. Referring to the subject of education, he did not think the present system in Negros left anything to be desired. He referred to the town of Bago, where there are over four hundred children attending school. The presidente of that town had paid money out of his own pocket for clothing, so that the children might appear decently attired; and all this upon the initiative of the present government of Negros.

Señor Franco here stated that in his remarks of yesterday he did not want to attack the present school system, but simply to point out that it was not organized according to American or English systems. He thought that as Negros was the first island to become Americanized and to accept the American flag, it ought, after two years of this rule, to have schools where English is spoken. The president here stated that the question of education and its necessity was one upon which all were agreed. He would, therefore, with the permission of the

speaker, call upon Señor José Luzuriaga, auditor of Negros, for a report as to the financial standing of the island.

Señor Luzuriaga read to the Commission the report of the treasurer of the island, submitted to the governor on the 31st of December of last year, showing the condition of the treasury at that time. The expenditures appropriated by the council and approved by the military governor for the year of 1900 amounted to \$294,758.75, Mexican. This was divided as follows:

1. Judicial system	\$25,530.50
2. Civil governor and council	24,717.43
3. Treasury department	6,317.35
4. Interior department	58,041.80
5. Department of agriculture	38,022.00
6. Public instruction	143,580.00
7. Attorney-general	4,599.77
8. Auditor's office	5,582.00
9. Governor of Oriental Negros	8,570.00

The above represents an appropriation based upon the budget. The following were the total expenditures:

Judicial department	\$24,269.65
Governor and council	20,572.96
Treasurer	6,075.67
Interior department	49,066.81
Agricultural department	10,147.21
Public instruction	32,560.47
Attorney-general	404.39
Auditor's office	5,142.46
Oriental Negros	5,005.13

Señor Luzuriaga stated that there is now in the treasury \$70,781. Of the amount expended \$10,000 was used in the repair of roads and bridges. No public buildings had been built. There were three supreme judges, the president receiving \$3,600 and the remaining two \$3,000 each. The actual receipts for the year were \$201,549.46; of this amount \$70,255.37 was received from cédulas. Oriental Negros contributed to the island revenues the sum of \$57,014.37. The greater portion of the expenditures was for payment of government officers and their subordinates and for material. The above revenue is independent of that raised by the municipalities for their local use. Municipalities are entitled to one-third of the cédula tax and 22 per cent of the industrial tax. The sums stated above include the whole of the industrial tax and two-thirds of the cédula tax. The speaker stated there were 58 pueblos in the island. Under the laws of the island these pueblos are divided into three classes, based upon the number of taxpayers. Each pueblo has a president, vice-president, and treasurer, while those of the first class have 12 councilmen, of the second class, 10, and of the third class, 6. The sources of municipal revenue are those which existed in Spanish times and those mentioned in General Order No. 40, with some modifications. The president stated that this information was desired to enable the Commission to decide whether it was possible to adapt the present system of municipal government in Negros to that provided by the municipal code without the necessity for new elections. It was the general opinion of the audience that if this could be done it would be better than to hold new elections. Señor Luzuriaga stated that the estimated receipts for the present year were \$384,000, and the estimated expenditures \$271,395, the principal item of increase in revenue being in cédulas, representing the uncollected cédula tax of last year, amount-

ing to \$73,176. The actual estimated revenue for this year is less than for last year, as the government did not believe the people were in a condition to pay; while there was much sugar land under cultivation, this would not yield until December. If this crop of sugar was harvested it would not amount to more than one-half the former maximum yield. The greatest yield heretofore has been about 2,000,000 piculs; this year, if everything remains good, it may be 1,000,000 piculs.

Señor Leandro Locsin, secretary of the interior, in answering an inquiry as to the condition of the roads and bridges throughout the island, said they were very defective. He said there was no road around the island and no general system of road building had been entered upon because they had no expert to manage the work and no money.

Señor Adriana Hernandez, representing the towns of Sarvia, Eustaquio Lopez, Sumag, Cabancalan, Escalante, and Victoria, stated that the people of these towns were in favor of placing the island under the general provincial law, and that same should go into force as provided in section 4 thereof; that the present government be continued in the meantime under a special law, thus avoiding the necessity of a new election within so short a time after the organization of the new government, and also as an expression of confidence in the old government, which he felt had conducted itself with justice. He thought that the present budget should be continued, that the estimated revenue might be collected. He asked, on behalf of the people whom he represented, that one-half of the cedula tax go to the municipalities. The town of Escalante also asked for one normal school-teacher.

Señor Ramon Trias, of Carlota, stated that his people were all in favor of establishing a provincial government in Negros, and that he was in entire accord with the remarks of Mr. Orozco, the first speaker. The duties of the assessment board in connection with the levying of the land tax were explained to him and copies of the municipal code promised. The speaker thought the assessment board would not be posted on land values, and suggested the appointment of a board of planters. It was explained to him that the election of these officers was in the hands of the people and it was to be supposed they would elect persons who were acquainted with local conditions. He said his people would like fewer officers, well paid and elected by the people. He thought that the salaries suggested yesterday were too small, and proposed the following: Governor, \$2,500; secretary, \$1,500; treasurer, \$2,000; supervisor, \$1,500; fiscal, \$2,000. He thought \$1 gold per day enough for traveling expenses, but finally agreed that \$2.50 would be more equitable. There appeared no question but that Bacolod should be the capital.

In answer to an inquiry, Señor Luzuriaga said that from January 1 to March 20 \$5,165.86 had been collected account cedula tax—only about 15 per cent of the tax. The industrial tax was the only internal-revenue tax collected. This went into the treasury of the island, and not to Manila. It appeared that under their present system of taxation the owners of large haciendas paid simply a \$3 cedula tax.

Señor Jose Crame, of Bacolod, favored the immediate establishment in Negros of a provincial government such as had been implanted elsewhere, so that the people could secure civil liberties and enjoy civil rights, which the present government did not afford them. He stated that he did not mean to criti-

cize those composing the present government as they had perhaps done as well as they could under existing conditions. He asked that the new government be formed at once, and that its officers, instead of being appointed, be elected by the people. His attention was called to the fact that the position of supervisor had to be filled by a civil engineer. He conceded there was no one qualified for this position in the province, and stated that he meant only that the governor should be elected by the vote of the people rather than through the medium of the municipal councils. The greater expense of such a system was pointed out to him, but he was assured that if the island of Negros wanted to assume this burden the Commission would certainly take the matter under careful advisement. The speaker stated that he was simply expressing an opinion and not presenting a petition. He stated that he could suggest to the Commission the names of persons who would properly fill the office, and asked that he might do so. The president, referring to the statement of the speaker that he wished the new government established at once, called attention to the fact that the existing government had been in operation for nearly two years; that it had many different branches, and that a great many acts had been passed pursuant to powers conferred upon it by the military governor. It was pointed out that the provincial law is much more limited in the application, and the speaker was asked if he did not think its immediate passage would be embarrassing in not giving time for the old government to close its accounts. The speaker stated that he left this to the wisdom of the Commission. The president stated that, in view of the fact that the laws would have to be carefully examined to see which apply and which have to be repealed, and as Oriental Negros was also interested and should be consulted, it would seem wise to wait for a while at least before effecting the change. Referring to the matter of the speaker naming certain officers for the new government, the president stated there could be no objection to this except that others would claim the same privilege, and it might embarrass the Commission in choosing between the different persons suggested. The speaker was told he might present the names in writing and effect the same purpose. The speaker withdrew his petition and stated he had intended to propose as governor Colonel Miner, now military governor of the island. The president stated that Colonel Miner had labored hard for the best interests of the island, but now the time had come when he might be excused from civil administration; not that he would not make a good governor, but he did not desire the place, and the Commission desired by its appointment to show the people of Negros the confidence it had in the natives of the island.

Señor Vicente Ganibao, of Silay, urged the immediate implanting of civil government. He criticised the present government as anti-economic because it expended money which should be devoted to betterments in the payment of salaries of officers. As to salaries which should be paid new officers, he suggested that in case the island was divided the governor receive \$2,000 and the other officers \$1,500 each, and that the allowance for traveling be 50 cents Mexican per kilometer and \$2 per day for subsistence. The president explained that in other provinces the Commission had made the salary of the treasurer greater than that of the governor on account of his having more work to do and greater responsibility.

Señor Antonio Taime, of Bacolod, spoke in behalf of the existing government, and while recognizing that the general opinion seemed to

favor a change, thought that this should not be done at once, but that time should be given to protect vested rights under existing laws, etc., giving illustrations of harm that might result should the change be made hastily. He referred to the complaint that the present government had too many officers, with which he agreed, but called attention to the fact that this government was organized on a somewhat independent basis and had to have officers pertaining both to the province and to a central government. The president stated that the Commission appreciated fully the peculiar circumstances under which this government was organized and does not attribute its top-heavy nature or its large expenses to the fault of individuals but to the system. He stated that the Commission had been very much gratified by the attitude taken by the representatives of the people upon the issues which had been submitted to them for consideration.

On behalf of the officials comprising the present government the president stated that in a popular government it was understood that those who assume the burdens should expect to be criticised by those who are not burdened. It appeared clearly, however, that, suitable as might have been the present government when organized, the time had come when a more economical system should be established. He felt, however, that the people of Negros were to be congratulated that in the collection of such large revenues as have been collected no scandal has attached to any public officer. The president also pointed out the difficulty presented to the Commission of effecting a change in the existing order of affairs without disturbing vested rights or interests.

The president then moved the adoption of the following resolution, embodying his views of the time and manner in which the change of government should be effected:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Commission that the general provincial government act should be made applicable to Occidental Negros and to Oriental Negros as separate provinces with certain necessary modifications; that the order of General Otis containing the organic laws of the present government of the island of Negros be repealed, together with all acts or parts of acts of the legislative councils of the existing government which are inconsistent with the provincial government act and the special act applying it to the two provinces of Negros; that such repeal shall include the cedula tax imposed by the legislative council to take effect from and after January 1, 1901, with a provision for return of such cedula tax already collected, but that the Commission reserves the right to impose a modified cedula tax if it may be needed to support the government until the land tax shall be available under the municipal and provincial codes; that an act shall be passed providing that the municipalities as now organized in Negros shall become municipalities under the municipal code; that the act making the general provincial government act applicable to the provinces of Negros and that extending the municipal code to the municipalities of Negros be not enacted until after the Commission shall have visited Dumaguete, and shall in no event take effect until May 1; that in the provincial act provision shall be made for an equitable division of funds now in the treasury between the two provinces; that except in case of stringent necessities no contracts should be made by the officers of the present government execution of which will be continued beyond the 1st of May next.

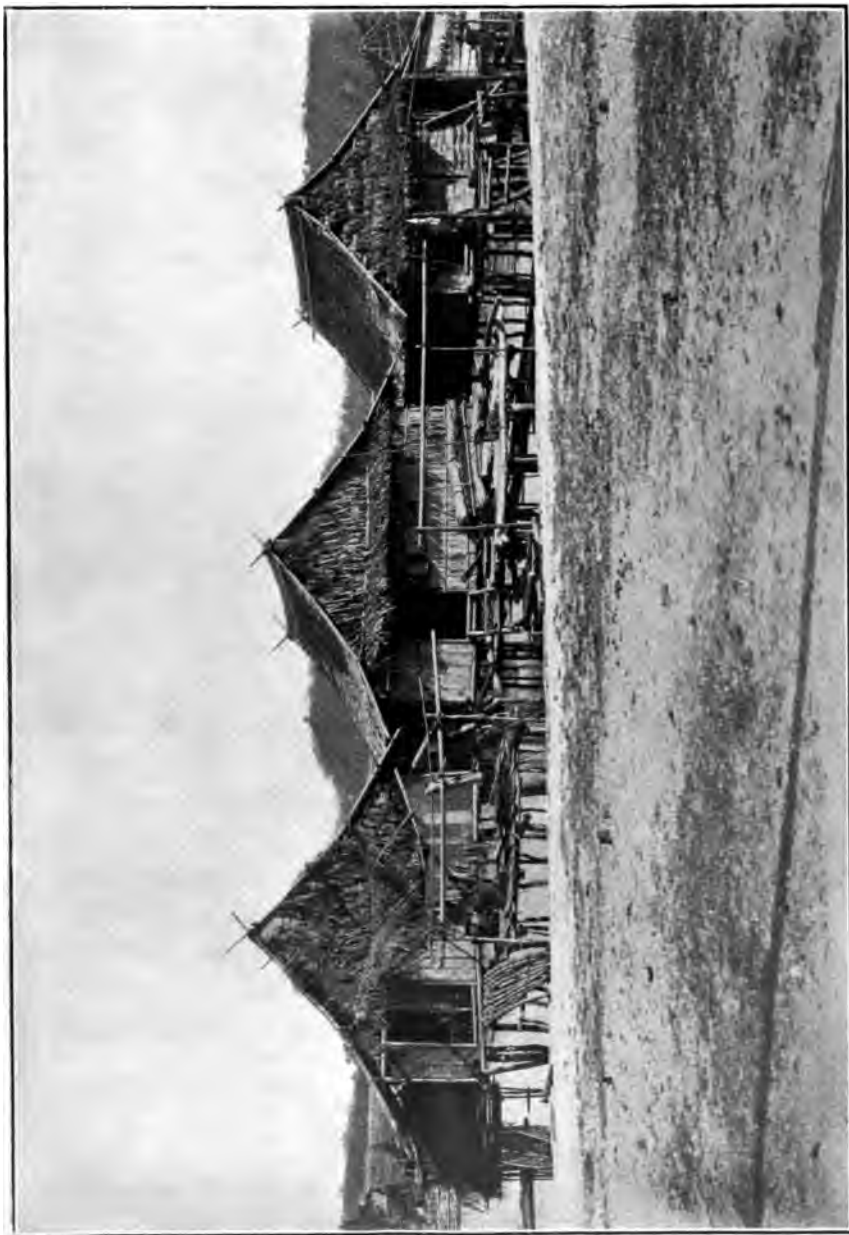
The resolution was adopted unanimously. The president then stated that the Commission would make an effort to return to Bacolod to pass the act contemplated by the resolution and to announce its appointments. He further stated that the Commission would be glad to receive the names of persons suggested for office, directed to it at Damaguete.

The president then introduced Chief Justice Arellano to the audience, who addressed them.

The Commission then adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary*.



MORO HOUSES, JOLO.

SYNOPSIS OF INTERVIEW HAD BY THE COMMISSION WITH MAJ. O. J. SWEET, COMMANDING OFFICER, JOLO, P. I., MARCH 28, 1901.

In response to inquiries, Major Sweet stated as follows:

Slavery among the Moros originates in three ways: by capture, by debt, and by heredity. Practically all the slaves favor emancipation. Applications for freedom are received almost daily, eight or ten having been received within the past few days. Did not think the slaves were treated with great cruelty; at times were whipped and at times killed outright if they displeased the "datto." Being asked whether the slaves were used as concubines, he stated that the term "concubine" was a distinctive name applied to an attendant upon the women of the harem; that the concubine was often a slave. All female slaves, however, were always subject to the desires of the master; that was recognized by the Koran. Said that a slave followed the mother; could sell father without the mother. Understood there could be marriages between slaves by consent of owner. Did not understand that such consent deprived owner of right to sell father without mother. There is little privacy in the life of the ordinary Moro master, his slave entering his house, being about his person, and listening to his conversation without the slightest reluctance or delicacy. In many respects slaves, and especially favorite slaves, are treated as members of the household. Could not give any idea of the percentage of slaves in the Moro population. He had no means of knowing the Moro population. Did not think there would be any resistance to the proposition to purchase the slaves and abolish the system. He thought this would meet the desires of the people. Thought, however, there would be great difficulty in determining who were slaves and who were not, as under a system of compensation the number would be likely to grow. Some sort of a tribunal would have to be established. Thought it should be a board of officers who understood Moro methods and dealing. Thought there was no reason why this should not be begun at once—the sooner the better. Said that slavery imposed upon the people social inequality and that the slaves were looked down upon. Manumitted slaves could rise to positions of trust and honor if they showed themselves competent. Cited the case of the man Janarin, who was a slave and notorious liar, whose mouth had been slit from ear to ear, but was subsequently, though a slave, placed in charge of a village to represent the business interests of his master; that is, to collect the tax levied upon the industries of the people.

Thought the government of the Jolo Archipelago would have to be military for a number of years, because there was no one to take charge of the civil affairs. Agreed that the best use possible should be made of the natives. He thought that later on it might be possible to have a civil government, with a military force in reserve, as distinguished from a military government, but thought the people were too primitive for such a government at this time. Did not believe the conditions were the same as those prevailing in North Borneo, where they have a civil government. Stated that the Sultan regarded himself as in control of the entire archipelago and held the datos to be his vassals. The datos for their part insist that he is only the religious head. They regard him as weak and doing nothing for the benefit of the country, acting solely for his own pleasure and profit. This estimate, Major Sweet stated, was correct. Religion is the fountain of the Moro state.

Q. Suppose negotiations were to be entered into between the United States Government and the Moros, could they be satisfactorily concluded with the Sultan alone, or would certain datos also have to take part and agree to be bound by it?—A. The Sultan is too weak to admit of consideration. There is nothing to him. He is merely Sultan in name through heredity. He is wholly incapable of self-government. Any of his subjects are as capable of exercising authority as he if they had his advantages. There are datos by heredity and by appointment of the Sultan. They have different sections of the country assigned to them, in which they live and in which they are not disturbed. For this privilege they pay the Sultan certain revenues.

Q. Do you know how many datos there are who would have to be dealt with?—A. Take the Tawi Tawi group—there are two datos who would have to be recognized. In the Siassi group there are two datos who stand high among the Moros. In this island there are two prominent datos, Joakinin and Calvi, by heredity. There is one dato who is almost in direct line to the sultanate. There are some other datos; I don't recall them. Do not think any agreement entered into with the Sultan alone would be effective. Do not know how negotiations were carried on by which the Sultan of Jolo relinquished all claims to sovereignty over the natives of north Borneo.

(Some discussion was then had concerning a launch needed by Major Sweet in his work, and for which requisition had been made.)

Q. Is it your idea, Major, that it is possible to buy out the Sultan and buy out the datos by subsidies?—A. I believe so, but I may err in it.

Q. Could you institute inquiries about it; would it be safe?—A. If I had faith in the "schucks" (interpreters). They might advise against it in the belief that their influence would wane with the fall of the Sultan. Both myself and officers have not complete confidence that they interpret correctly where the subject affects their own interests.

On suggestion, Major Sweet thought it possible that the question of buying up the rights of the Sultan and the datos and the question of buying the slaves could be included in one proposition. Said the Sultan expected to visit Manila shortly, and that that would be a better time to treat with him. The Sultan would have a number of petitions to make, and it would be the best time to take up the question of the necessities of the people. Stated again that the Sultan was a weak man, given over to women, and quite unworthy. Had no confidence in him. He had no real force which he could set against some of the powerful datos. His only hold was as the recognized head of the church. His removal, however, would simply permit some dato to put himself forward.

Major Sweet understood that the Moros of Basilan did not admit any vassalage to the Sultan of Jolo; that the same was true of the Moros of Mindanao, who were formerly vassals, but they are now strong and powerful, and do not recognize in any manner the Sultan of Jolo.

He stated that there were 1,100 soldiers in the Sulu group, about 750 being in Jolo. The health conditions of Jolo are better than ever before. To secure cleanliness there was house to house visitation. Some malaria. Used distilled water. Moros have considerable "calentura." They are comparatively cleanly; keep their persons more cleanly than their homes. The fact that they build their houses over the water helps to preserve cleanliness. Estimated that there was a superficial area of 20 acres within the walls of Jolo. Jolo was formerly a penal colony and most of the Filipinos now there are of that class, or their descendants; were sent for both political and other offenses. They are a thieving class. There are few substantial men among them. Said he did not permit any Filipinos to live in the Moro village, which lies to the left of the town. Some 600 Chinamen in the town of Jolo; nearly 1,500 inhabitants, including soldiers. Chinamen go all over the island. No hostility toward Chinamen and Filipinos; intermarry with Moro women. The Sultan and datos are more likely to plunder Chinese than their own people, because the Chinese have more money. There are no rich Moros except the Sultan and datos. All others are poor. The Sultan is supposed to have considerable wealth in pearls; this is also true of the Sultanes.

Major Sweet thought, under the treaty, the lands of the island belonged to the Sultan, because such treaty provided that the United States should not convey land lying near the Sultan's village and that it could sell land "with the consent of the Sultan." This construction was not concurred in by the Commission. It appeared that the question of land titles in the island is now considerably involved. A person seeking to buy land would have to treat with the Government, with the Sultan, and with the datos. Major Sweet stated the government owned all the land within the walls of Jolo.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

SYNOPSIS OF INTERVIEW HAD BY THE COMMISSION WITH MARINE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF "ISABELA DE BASILAN" AND WITH CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN, MARCH 29, 1901.

In response to inquiries, officer in charge stated as follows:

Area of Basilan is about 30 by 20 miles, inhabited in the interior almost entirely by Moros, with scattered Filipinos along the coast. The population is estimated at about 20,000.

There is one dato, Pedro Cuevas, with probably subchiefs under him. Cuevas is a Filipino, but has adopted Moro customs, dress, and religion. He has a plurality of wives.

Every Moro in the island has a rifle, or at least every family has. Did not think they had much ammunition, but there is nothing to prevent their bringing it in on the southern coast.

The Moros are entirely friendly and make no complaint. Pedro Cuevas and a Spaniard formerly in the Spanish navy, and who has lived in the island twenty-five years, are partners in the lumber business. Lumber is shipped to Manila and Zamboanga, mostly the cheaper ~~kind~~. The only record of lumber shipped is that fur-

nished by the Zamboanga custom-house. They have been sending some of their timber to San Ramon.

The Moros are not particularly industrious, simply getting enough to live on from day to day. They raise some rice, but not sufficient for their needs. All dealings of the Government with the Moros are had through the dato. He cited a case of four or five prisoners escaping from Zamboanga to Basilan, who were brought in upon request made on Pedro Cuevas. No complaints have been received either of oppressive charges or personal abuse on the part of the dato.

Had not discussed with the dato the question of land titles. Did not know what rights he claimed in the lands of the islands. He had, however, apparently recognized the right of the United States Government to grant licenses, as he himself holds one. He seems willing to have the United States exercise chief supervision, though as far as the interior of the islands is concerned he exercises complete authority. He has a bodyguard, armed mostly with rifles. The officer thought that with half a dozen men one could safely go all over the island. The Moros, however, are all robbers, and if they saw a chance to attack a single man they would not hesitate to do so. Cuevas exercises little authority over the mountain Moros. They did not mix very much.

The island of Basilan is well watered.

Did not think slavery existed in the island. Had never heard of selling a man from one family to another or holding him for debt. Polygamy is practiced, but did not think it existed except where a man was able to support more than one wife.

The dato of Basilan does not admit vassalage to the Sultan of Jolo, though the latter claims it. Neither does he admit vassalage to the Sultan of Mindanao. The officer referred to the fact that the military authorities had limited the jurisdiction of the Navy to the immediate island of Basilan, excluding the island just across the strait. As the two form really one island, with interchangeable relations, he thought the ruling unwise. There are no municipal governments. There is a treasurer and secretary in Basilan appointed by the district commander. Some of the people want municipal government while others ask that conditions remain as at present, believing that justice will be administered cheaper and better under the existing order of things.

The population of Isabela is estimated: Filipinos, 402; Chinese, 18; Moros, 3; American, 1. The American is an ex-sailor; seems to be industrious, and wants a license to cut timber.

The people of Isabela talk very poor Spanish. There are no public buildings except such as belong to the Navy. The matter of land titles is in very bad shape, as the naval court has no jurisdiction to try civil cases. Thought the people could go to Zamboanga in cases of importance. Boats go back and forth almost every day. About six cases per month in the provost court, mostly petty crime and theft. Believes that some of the property about town now claimed by individuals formerly belonged to the Spanish Government. Thought large part of island was government land. The house formerly occupied by the Spanish governor is rented for \$25 per month from Don Ramon. Some question arose as to whether this house did not in fact belong to the Government. Very little machinery or property of any kind in the naval station. Presumption that the Spaniards destroyed some of the plant before retiring.

The health of Basilan very good, scarcely any sickness among the men. Water brought from spring by aqueduct since last November. Water is also boiled. About 100 men at Isabela, none at other points. Considerable fever among the natives.

A native who was called in stated that there was no record of land titles in Zamboanga during the Spanish times, but they have since formed a register from the original deeds. The records of Basilan are now in Zamboanga. Proprietors simply have certified copies. They have an industrial tax, and a license tax for stores. Last year had cedula tax, but this year none. No urbana tax. Collect about 200 pesos per month, not enough to run the town. Can not afford to pay more. Collected \$50 to \$60 from urbana tax in Spanish times, or about \$3,000 per annum from all sources.

Said that in Spanish times, as at present, the Moros were pacific; that trouble threatened once or twice but nothing came of it.

Have three municipal schools in municipality. Moros do not attend but have school of their own where Koran is taught. Most of them can read and write their own language.

As a rule cultivated land belongs to private parties, uncultivated land to the public. Did not think the Moros claimed land outside of towns.

Said Spaniards had a tribunal but no Government house. Rented this latter, which belongs to Don Julio del Rio.

Filipinos have church in town. A Jesuit priest comes from Zamboanga, sometimes once a month, sometimes once a quarter. No Filipinos in the interior and but about 500 in the island.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary*.

SYNOPSIS OF INTERVIEW HAD BY THE COMMISSION WITH CERTAIN FILIPINO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TOWN OF ISABELA, MARCH 29, 1901.

Said they had no trouble with Moros; could go freely through the country.

Products of island: Copra, coffee, cocoa, and timber. Chief work: Cutting wood; fishing confined to the Moros. People of towns engaged mostly in agriculture. Present government military, with secretary and treasurer from the people.

Presented petition to the Commission through officer in charge, asking for municipal government, as follows:

"The undersigned principales of the town of Isabela, desire to have a local government in the pueblo, subject entirely to the general law for the organization of municipal governments in the Philippine Islands; and as in this town they do not under the present government enjoy the benefits which are accorded by the said law to the other pueblos of the archipelago, they have the honor to send this petition to the president of the civil commission, asking him, in view of the foregoing, that he be pleased to accord them the right to organize the said government in the said town pursuant to the provisions of said law."

Isabela has three barrios, with population of about 700. Under the provisions of the municipal law perhaps 50 people could vote. Did not believe the land-tax provision should be applied to Basilan, as agriculture was in its infancy. Thought the present tax would support a municipal government. Thought they could get officials to serve without salary if income insufficient to pay them. Was told that the petition of the people would be considered.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary*.

SYNOPSIS OF INTERVIEW HAD BY THE COMMISSION WITH GENERAL KOBBE, COLONEL PETTIT, AND MAJOR MORRISON AT ZAMBOANGA, AFTERNOON, MARCH 30, 1901.

In response to inquiries, General Kobbé stated as follows: The Moros differ in character in the different islands and differ in the same island, those near the coast being different from those in the interior, owing to contact with Europeans. The Moros of Jolo differ from those of Mindanao, speaking a different language. Their meeting ground is Malay. The Moros of Mindanao acknowledge no vassalage to the Sultan of Jolo. The hereditary rights of the Sultan of Mindanao have lapsed. The Dato Mandi is reputed to be his heir or successor, but the claim amounts to nothing. He may regard it as important, but it gives him little or no practical rights or authority. The only datos with whom the United States has any political concern are Mandi, in Zamboanga; Piang, Ali, and Utto, in Cotabato. Ali is married to Piang's daughter and seems better disposed toward the Americans than formerly. Utto is in Piang's country and is the great hereditary dato of Mindanao, but, being poor, does not now exercise much influence.

Knew scarcely anything about the lake Moros. Thought if few shoals were taken out of the Rio Grande de Pulangui a steamer could go up into the lake.

Difficult to segregate the territory occupied by Moros from that occupied by pagans and other tribes. The lake Moros have but very few rifles, as the sale of arms and ammunition to them is prohibited. Little is known either of the geography of the lake or of the country and people surrounding it.

Captain Hagadorn, who has visited the lake, described the country as being exceedingly rich, populous, and well cultivated. Some gunboats were taken up and sunk in the lake by the Spaniards. Dato Mandi claims to know where they were sunk.

Said the soldiers had no trouble with the natives, but thought there would be trouble if the whites entered the country in any considerable number, especially with the lake Moros. Thought even Mandi has that national Moro feeling that the country belongs to them. The lake Moros, however, are especially suspicious of white men. The others understand, in a measure, our purposes toward them.

Had no idea what proportion of the people were slaves; difficult to tell the difference between slaves and others, there being no well-defined difference, all living together as a family. The system was patriarchal: did not believe it cruel in any respect; did not know of slaves being sold from one family into another, except where the slave left one master to enter the service of another. Sometimes the master complained to the authorities, but the policy of the government was to refuse to send the slave back.

The Jesuit missionaries have made no impression on the Moros except to exasperate them. One tribe was excepted, which appeared to have been converted en masse.

The dato appears to make the laws and execute them. They have a man, however, who corresponds to a judge, who goes about and tries cases and appears to do so with considerable care. The accused is either convicted or acquitted on the spot. Punishment is usually by fine, part of which goes to the person injured. Thought most of the trials were fair. (This was different from information received by the Commission in Jolo.) Did not believe the Sultan had power of life or death, but thought if he exercised it nothing would happen.

Said the Moros practiced polygamy. He did not doubt but that a dato had every power over his female slaves, or, for that matter, over most single women of the tribe whether slaves or not. Most men who could afford it had more than one wife, and a number had concubines. The datos exercised authority in distant towns through subchiefs or datos; might be called mandarins. Sometimes it created trouble when a Moro separated himself from one dato and joined another and sometimes not. Did not think any radical legislation relating to slavery would be wise. Would probably give rise to resistance and be ineffective. Did not think any scheme of compensation for slaves could be made effective, as everyone would get slaves and sell them to the United States, while the real situation would continue the same, as few of the slaves care to change their present condition. There were individual cases, however, of slaves wishing their freedom. Slavery had not been recognized in an official way by the government. When slaves came in they were not compelled to return, nor were slaves permitted to be bought.

The matter of polygamy had not been interfered with or recognized. Thought the Moros had a law of inheritance, and that children of first wife had preference; was a rather complicated system.

Theoretically the Koran is their religious and political constitution, but this had given way to what might be called a law of expediency, there being so many things impossible to carry out under the Koran. The priest, or "pandito," as well as the dato, had to be consulted on various subjects. The people lived up to their religion quite strictly. Dato Mandi lived up to it when with his own people, but when with Americans has been known to lapse. He owns a saloon. He is said to have Spanish blood, but this is denied by Mandi.

The datos from different parts of the island do not appear to hold conferences. Did not believe the Moro more industrious than the Filipino. The principal industry of the coast Moros is fishing and of interior Moros agriculture. Sold their products mostly to the Chinese. The government derives no revenue, exports being entirely free. The principal exports are gutta-percha and copra. No Chinese in the interior; they live in the coast towns. Discharged soldiers going into the interior to look for minerals have not met with violence; have not gone very far, and thought if they were in numbers there would possibly be trouble.

The pagan tribes are different from the Moros and speak a different language. They have a good reputation for peacefulness among both the Moros and Filipinos. They are not migratory, but live in one place and cultivate the soil to a certain extent. They live on or near the rivers when they can. The people in most of the coast communities speak some Spanish. There was an insurrecto element on the north coast led by Tagalogs. This element has been the most faithful one that Aguinaldo has had. Now that Capistrano has surrendered, it is not thought there will be further trouble.

Thought Utto was the greatest dato, but he is now poor and has lost most of his followers. Piang is comparatively young, is vigorous and enterprising, and has much money, cattle, land, and slaves, and is probably the most powerful of the datos. He is half Chinese. Did not believe that the cattle disease had prevailed in Piang's territory. Spoke of a certain insurrecto or ladrone still out in Misamis. Said that Capistrano had influenced this man to come in. Said there were few, if any, public buildings in any of the pueblos of the old provinces. Did not believe the expense of building great. They use a soft coral rock, which makes good building material and is not as expensive as lumber. Thought if the island was divided into two provinces, the capital of the northern province should be Cagayan, and Zamboanga of the southern. If but one province, that Zamboanga should be the capital. Thought that Zamboanga had the best and most healthful climate in the island. Said that Cagayan had been burned down a few years before the arrival of the Americans and had not been rebuilt. Thought, however, on account of its harbor and situation on a beautiful river, it should be made the capital of the northern province. The inhabitants are Visayans, and when Capistrano surrendered the people wanted to buy him and ship him out of the island, as he was a Tagalog.

Our soldiers have only come in contact with the pagan tribes at Davao and have had no trouble with them.

General Kobbe spoke at some length concerning the need of the Department of Mindanao of a large launch or ship; that when the ports were opened again the ships of the *Compania Maritima* would touch at most of the coast towns.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

Colonel Pettit has been in the island since December 6, 1899, and has come in contact with most of the Moro leaders. Understands the government to be largely the will of the dato. Said they had judiciary officers, but did not know the extent of their power. Said that the dato did not issue or promulgate laws as we do. The dato is supposed to be governed by the Koran, which he interprets and translates. In this he consults the pandito.

Stated that he had not interfered with the Moro government. That when a Moro committed a crime in a territory outside of the domain of the dato he was arrested and tried like any other man, and the dato did not question the right of the government to do so. Questions between Moros were settled by the dato.

Said no slaves had applied to him in Zamboanga for their liberty. In his district there had been 6 released altogether. They were Filipinos up in the Cotabato territory.

The Spaniards had a penal settlement up on the lake, and when they left the Moros sacked the place and took many of the people prisoners. An order was issued requiring that all these people be turned in. Two women, with 3 children each, and some men were turned in, and Major McMahon stated in his last report that all were now in.

There were no slaves other than Moros of which he knew. Slavery had not been recognized or sanctioned by him at all. If any slaves came in and wished to be released they were released.

The religion of the Moro is Mohammedanism pure and simple. They have no churches, but they have priests who go through certain ceremonies. Did not know whether they observed the feasts and fasts of their religion. All of the priests were natives of the island.

Said Dato Mandi could probably raise 200 serviceable rifles. Did not use their rifles for game. Thought they had very little ammunition; they could not shoot well. Some of the Moros had tried to buy rifles from soldiers, offering as high as \$80. Piang is said to have a great many rifles. One said he would turn in 500 if we wanted them. Thought Piang could turn out a force of 3,000 fighting men.

Spoke of a certain form of license required of the Moros in Zamboanga when they went outside the dato's territory, this pass stating where they were going, number of persons aboard, and their purpose. There was no boat tax. Had never talked with Mandi about land tax. Did not know what he claimed. He had not taken out license to cut timber.

Said the Moros would not be formidable in a fight, so far as numbers went, if the American troops could get at them. The only way to go through the country, however, is by water, as it was impossible to safely penetrate the wilderness.

Did not know of any real "juramentado" cases, though some had been reported as such. Said that Mandi kept good order. Said there had been but 16 prisoners in the province of Zamboanga during his stay, covering a period of a year and a half. That this condition was the same throughout the island.

Thought the worst features of slavery could be eliminated gradually; that it would not be feasible to attempt to buy the slaves. The slaves, as a rule, do not appear to object to their situation.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

Major Morrison stated that he had been all around the islands, his object being to make inquiries concerning the people. Stated that he had made a report of his investigations to the department commander. (General Kobbe stated that he would have a copy of this report furnished the Commission. This report contained substantially his conclusions concerning the Moros.)

He estimated there were about 500,000 Moros in the island and between 150,000 and 200,000 pagans and some 300,000 Filipinos.

Outside of military buildings, there were no public buildings in the towns visited by him.

Said the pagans were a better looking people than either the Filipinos or Moros. He considered them the best people in the island. They attended to their own business. They have few towns, each man living with his family in his own little hut. He thought their form of government corresponded to that of the Moros.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

ZAMBOANGA, P. I., *Saturday, March 30, 1901.**Public session.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9.30 a. m. and the roll of pueblos of the province of Zamboanga called by the secretary. The province was represented as follows:

Pueblo of Tetuan: Don Juan Daga Manuel, president; Don Manuel Saavedra, vice president; Don Sixto Santiago, secretary; Don Macario Basilio, treasurer; Don Cecilio Alfaro, Don Gil San Juan, Don Agapito Hernandez, Don Epifanio Natividad, Don Pedro Gonzales, Don Manuel Cobarrubias, Don Cecilio Ledesma, Don Eulalio Manalo, councilors. (Some of these councilors represented barrios of Mercedes, Curuan, Sutig, and others.)

Pueblo of Zamboanga: Don Antonio Carpio, Don Victor Diaz, Don Pedro Francisco, Don Pantaleon Garcia, Don Juan Cabalo.

Pueblo of Santa Maria: Don Froilan Lamson, Don Justo Lacandola, Don Valerio Jacinto.

Pueblo of Ayala: Don Frustos Buedy, Don Celedonio Ariston.

The president, after expressing to the people the pleasure the Commission had in meeting with them, stated that it had come to Zamboanga to investigate the existing conditions and learn by consulting with the people and with the military officers the form of government best suited to the needs of their province. He explained that the conditions in Mindanao, and particularly in the interior of the island, were quite different from those prevailing in other parts of the archipelago, and some modification of the general scheme of government provided by the municipal code and the general provincial law would doubtless be necessary, certainly in portions of the island. The 400,000 or 500,000 Moros in Mindanao preferred, he understood, to be treated and dealt with through their own natural and selected leaders, or *datos*, which would remove them from the operation of the general laws of the Commission. It had been the policy heretofore, and the Commission saw no reason for changing it, to permit the Moros to continue the form of government which they had among themselves and with which they appear to be entirely satisfied. Of course where they come into relation with Filipinos and with Americans and with others not within the tribal relations their rights are to be determined by the ordinary methods and in the ordinary proceedings. As to the Filipino population, however, the Commission understood that they had the same desires as their brothers in other parts of the archipelago and that they wished a government not dissimilar to that established under the general laws of the Commission. In complying with this desire, however, the Commission was met by the difficulty in Mindanao that the people are thinly scattered over a large area, and as the question of government is largely one of expense and resources, it would be unwise for the Commission to form a government which would be so expensive that the people would not consider it worth the cost to support it.

The president then explained the general provincial law, specifying in detail the various expenses incident to a government thereunder and setting out the minimum amount with which it could likely be

supported. Stress was also laid upon the sources of income to the province from which revenue would be derived to run the government. The question to be considered by the province of Zamboanga, therefore, is whether such a system is applicable to their province and whether they can pay the amount of money necessary to support the provincial government, or whether there would have to be a departure from that system to suit the peculiar conditions existing. It was suggested that possibly the entire island of Mindanao would have to be organized as one provincial government, or possibly two, but that the Commission had reached no conclusion in the matter; that it was here to find out what the people desired, for they were the ones most interested in the government to be established. The discussion of the question by the public was invited.

Señor Mariano Arquiza, alcalde of Zamboanga, stated that the pueblo of Zamboanga had a population of 8,300, while the entire province had a population of some 18,000, exclusive of Moros. Most of the people were poor; they were engaged in industrial pursuits, etc. Practically all their cattle had died from the rinderpest. There used to be between 6,000 and 8,000 head of carabaos and cattle in the province, although not many were exported. Their principal export is copra; very little abaca or gums are exported. There is considerable private land under cultivation.

Some three or four months ago a land tax was levied in the municipalities. The officers of the municipalities are elected by the people, everybody over 23 years of age being permitted to vote. The speaker stated subsequently that the election was under General Order, No. 40, which prescribes certain limitations. There are but two municipalities in the province, Zamboanga and Tetuan, although there are various barrios, previously called towns; but five or six of these towns have been united, and the people appeared satisfied with such union. Ayala, for instance, had just been made a part of Zamboanga. It is some 3 leagues distant. Being asked what he thought of a plan to unite all the towns in the province into one municipality, the speaker stated that he would have to consider the proposition. In reply to questions he stated that the people would like to have a provincial government, but that he did not believe, in view of the present impoverished condition of the province, that they could support such a government. For himself, he thought the proposition of uniting the towns in the province into one municipality a good one; he did not think it would embarrass the outlying barrios. He also thought the proposition to make the whole island one large province so that there would be one head, having supervision over all the municipalities, a good one.

Juan Daga Manuel, president of Tetuan, thought the project of uniting the two municipalities of the province a good one. He had read the municipal code, and thought as one municipality it could pay the salaries specified in said code.

Señor Frustos Baedy, of Ayala, said that his town had already been united to Zamboanga, because they did not have money enough to support a separate pueblo. He thought it a good plan to unite all the pueblos of the province into one. The councilors representing Mercedes and Curuan were also in favor of the plan of uniting all the towns of the province into one municipality.

Señor Juan Paliatao, of Zamboanga, called attention to the sad state of the province by reason of the death of cattle and the consequent inability of the people to cultivate the soil. He asked that the Com-

mission do something toward assisting the people in this regard. He had nothing in particular to suggest, but simply stated the facts to the Commission. He did not think the people could use horses. He said the Moros had some carabaos and that they could be bought in Davao; they were worth about \$50 Mexican each. He thought that the disease had now run its course. He said that there were about 40 or 50 cattle left in the province. He thought the government might buy carabaos, ship them in, and sell them to the people on credit. He said the people themselves had imported some, but that more than one-half of them had died, working a great hardship on the purchasers. He agreed to the proposition of making the province one municipality, as it would reduce expenses. He also thought the plan of making the island into one province a good one, as it would be more economical. He thought that the capital of such province should be Zamboanga.

Señor Antonio Carpio, of Zamboanga, stated that by reason of the war and death of the carabaos the people had not cultivated their lands for two years. He thought the personnel of the government should be reduced somewhat to save expense; he thought the provincial governor should be an army officer until such time as the people were able to pay the expenses of the government; this with reference to the entire island. He stated that he was grateful to the Commission for their interest, and asked that it take into account the impoverished condition of the people.

Señor Mariano Arquiza, alcalde of Zamboanga, being asked what he thought of uniting the town of Isabela, island of Basilan, to Zamboanga, said that he was not familiar with the conditions in Isabela, but thought it was rather distant. He said there was considerable communication, however, between the two places, but the people were different. He did not appear to favor the plan. He said there were between 400 and 500 Chinese in Zamboanga.

The president then expressed the satisfaction of the Commission in finding public opinion so well formed, and that the people appeared to know so well what they wanted and what they did not want. He said that no legislation would be adopted at this time, but that he would present a resolution declaring it to be the purpose of the Commission to enact legislation in the near future.

The following resolution was presented:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Commission:

First. That legislation should be enacted making provision for uniting all the towns of the present province of Zamboanga in one municipality under the municipal code, with such modifications as local conditions require;

Second. That there should be no legislation creating for Zamboanga a separate provincial government under the general provincial act, but that it should constitute a part of a larger province to include either one-half or the whole of the island of Mindanao; but

Third. That the form and territorial extent of such provincial government can not be determined until the Commission shall have visited the other important settlements in the island of Mindanao.

On motion, the resolution was adopted by the Commission.

After thanking the people for their presence and for their participation in the labors of the Commission, the president declared the session adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary*.

SYNOPSIS OF SECOND INTERVIEW HAD BY THE COMMISSION WITH MAJOR MORRISON AT ZAMBOANGA, MARCH 31, 1901.

Q. What do you understand the administration of justice and the basis of the laws of the Moros to be?—A. They claim the Koran to be the basis. Their religious and political matters are close, and I have found few Moros who attempt a distinction, but there are two distinct lines of officials. After leaving the sultan you come to the dato, to the panglima, to the mandarin, and then there is the selip, who is the high ranking religious officer, and then the hadji.

Q. Is the selip subordinate to the dato?—A. No; their religious people are mere teachers. They don't seem to have any power to put anything into execution; no political power at all unless he happens to be also a subdato or a dato himself. Sometimes they are united in one title. Sometimes he acts as mandarin, but it seems that the religious office is a matter of teaching and advising others. The sultan here really has no power.

Q. Is he the head of the religious body in the island?—A. Well, yes; he is technically the head of both, but to explain Captain Mandi's apparent contradiction of that; at one time he seems to say that he had no power under law. It is a mere matter of his practical power and his power technically. Mandi told you truly, I think, that he acknowledged no superior himself. That is true, practically, and it is true of every dato in this island. The sultan knows nothing, practically, about what he is doing.

Q. I thought possibly there might be a relation between the sultan as a religious person and the selip.—A. I have no doubt the selip hates the sultan more than the political people, for they know more about the theory of the government, and being the church people and the church being the government, they are more likely to adhere to their government. A great many of these datos don't know much about it, and I was surprised to see Mandi so well informed. He is not a dato of the royal blood; he is a Spanish-made dato. The Spanish made some datos. He was always entirely loyal to the Spanish Government. This town was in charge of the Spanish officers and troops at the time of the ratification of the peace treaty. At that time Otis made an arrangement with the Spanish officers to hold it against the insurrectos, and when the arrangement was made with the Spaniards to turn the matter over to the Americans Mandi learned of it and applied to the naval officer and told him that he understood the sovereignty had been transferred to the United States, and as he had been loyal to Spain he wanted to be loyal to the United States, and he rendered some real assistance. He annoyed the insurrectionists quite a good deal about the coast, and he asked several times of the naval officers to be permitted to take the place and turn it over to the Americans, but the permission was not given. He came with 700 warriors once and asked permission to clean out the insurrectos, but it was not granted.

Q. How were they armed?—A. They had a few guns and creeses and bolos.

Q. Is he a pure-blooded Moro?—A. No; he has Spanish blood in him. There are a good many who have Spanish blood in them.

Q. Do you think he is a man of equitable tendencies?—A. Yes; I think he is. His people adhere to him and like him very much. He is a subdato; he is the principal of panglima, but he is really the principal man with the people. Whatever comes to them comes through Mandi. He is the war man and looks after the internal affairs.

In answer to certain questions Major Morrison stated the following facts:

There is a panglima in every settlement. They have no territorial lines, though he claims a certain territory and his people are entitled to go everywhere within that territory. The persons who try the cases have no territorial jurisdiction, but try between the Moros of these tribes; they travel about from village to village; they are a hospitable people among themselves. The Moros have no land tenure except where they build a town. For instance, a Moro will get permission from his mandarin to build a house, and as long as he maintains it it is his, and if he concludes to go away he may sell it to another Moro, but it is simply the value of the structure. He has no power to sell the land. They look at the right to land much as we do to the right to air and water, as simply the right to use. They raise few cocoanuts; some coffee in Davao, and a good deal in Cotabato. The crop is principally controlled by the dato. The dato controls the matter of the support of the people. Sometimes they have a famine, and the dato sees to it that everybody has something to eat. No Moro is allowed to starve. No Moro would undertake to sell a piece of land to anybody.

If a departmental government were established here, Mandi would himself see that he ought to help support that government. It would have to come through the dato. It would be dependent, undoubtedly, upon our establishing relations of some sort with these people. Any export taxes would be paid through the

Chinamen. I believe they would stand a capitation tax. They could not stand much, for they do not handle much money. I think they would stand a peso for each man. I think were a tax imposed on them, Mandi would inform them that they should pay it. They fish more or less and get some money. Those who have no market to supply sell to the hill people. I think Piang would make his people pay out in the country. He is a Chinese and would think protection worth something. Political relations with the Lake Moros would have to be brought about gradually.

The Moros obtained their steel from Borneo originally for their bolos. A large proportion that they make now are of steel.

Piang controls all the Moros above Cotabato on the Rio Grande. There are four datos up there who have a following, but Piang has the controlling interest over there. He is the most powerful dato in the islands.

The office of dato is hereditary. One of them asserted power, but he could not get enough following. Mandi was made by the Spaniards. Piang is not a hereditary dato; he is a strong man and runs things himself. The original family was a Jolo family. The sultan there had two sons. There was a question as to who should be sultan, and they divided the territory and left to that dato the Jolo Archipelago, including Basilan, which was then held to be a part of the Sulu Archipelago, and that to the west of here to the Calamianes and Mindoro and a large portion of the north end of Borneo, and a North Borneo company bought from the sultan the hold over that.

One brother took that, and those people down there are his descendants, and the other brother came up here and located just beyond the fort, and from that they got possession of all this island, and those of the royal blood are descendants from him. This occurred probably three centuries ago; the exact year is not known. It is in writing as 1729, and that seems to be our basis. The next dato above Mandi is Principe and he is in a direct line. His brother is the sultan of Mindanao. He has the power to make datos in case there is a failure. He was entitled to appoint subdatos, but he waived it. He is a dato, but not a strong man. He lives in a little place just out from Cotabato. He has no private fortune, but levies tribute where he desires it. If Mandi wanted a thousand he could send out and levy tribute.

As to taxes: It would have to be thoroughly understood that they were not paying taxes to support Christian churches, for they are prohibited by the Koran from doing this. It requires them to kill the Christians. First, to convert the Christian, and, if you can not convert him, kill him. All recognize Mandi as entitled to tribute. All understand the collection of taxes. Mandi claims the Cebanos, and he controls them. They are not included in the nine or ten thousand he spoke of. I think he has more than 9,000 or 10,000, probably 18,000, in Moros, and those converted to Mohammedanism. The principal test is whether they eat pork. When the people from Spain came west they found the people of these islands were Pagans, but here they found some Mohammedans, and, as Columbus called the red men Indians, so they called these people Moors. The English came from the other way, and they knew they were Malays. The Tagalogs, Visayans, and Moros are different waves of immigration, and after the Visayans came in here the Mohammedans overran the place and converted them to Mohammedanism. This makes a mixture of languages. The Moros have four distinct languages or dialects. The Cebanos in the mountains have a different language from the Moros; they also have long hair.

Most of the Moros obtain slaves by stealing children or by making war and capturing them. I do not think the Zaboangans deal in slaves much. They are a different class from the others. The people of Iligan Bay made some trouble and captured some slaves, and one of their sultans was coming down here, and he brought a woman and two children to a little island up here and sold them to a Chinaman. An acquaintance of mine was in there one day and saw them. This man asked the Chinaman what he bought them for. "I am going to feed them for a few months and then get a good price for them," he replied. When I was down in Tawi Tawi they were selling girls 15 years old for from \$5 to \$15. I had a girl offered to me for \$36, Mexican. If a man wants to marry a woman he generally gets her consent, and then he goes to the father and purchases her. The purchase money is supposed to be held by the father for her, and the husband may divorce her at will if he has any cause. She may then go to the father and claim this money. The power of divorce is seldom used. If she does not bear any children he will certainly divorce her. They will kill the man if he is found unfaithful, and if he finds her unfaithful he will kill her. It is a serious military crime for one of our soldiers to have anything to do with a Moro woman. There are some Moro women who have no husbands whose morals are not very rigid.

The Moros are governed by a common law, of which the Koran is the basis. The

Sana is a written work composed of interpretations by able members of the Mohammedan religion. It is a commentary on the Koran, and is something in the nature of a digest of opinions. That is what you might term their statutory law. When one of these panglimas, or whoever tries the case (and a mandarin often tries it, though he is not considered a judicial man), they often have the old men of the community to sit with them, and they say the reason is that the old men have lived long enough to learn what the law is and know what should be done, and they come to a decision as to what the custom is under the facts; and then, after they come to that conclusion as to what the state of facts is, and what the law is, and what the punishment would be, they will leave it largely to the relatives of the party or the injured party. There is not much private revenge; they make their complaints.

I doubt if the island of Mindanao has ever been in as peaceful a state as it is to-day. Of course, we know only from the Spanish accounts, but they would not go into the interior without a force. The Jesuits did.

The hill tribes furnish the slaves, because the Moros rob them and steal the slaves. I found slaves at Cagayan. There are different rules as to the treatment of slaves. In some cases the offspring belong to the father and in others to the man who owns the mother. I was raised in a slave State; I know about slave laws. I can not see any difference between these and those of the States. If for a retinue, that is different. A retinue is one thing and slaveholding another. A retinue is a kind of voluntary service; they consider it an honor. They treat slaves in the families well, because they value them and they become more or less attached to them. They live together, and it is hard for a stranger and one who does not speak the language to distinguish them. Even if they were all freed at once, I do not know but that, as they had been raised in slavery, they would continue it, and in practically the same condition. The only ones who wish to escape are those who have been taken for debt or who were captured as slaves after growing up.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary*.

INTERVIEW HAD BY THE COMMISSION WITH DATO MANDI AT ZAMBOANGA,
MARCH 31, 1901.

PRESIDENT. We are very much obliged to you for coming aboard. We are making the trip as extensive as we can, so as to learn the conditions which prevail in the different parts of the archipelago, and one of the most important questions with which we have to deal is our relation to the Moros. We realize the fact that they have been here for hundreds of years, that this is their home, and we wish first to impress them with the idea that we are not here to disturb them at all, and, as we said yesterday, we are advised the Moro people generally are contented with their present form of government, according to their own laws and under their own leaders, and that all we wish to do is to come into relation with their leaders so as to exercise that sovereignty which we acquired from Spain in the way best suited to advance the interests of their people. With a view to knowing the persons with whom we deal, their tastes, their views of government, and their views of law, we should like to interview their most prominent dato upon these general subjects, if he has no objection.—A. None.

Q. We should first like to ask about the administration of law—possibly first substantive and then the adjective or administrative law. Do we understand that the system of Moro law is founded on the Koran?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I suppose the Koran has received construction and emendation and comment?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the constructions of the Koran varied among the different Moros—do they have different constructions that have grown up and fastened themselves on the Koran?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, who authoritatively declares what these customs and traditions and emendations of the Koran are?—A. The board of mandarins and datos.

Q. Do the mandarins and datos themselves administer justice, or do they have an officer through whom that is done?—A. They administer justice through public officials.

Q. What is the name of the official who directly administers justice?—A. The panglima.

Q. Is the office hereditary?—A. He is elected by the datos.

Q. He is appointed, in other words?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. For instance, Dato Mandi appoints his panglima?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long does that man act?—A. For all time.

Q. Who does the selecting?—A. There is a board called together of the datos to make the appointment.

Q. We will come back to that board, for we would like to ask more definitely about that. Is the panglima removable by the datos?—A. Yes, sir; whenever he misbehaves.

Q. Is he often removed, or does he hold office for a long time?—A. Whenever a panglima misbehaves in office, the board is called together and he is removed.

Q. Does that occur often?—A. Yes, sir; there have been many removals.

Q. How many panglimas are there in your territory?—A. From eight to ten.

Q. Every settlement has its panglima—every town?—A. Every collection of houses.

Q. Does the panglima have pay?—A. No, sir.

Q. How does he get his living?—A. From working.

Q. Does the panglima merely administer justice in the settlement in which he lives?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there a superior panglima who travels from town to town?—A. No; the judges are the only ones that do that.

Q. What duties does the panglima have in the village?—A. He just sees to the preservation of order and good morals in the community.

Q. Does he decide cases both civil and criminal?—A. If it is a criminal matter, it goes immediately to the dato.

Q. You hear it pre-eminently and then send it to the judge?—A. I hear it in the first instance and report to the judge.

Q. In civil cases is there an appeal from the dato to the judge?—A. No, sir; there is no appeal.

Q. Your decision in the civil cases is final?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does the panglima call to his aid the old men of the village to assist him in deciding cases as advisers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Usually?—A. Always done.

Q. Is the number fixed?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the number?—A. Five to six in each town.

Q. What do these men do?—A. These old men in each village, when they assist the panglima in the trial of cases, determine the punishment by vote.

Q. And determine whether the man is innocent or guilty?—A. Certainly they do; for if one would act by himself he might commit injustice.

Q. In civil cases?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In criminal cases the question is referred to the dato. Does the dato summon men of the same character?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does the vote of the advisers—the old men—control the decision, or can the judge or dato overrule it?—A. Yes, sir; a majority vote would carry a decision.

Q. Are these old men usually selected because they know the customs of the Koran?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom are they named?—A. In each town there are four, for instance, of these old men; they come together and the dato informs them they must get the number to six.

Q. What do you call them?—A. Atamas.

Q. What does that word mean? Does it mean old men?—A. It means old men.

Q. Is there much litigation among the Moros?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Over property and that kind of thing?—A. They cultivate lands very little; mostly devoted to fishing.

Q. In the hearings of crimes or civil actions, do the relatives of the accused have anything to do?—A. No, sir.

Q. Is there any system among them of having the relatives get together to see if they can settle the controversy? If a man has been killed by another and there is a trial in regard to that matter, do the relatives have anything to do about that trial and about the disposition of the case?—A. Nothing at all.

Q. Now, as to the government of the Moros under you, for instance. You are the dato. Are you the vassal of any other Moro?—A. No, sir.

Q. And there is no vassalage admitted to the Sultan of Minlanao, for instance?—A. No, sir. I have no superior at the present time except the American Government.

Q. We are glad to be with you in that, and to acknowledge the same sovereignty. Now, have you under you subdatos?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many are there?—A. Two.

Q. Do they act in appellate matters from the judge?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the name of subordinate datos?—A. Sakaluran.

Q. How are they selected?—A. They are both appointed by the Sultan of Mindanao.

Q. How are the datos selected: is it hereditary?—A. They are hereditary. There is a meeting of the sultans and the datos in case of a vacancy, and they

select a man who is the best fitted by his conduct and knowledge of affairs to act as dato.

Q. Practically, don't the followers have something to do, not with the selection, but with the increase of power of the dato? Don't they desert one and go to another if they don't like the government of one?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that the power of one dato may increase and that of another decrease as the people like or dislike his government?—A. Yes, sir; that is true.

Q. And to that extent the Moro people have influence in magnifying or decreasing the power of the dato?—A. Yes, sir; that depends entirely upon the way the datos themselves act.

Q. If a dato was cruel to his people would he lose them?—A. Yes.

Q. They are quite migratory, are they not? They can live without much difficulty?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In case the line of birth fails, is there any theory of adoption which makes the succeeding dato connected with the preceding?—A. They can adopt; yes.

Q. Is it necessary?—A. It is necessary; not having an heir, he would have to adopt one; the same rule as in ancient Japan.

Q. Ask the dato whether he is not in addition to a dato a rajah.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that was by the selection of the sultan?—A. Yes, sir; the sultan of Mindanao.

Q. Does that entitle you to succeed to the sultanate?—A. No, sir.

Q. What advantage do you gain by it?—A. There is one office yet before I could become a sultan.

Q. What is that?—A. A rajahmurah.

Q. Does the rajah get any power for that reason except being in the line of promotion?—A. No.

Q. Then you are not rajahmurah?—A. I am rajahmurah.

Q. Will you succeed on the death of the sultan?—A. I can succeed to the sultanate, and I can succeed by the will of the government.

Q. What power has the sultan that the datos do not have; is it religious?—A. He has a great many powers that the datos do not have.

Q. Not civil powers?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has he control over the datos in any way?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. He appoints the subdatos, so you said?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are there others holding the same position as you from whom the selection can be made?—A. If he had any brothers they would be his natural heirs and succeed him.

Q. That is the sultan?—A. Yes.

Q. What is the name of the sultan?—A. Mangigin.

Q. Where does he live?—A. Sibuguey. Four months ago he lived in Cottobato, but as he had a brother at Sibuguey he went down there.

Q. Do all the Moros acknowledge his sovereignty in Mindanao?—A. No, sir; some do not.

Q. What proportion do?—A. If he has any followers he just runs his followers.

Q. Just as the datos do?—A. If a town has its dato or its sultan and the dato does not care to recognize that sultan, he does not have to. In Jolo Dato Carnai does not recognize the sultan.

Q. If the sultan of Mindanao should give the dato any orders about the dato's people, would he be obliged to obey them?—A. No, sir.

Q. Does the sultan have anything to do in framing the laws? Does he interpret the Koran in an authoritative way, so that the dato would follow his interpretation of it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they any hadjis in Mindanao who have gone to Mecca?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the sultan gone?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who are the officers under the subdatos? Do you have any municipal officers?—A. No, sir.

Q. What are the mandarins? What do they do?—A. Mandarins are sort of gobernadorcillos.

Q. They exercise police powers in the villages?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they officers under them?—A. They may have some military men.

Q. But he carries out the orders of the datos?—A. And also of the judge.

Q. Who has the power of life and death throughout the region you govern?—A. The dato has the power of life and death.

Q. Can he put a man to death without trial?—A. No, sir; he has to be tried. It has to be determined whether it is a crime or misdemeanor.

Q. Are there many capital offenses—murder, is that one?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What other crimes?—A. Robbery and arson.

Q. Is rape?—A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Any others?—A. Those are the four capital crimes.
- Q. Are there any records of the sentences of the datos or judges?—A. Yes, sir; records are kept.
- Q. Who makes that record?—A. The panglima.
- Q. In what language?—A. In the Moro.
- Q. You write Arabic?—A. Yes, sir; although the language is very different from the Arabic.
- Q. Can all the panglimas read and write?—A. Some can not.
- Q. How are their records kept, then?—A. By his clerk or secretary.
- Q. What proportion of the Moro people in this island can read and write?—A. Very few.
- Q. Some in every town?—A. No; not in all.
- Q. What is the difference between a mandarin and a manarajah?—A. The mandarin is the office one degree below the maharajah.
- Q. Where do these clerks and judges who can read and write learn their reading and writing?—A. In schools. There are Moro schools, also.
- Q. Are there schools in every village?—A. In all Moro towns there are.
- Q. Are the teachers native Moros or do they come from away?—A. They are all natives.
- Q. What proportion of the children do you think attend school; one-quarter?—A. Nearly all of them in Zamboanga.
- Q. Do nearly all of them learn to read and write?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How are the teachers paid?—A. They earn about \$30 a month.
- Q. Who pays them?—A. The American Government.
- Q. I mean before the American Government came here.—A. The Spanish Government.
- Q. Paid the Moro schools?—A. No; not the Moros.
- Q. Are there Moro schools?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And who pays them?—A. They are not paid.
- Q. How do they get their living?—A. The dato gives them something.
- Q. Were there such schools as that, before the Americans came here, in every town?—A. Yes, sir; in all parts the Moros have schools.
- Q. Do the Moro children go into the public schools?—A. Here, yes.
- Q. Not very extensively?—A. No, not many.
- Q. In the Moro schools do only a few of the select children go—the ones intended to write Arabic and become panglimas and other officials?—A. They are free schools for everybody.
- Q. What do they teach there?—A. First, the Koran. They have no other text-book except the Koran.
- Q. Do you teach that without teaching them reading and writing?—A. Yes, sir; they afterwards learn to read and write.
- Q. Is there any objection on the part of the people to having their children attend the public schools where no religion is taught?—A. I don't know, but I suppose there would be no objection.
- Q. Do some of them attend?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Many?—A. No, not many.
- Q. But there is no difficulty about that?—A. None.
- Q. They are bright, are they not—they learn quickly?—A. Yes, sir; I have two children who go to school every day.
- Q. Do they teach mathematics in the Moro schools?—A. No, sir.
- Q. Would they like their children to learn the English language?—A. Yes, sir; that is the reason they send them to school.
- Q. Who is the high priest—what is the name of his office?—A. Selip.
- Q. Is he a Moro from the islands or does he come from Arabia?—A. He is a Moro who has gone to Arabia.
- Q. And studied there?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Has he subordinates?—A. Yes, sir; he has his aids.
- Q. Does any Moro who goes to Arabia and does the work by so doing become a selip?—A. He becomes a hadji, and then returns to pursue his studies further, and then becomes a selip.
- Q. Have the dato and sultan religious authority?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What is the relationship of these officers to the dato and sultan?—A. The selip belongs to the religious fraternity and is always under the orders of the sultan and the dato.
- Q. Is the selip subject to the orders of the dato?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Even where he is under the sultan?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. The sultan occupies a religious relation. He is the head of the church, although he may not exercise actual religious authority?—A. Yes, sir.

- Q. In this island?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do they all look to the Sultan of Turkey at Stamboul as the head of the church?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do the selips have any civil power?—A. No, sir. They have only religious authority.
- Q. Do they celebrate marriages?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And perform burial ceremonies?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How are marriages contracted among the people, the Moros, by arrangement between the parents or by choice of the people?—A. The parents of the people.
- Q. What are the religious subordinates of the selip called?—A. Hat p, imam, and pilal. These three degrees are called panditas. They are all called panditas, but are distinguished by these other three names.
- Q. What is the meaning of these three degrees, so to speak, of panditas?—A. It is a generic term and covers all three.
- Q. Do the panditas celebrate marriages and perform burials?—A. In the absence of the selip they can.
- Q. Is there any intermediate authority between the selip and the sultan?—A. None.
- Q. Does what you have said here prevail generally through all the Moros in Mindanao?—Yes, sir.
- Q. I suppose the customs vary somewhat between the different tribes of Moros?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you know how many different languages are spoken by the Moros of Mindanao?—A. I don't know; I can not tell, but there are very many.
- Q. Have you ever visited the Lake Lanao region?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. It is a very populous country; thickly settled?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Could you make the people there understand your language?—A. No, sir.
- Q. How do you get along with Spanish?—A. Through an interpreter. Among themselves they do not understand each other, because there are the Bolanos, Hilanos, Calibunas, and Cebanos.
- Q. Are the Cebanos Moros?—Yes, sir.
- Q. Would it be safe for you to go unattended among the Moros everywhere in these islands?—A. No, sir.
- Q. The Lake Moros are disposed to resent visitors, are they not?—A. I do not know.
- Q. Did you not go there?—A. I went up there as a volunteer with the Spaniards at the time of the military operations. I went to fight the Moros.
- Q. Are there any large towns in the lake region?—A. Yes, sir. There are a great many sultans and a great many datos up there.
- Q. A rich country and well cultivated?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What principally do they cultivate?—A. Cacao, copra, coffee, rubber, and some hemp and palay and maize.
- Q. Do they raise any potatoes?—A. No.
- Q. Is the climate cool?—A. It is much cooler there than here.
- Q. It is higher?—A. Yes, sir. About 6 o'clock up at the lake you shiver with cold.
- Q. What time of the year were you there?—A. About August, 1896.
- Q. From which coast did the Spaniards make their expedition?—A. From Iligan.
- Q. From the north? What is the distance?—A. From Iligan we went on foot, and it took fourteen hours.
- Q. What sort of a road?—A. Very good.
- Q. Could you get wagons over it?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Have they carts or wagons?—A. A great many horses but no wagons.
- Q. How far was the railroad that the Spaniards started completed?—A. They carried the railroad from Iligan to the lake and had three small gunboats over it.
- Q. Did they have operations over it?—A. They had cars and engines there, and I believe they did operate it.
- Q. But it has disappeared, has it not?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you know the size of the lake?—A. It is as large as from here to Isabela.
- Q. Is it circular?—A. Circular.
- Q. Is it clear or dirty?—A. It is rather muddy.
- Q. Is it deep?—A. I presume that it is pretty deep, for it gets pretty rough.
- Q. Is it swampy around the lake?—A. There are a good many swamps.
- Q. Is it unhealthy there?—A. Very healthy.
- Q. Can you go to the lake by banca?—A. Yes, sir; they use vessels there.
- Q. From the sea to the lake?—A. No, sir; there is no communication between the lake and the sea.

Q. How are the lake Moros armed?—A. I don't know.

Q. At the time you were there?—A. With side arms only. A few of them had guns.

Q. Did they resist the Spaniards vigorously?—A. Yes, sir; with stones.

Q. And the Spaniards killed many of them?—A. No; a few.

Q. Did they kill some of the Spaniards?—A. Yes; they did not have many guns, so they made cannon out of the guns and used stones as a projectile.

Q. Did the Spaniards have their gunboats on the lake with armament on board?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the size of the gunboats?—A. About double the size of the steam launch.

Q. Is it known where they were sunk?—A. I don't know; the people up there may know.

Q. Does slavery prevail among the Moros?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What proportion of the Moro population are slaves?—A. About one-eighth of the Moro population.

Q. Are there more men or women slaves?—A. They consist of men, women, and children.

Q. Are they born into slavery?—A. No.

Q. How are they made slaves?—A. They go to work to buy, and if they can not pay they give themselves out as slaves.

Q. It is imprisonment for debt?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that true of all the slaves?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If a slave who is a slave by reason of debt has a child, is he ever a slave?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If he is sold, can he redeem himself?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do they learn the amount of the debt?—A. Among the Moros the system is, if I owe a debt and have a son, my son would have to continue in slavery until the debt is paid.

Q. Does the son know the amount of the debt?—A. He is informed.

Q. Does the amount increase or remain the same?—A. It is increased by the interest.

Q. Is no credit given him for his labor?—A. No, sir; but no interest is charged if he works.

Q. What is the rate of interest?—A. It is conventional between the slave and the owner.

Q. In the original debt?—A. Yes, sir; the original debtor.

Q. How are the slaves used and how are they treated?—A. Very much all kinds of work in the field and in the house.

Q. How are they treated?—A. Very well.

Q. Are they members of the family? How much is the debt most of the slaves are held for?—A. From forty to fifty dollars.

Q. In your jurisdiction?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So, if you could get forty or fifty dollars Mexican they would have a right to be free?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they eat at the same table with their masters?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do the Moros eat at a table?—A. Some at a table and some on the floor.

Q. Are the children permitted to go to school?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they have as good food as the best of the family?—A. Being slaves, no.

Q. What kind of food?—A. Rice and fish.

Q. In addition to slaves, do you have servants who are not slaves?—A. No; all the servants are slaves.

Q. Do masters have any special power over their slaves? If a slave commits a crime, could a master kill him or would he have to be tried like anyone else?—A. Exactly the same.

Q. Could a master put a slave to death himself if he chose?—A. The owner could increase the debt of the slave by lending him more money.

Q. Could he kill him?—A. No; he could punish him but not kill him.

Q. Could he cut his face open?—A. No; he would have to present the case to the courts.

Q. Suppose that a slave was impudent to him and refused to obey him, what could he do?—A. He thrashes him with a rod.

Q. But could not mutilate?—A. No.

Q. Are the slaves generally content?—A. Yes.

Q. When they get old so they can not work what do the masters do with them?—A. If he has conducted himself well and is liked by his master he can go free.

Q. But if he is old and has no means of working?—A. Even if he is not an old

man, if he has worked for four or five years, and the owner is a good-hearted man, he lets him go.

Q. Suppose he becomes old and can not work, would the master support him?—

A. When a slave has worked for a man a number of years and is old and the master does not care to keep him, he goes to the authorities, and the authorities tell the man he has to keep him; that he has worked for him and he must keep him in his old age.

Q. And compel him to do it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they live to a good age among the Moros?—A. Some are over a hundred years old. Here in Zamboanga a man recently died who was 109.

Q. Does the master control the persons of his female slaves?—A. No, sir. She may be a slave for domestic uses, but for no other.

Q. Can the slaves marry among themselves?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without the consent of the master?—A. They may marry with the consent of the owner only.

Q. Would the master support them afterwards?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. If a woman slave belonged to one man and the man to another, to whom would the children belong?—A. The children go to the woman.

Q. Suppose the father of children had a debt which he had not paid and did not want to pay and the children wanted to get their liberty, how would they go about it?—A. They would have to find money enough to pay.

Q. If they paid their father's debt would they all go free?—A. Yes.

Q. Would the father have the right to their money, suppose they had money; could they use it, or would the father determine how it would be used?—A. They have a right to the money of their children.

Q. Can a master hire his servants out to other people?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the slaves in this island all Moros now?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. No Filipinos?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are there any of the Pagan races who are slaves to the Moros?—A. They are generally the slaves—they are the slaves of the Moros.

Q. Do they change their religion when they become slaves?—A. No.

Q. How do they make those people slaves; by capture or by debt?—A. Only by debt.

Q. How long is it since you have given up the practice of capturing?—A. A short time ago.

Q. I suppose the Lake Moros go on capturing as they used?—A. Yes.

Q. Does the treatment of slaves differ largely between the tribes of the Moros? For instance, here they treat them mildly, but the Lake Moros are more severe, are they not?—A. Yes, sir. The treatment accorded slaves is according to the good heart of the master.

Q. They don't treat the slaves in Jolo as well as in Zamboanga?—A. No; very different.

Q. How many souls have you under your jurisdiction in Zamboanga?—A. About nine or ten thousand.

Q. How many of those are slaves? Are there a thousand?—A. No; there are less than a thousand.

Q. How much is a slave worth? What is he regarded as worth when they come to sell him?—A. The women are worth more than the men.

Q. How much?—A. Because they say that in the matter of work a woman is worth more than a man.

Q. What is the price; between what does it vary?—A. Eighty to 100 pesos for men; for women, between 150 and 200 pesos.

Q. And children?—A. From 70 to 80.

Q. But they could pay off the debt with \$40 or \$50 and be released?—A. Yes. If a slave were sold for \$100, in order to get his liberty he would have to get \$100.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

INTERVIEW OF COMMISSION WITH CERTAIN FILIPINOS AT COTABATO APRIL 2, 1901.

PRESIDENT. You are Filipino gentlemen, are you not?

MR. ALEJANDRO DOROTEO. Yes, sir.

Q. How many gentlemen are there here?—A. In round numbers, about 400.

Q. Are you the gobernadorcillo of this pueblo?—A. After the eviction I was elected by the body to represent them, but not as gobernadorcillo.

Q. And you have since been appointed gobernadorcillo by the American officers?—A. Yes, sir.

- Q. You were elected by the Filipinos?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you say how many Filipinos there were here in Cotabato?—A. About 400 souls. That means men, taxpayers. There may be about 600 in all.
- Q. Are there so few women as compared with the men?—A. There are more women and minors than there are men.
- Q. There are 400 men, are there?—A. Between Tamontaca and Cotabato; yes.
- Q. Where is Tamontaca?—A. The south branch of the river.
- Q. Are you the gobernadorcillo of both?—A. No, I am not; but as they are near here, we put them on the same lists.
- Q. In the Spanish times was one a barrio of the other?—A. No, sir.
- Q. They have always been separate?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What kind of Filipinos have you here?—A. Mostly Zamboangans; some deported, others natives, and others Mestizos.
- Q. Do you think they are a community fit to have a municipal government in which they all elect their own officers?—A. No, sir; because they have not the elements necessary for it.
- Q. Is there wealth among them?—A. No; because in the attacks of the Moros they carried off everything.
- Q. Are they generally educated?—A. Some are, but others are not. Most of them have been born here and had no chances.
- Q. Have you any opportunities for education now?—A. I don't believe it can be done.
- Q. Are there schools here?—A. Yes, two; one for the boys and one for the girls.
- Q. Are they learning English?—A. The greater proportion speak English.
- Q. Are there schools in the other towns?—A. In Tamontaca there are.
- Q. Do the Moros send any of their children to school?—A. No.
- Q. Do they have schools among the Moros?—A. Here there are none. They may have in other places.
- Q. I thought they had schools in which they teach the Koran?—A. Within the city, no.
- Q. What do the people do here—the Filipino people—to support themselves?—A. They cultivate the soil.
- Q. Do they own farms?—A. Some are owners and others work on shares.
- Q. What do you raise?—A. Some palay, others corn, and others, who have larger holdings, cultivate sugar cane.
- Q. Do the Filipinos engage at all in trade with the Moros?—A. None of them.
- Q. Do the Filipinos keep little shops?—A. None.
- Q. Do they deal at all in gutta-percha?—A. No; for the greater part of these lands are taken up by the Moros. That was the most powerful element, because they controlled those lands in which the gutta-percha grew. The Chinese are the ones that hold the bulk of that now, not because they hold the lands, but because they have more friendship with the Moros.
- Q. The Filipinos are less friendly with the Moros than the Chinese?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And less friendly with the Chinese than they are with the Moros?—A. Yes, also. Previously, under the Spanish Government, the Filipinos devoted themselves to agriculture, but they never had any contract with the Moros.
- Q. The Filipinos were in the Spanish army?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. So that the feeling of the Moros toward the Spaniards is transferred to the Filipinos?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do the Filipinos marry the Moro women?—A. Among the deportados there were some who married, because they came here with the bad fame of being a convict and could not marry the daughters of the Filipinos, so they had to.
- Q. Do the Filipino women, any of them, marry Moros?—A. None.
- Q. Do those who marry in the Moro families adopt the Moro religion?—A. No, sir; the Catholic religion.
- Q. Do you have Jesuit priests here?—A. Formerly; not in Cotabato.
- Q. Did the Jesuits, before the coming of the Americans, make any converts among the Moros, or attempt to?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Many?—A. No; none only those who desired to become Christians would they make.
- Q. Is it true that the Jesuits would buy the children from the Moros in times of famine and then raise the children as Christians?—A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Was that a general method of converting?—A. That was always the method. That is the way that the College of Tamontaca was created.
- Q. Did they remain Christians after they grew up?—A. Yes, sir?
- Q. Where are they now?—A. There are a great many in Tamontaca.
- Q. And are they recognized as Moro Christians or are they Filipinos to a great

extent?—A. During the time of the Spanish régime they had a boys and girls' school there and they collected the children they purchased, and when marriageable they would marry them and set them up, and they thus became Christians, but after the eviction of the Spaniards they all took to the woods and became Moros again.

Q. So there are none left?—A. Very few.

Q. What did they have to pay for a child?—A. That depended upon the circumstances. They paid \$20, \$30, or \$40. Sometimes the servants would escape from their Moro owners and the Jesuit fathers would pay \$70 or \$80, for they were worth that much.

Q. Is that the price of slaves now among the Moros, or do you know?—A. Usually the Moros sell their children; females from \$20 to \$30 Mexican, and the males from \$30 to \$40, to other Moros. Where a servant escapes or is sold to another Moro, he has to pay whatever debt he owed the first master.

Q. If you had the money to go among the Moros and buy 20 men and women slaves, what would you have to pay for them?—A. There is a strain of savage in these people and they sell themselves at times, and sometimes they would sell as soon for \$10 as for \$30.

Q. But what would be the general price for men and women?—A. You can not get any slaves if you go to try and buy them. It is only when they present themselves and are willing to become slaves.

Q. But I mean from a man who owns slaves.—A. Twenty to thirty dollars for the women and from \$30 to \$40 for the men.

Q. Are the sales frequent between the Moros of slaves, or do you know?—A. Yes, sir; among themselves.

Q. And those are the prices that prevail among them?—A. Yes.

Q. Which brings the more, an able-bodied man or an able-bodied woman?—A. The most expensive of the two among the Moros is the woman between 15 and 20 years; more expensive than the men between those years.

Q. Do you have any skilled workmen that are sold?—A. If they have a good workman they would never sell him.

Q. Ask the other gentlemen whether they agree as to the unfitness of the present Filipinos to have a separate and distinct government.—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ask the gentlemen why the Moros do not send their children to the public schools, if he knows.—A. Because they are not compelled to. They like the free life of the woods better than the living in towns, and, besides, they do not speak Spanish.

Q. Ask these gentlemen if there are any Filipinos who ask for civil government.—A. No, sir.

Q. Have they heard it discussed at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Secretary, say that we are advised that they think injustice has been done to the Jesuits in the statement made in respect to the purchase of children, and that any statement they desire to make on the subject we would be glad to hear.

DON TOMAS ROALES Y REGNENA: Señor Dorotes has stated that the Jesuit Fathers purchased Moro children for money. It is not true. He said that whenever there was a famine in any of the Moro settlements the Jesuit Fathers would go among them distributing food, palay, money, and whatever other resources they might have at hand, and that afterwards the Moros would come to the convents and bring their children there for shelter and care for and take.

Q. And that there was no purchase as such?—A. No, sir.

Q. Could those children go at any time they saw fit?—A. At any time that they desired. That child who reached the age of 14 or 16 years who did not desire to be Christianized could go back home whenever he wanted to.

Q. And most of them did go back, I suppose?—A. Very few went back.

Q. Where are they now?—A. They constitute the town of Tamontaca.

Q. They are Moro Christians?—A. The greater part of them are.

Q. Is there any feeling on the part of the Moros against them?—A. I do not believe there is, because it has always been their own will to become Christianized.

Q. Do the other Moros dislike them because they have become Christianized?—A. I do not believe it, because when the Spanish troops evacuated here, and even before they left, a number of these Christianized Moros went back to see their families and freely circulated on many occasions among them, and nothing was ever done to them.

Q. And returned to their homes after that?—A. He says they returned to their homes to visit their people.

Q. I mean return to their community.—A. Yes, sir; returned to their homes in Tamontaca.

Q. When they become Christianized do they drop the Moro dress and associate with the Filipinos?—A. That is the custom. He says that they circulate freely among the Filipinos, marry with the Filipinos, and assume the Filipino dress.

Q. How many are there in Tamontaca?—A. The greater part of the town are of that class.

Q. And there are about 300 people living there?—A. Perhaps they haven't reached as high a figure as that, but it is quite a good-sized town.

Q. Well, 300 souls?—A. He says he does not believe it reaches that high figure.

Q. Ask the gentleman whether he desires to add anything to what he has stated?—A. Nothing at all. He just merely wanted to correct the mistaken statement on the part of the gobernadorcillo.

Q. Does the gobernadorcillo want to be heard upon this subject?—A. He says he is thankful to the gentleman for the correction, for what he says he did not know before.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary*.

INTERVIEW OF COMMISSION WITH DATO PIANG, COTABATO, APRIL 2, 1901.

PRESIDENT (questions addressed through interpreter). With the permission of Dato Piang, we will ask him some questions about the Moros here, and their trade and their customs.

PIANG. All right, sir.

Q. Will you first ask him how many people he has under him?—A. He says he can not tell; can not count them.

Q. Does he think he has 20,000?—A. He said, through this man, that he had 15,000. He says he can not tell, because all the up-river datos are friendly to him and all their followers are his followers.

Q. I don't mean to separate the datos, but I mean how many Moros are there in the up-river district here that are friendly to each other and are friendly to the Americans?—A. About 15,000 that have presented themselves with him.

Q. Now, with reference to the dato government, are there subdatos or chiefs under each dato?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And who appoints the subdatos?—A. He evidently does not understand the question. He says, in his answer to that question, after a good deal of careful consideration, that the mandarins are under the datos, and that those mandarins or datos are named or appointed by the datos in connection with the old men, for each district or each town.

Q. Well, do they have a junta of datos among the friendly tribes here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And does that junta meet and appoint these mandarins or does each dato appoint his own mandarins?—A. The mandarins are appointed by the datos and all the old men in the town.

Q. And the subdatos, where do they come in?—A. There is no degree between the dato and the mandarin. In Moro they call the mandarin "panglima."

Q. Who administers justice among them?—A. This man behind him here and the dato are the only ones who administer justice.

Q. Well, don't they have a panglima among them?—A. He says that all the datos of the friendly tribes—friendly to the Americans—come and consult with him, and all matters which they refer to him he refers to the Government.

Q. Suppose one Moro steals from another Moro—steals a carabao from another Moro—who decides that case?—A. This man here behind him.

Q. What is that man called?—A. Ino.

Q. Panglima?—A. He is only called a mandarin. He says that is a Malay term. Panglima is not a term known to them. They call them mandarins.

Q. And the mandarins decide those cases in the villages?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then is there an appeal to the dato?—A. The purport of his answer is that the datos under him know all the facts that are being presented before this mandarin, because when he determines the case the datos always agree with him, one way or the other.

Q. Does he mean that the dato consults with the judge—directs him how to decide?—A. From what I gather here, he seems to say that if this man stole a carabao from me that man would try it, unless the parties objected. If the parties objected to a certain mandarin or a certain dato, they can go up to the highest authority to have the case tried and determined.

Q. What is the highest authority?—A. The government.

Q. Do you mean the United States Government?—A. He means the military government here. He says that in case of the robbery of a carabao both parties agree that they go before the dato. If that man was accused of robbery and has no witnesses or can not produce any witnesses, then he is punished.

Q. Now, who tries it?—A. He pointed to that man out there as the dato. He meant any dato.

Q. Suppose that there was no American Government here, what would be the highest authority to try that case, as to whether the carabao had been stolen or not stolen, whether the man is guilty or not guilty?—A. He says that when the Spanish Government left here, and there was no other government here, that the supreme authority resided in Piang.

Q. And the final decision of a question would lie in Piang and not in the dato?—A. He says that Piang would give this man the orders what to do in a case.

Q. How to decide it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, will you ask Dato Piang what trade the Moros are engaged in?—A. He says now that peace is assured under the American Government, they are all working peacefully in the fields.

Q. What do they raise?—A. Rice, bananas, corn, cocoanuts, and hemp.

Q. Do they not also sell gutta-percha?—A. All of his people collect rubber.

Q. Are there very large forests of rubber trees here?—A. Yes.

Q. Ask him if he does not think that the collection of gum ought to be so regulated that the trees may be saved, and that their income may be made certain from year to year.—A. He says that the gum trees can last for many years and good business be done with them.

Q. That is what the people in Borneo thought a while ago. They were rich then, and now they have cut their trees all down, they are poor.—A. He says that previously, when the gum or rubber had a very low or hardly any market value here, that they used to fell the trees, but now that they have discovered that there is good business in rubber they do not fell them.

Q. Ask him whether, if we were to send an expert here who knows just how the rubber ought to be collected with a view to the least injury to the tree, so that they may collect it from year to year, whether they could enforce the regulations which the expert would recommend.—A. He says all right; he will see that his orders are carried out. He states that many thousands of the trees have already been felled. He says that as the Moros here do not know how to take the gum from the tree they cut it down.

Q. What we propose to do is to send a person here who can show them how to do it.—A. He says he understands.

Q. Ask him how many piculs they get here now in the course of a year.—A. His own people in five months took 800 piculs of rubber.

Q. Does that include all these datos?—A. He says all of the datos up the river—he says he sends word to the up-river datos to collect the gum for him, and he buys it from them.

Q. Ask him whether the gum is collected among the lake Moros, or whether he knows.—A. He says he buys rubber from the lake Moros.

Q. Well, don't they bring it down to Malabon?—A. His isn't taken to Malabon.

Q. Lake Lanao, I am talking about.—A. No.

Q. Do they sell any at Malabon?—A. He sells it at Malabon, yes.

Q. Do they have large forests of rubber trees up there?—A. Yes; the left bank.

Q. How much do the Chinese pay for it?—A. He says that last year they paid him 50 Mexican per picul, but he does not know what the price is this year; he has 80 piculs on hand which he has not sold.

Q. In what months do they get the goma?—A. At all times; not set times.

Q. Ask him if there are any trees near the town.—A. No.

Q. How far from here are the trees?—A. He says it takes three days from here to reach the place where the trees are. He says there are three kinds.

Q. Ask him if he has samples of the three kinds of goma that he can let me have.—A. He says he thinks he has.

Q. Tell him the United States Government expects ultimately to lay a cable from San Francisco to the Philippines, and that it will need in that a great deal of gutta-percha, and ask him if he would just as leave sell the Government of the United States as he would the Chino.—A. He said that even if he had to sell at a less rate than to the Chinaman he would do it. He says that if the United States Government wants any rubber they can have it without paying for it.

Q. You tell him we don't want to take it that way.—A. He says that he has already on hand 8 piculs, and he would be very glad for the gentleman to take it.

Q. Tell him that is not the way the United States deals with anybody that is loyal to it; it pays money, and what the thing is worth.—A. He says that whenever you want any of this rubber all you have to do is to write to the major here and he will furnish all the rubber you want. He says that when he receives the leaves he will make packages of the leaf and the three classes of gum. He says that he will now issue orders to his men not to cut the gum trees down any more, but he says that the Chinamen had informed him that the rubber was not worth anything now.

Q. You tell him he must not believe the Chinamen. Ask him what commodity they send out of the valley they get the most money from.—A. He says, previously, that in former times beeswax yielded the best returns, but now that beeswax is gone the india rubber does.

Q. What next?—A. He says there is no second in degree as to export or selling, because Moros have very little money and want very little; that when a Moro gets 50 or 100 pesos he is satisfied and wealthy.

Q. No sending out of copra?—A. He says that is the smallest article.

Q. Coffee; do they export coffee?—A. He says in Lanao they have coffee; they do not have any here.

Q. Don't they sell anything here for money except the gutta-percha and beeswax?—A. He said there were very few cocoanut palms here to yield copra, because at the time of the Spaniards they cut down all the trees.

Q. Isn't there anything they send out except gutta-percha?—A. That is all he sells. He says they sell a little hemp. He says they have some little hemp up the river.

Q. Could they raise much more hemp?—A. Yes; more could be raised.

Q. And do they sell cattle?—A. He says that none of the Moros here have any cattle except Tupiang and the other dato.

Q. Do they sell them—send them away?—A. He says he doesn't sell live any stock or cattle, but if the American Government want any he will see that they get them.

Q. Ask him who the highest religious priest is here. What they call him among these Moros; here, up the river?—A. Salipa dato. He was here yesterday. His name is Alla.

Q. Is he an Arabian?—A. His grandfather was an Arab, but born here.

Q. They all recognize the ecclesiastical sovereignty of the Sultan at Stamboul, do they?—A. He says they do not recognize anybody but the salip, who came over here from Arabia and was married to the sister of one of the assistant datos here.

Q. Now, do they have subordinate priests, panditas they call them?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there a priest in every village, a pandita in every village?—A. He says that the dato has a great many churches in the different pueblos, and that in each settlement there is a pandita.

Q. Ask him what the basis of their law is, the Moro law—the Koran?—A. Yes; the Koran.

Q. And then there are comments on that by their old and wise men?—A. Yes; the old men.

Q. Who interprets that; does the high priest, the dato salip?—A. He says that the high priest is called Tua Ninan, and he interprets it.

Q. We want to ask them about their slavery. Ask him whether they have any Filipino slaves now or not?—A. He says up river they have none.

Q. Have they among the lake Moros?—A. During the time of the Spanish régime a great many Filipinos were on the island of Bangao, and the Lanao Moros would go down there and carry them off in slavery.

Q. But there are no Filipino slaves among the up-river tribes here?—A. He says only countrymen of their own. He said they had few Filipinos as slaves; only an old man, who was presented to the major here.

Q. And they prefer to live with the Moros?—A. He says, yes; that the major knows.

Q. Can Dato Piang give us any idea of the percentage of Moros among them that are slaves?—A. He could not state; he could only estimate.

Q. Couldn't he tell whether half of them were slaves?—A. He says about a quarter of them are slaves.

Q. Now, ask him how the slavery began—in how many different ways?—A. There are two kinds of slaves. Those who are purchased from other slaveholders and those who sell themselves for debt.

Q. Do those who were purchased originally become slaves through selling themselves for debt?—A. He says that whenever slaves were sold or sold themselves that the children went with them—that is, with either the father or mother, as they pleased.

Q. Ask him whether the slaves live in the household?—A. He says that depends upon circumstances. If they are persons in whom they have perfect trust the slaves live inside the house with the family, if not, they live outside.

Q. Do they treat the slaves well?—A. That depends entirely upon the master. If he is a good-hearted man he will treat his slaves well. If he is not, he will not; and that is the reason why slaves who have hard taskmasters run away.

Q. Has the master the right to kill his slaves if he wishes to?—A. If a slave is guilty of a very gross offense he may be killed by his owner if he appeals first to the dato.

Q. But not without?—A. No; he says he can not kill him without reporting first the entire case to the dato.

Q. Ask him whether they have Moro schools among the Moros?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In which they teach the Koran?—A. Yes.

Q. Do the penditas act as teachers in those schools?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the children in those schools learn to read and write or only to repeat the Koran?—A. He says they learn to recite the Koran, also to read and write.

Q. Do they all learn to read and write or only a portion of them?—A. The majority of them do not want to learn either to read or write.

Q. Do not?—A. No, sir. He says that is the reason why; a majority not going to school is the reason for so many of them selling themselves as slaves, because they learn to play cards and gamble and get in debt and then they have to sell themselves in order to get out. He says the large majority of the slaves here are slaves from gambling; they do not learn anything at school, but they learn to gamble with cards, and not having any money they have to sell themselves to live. If they can not get anybody to purchase them for their gambling debts they go and steal.

Q. And many of them become slaves by reason of gambling debts?—A. Yes; the majority. He says, that suppose he owed me \$5 and he could not pay it at the end of the maturity of the loan, and I say, you have got to come and become my slave, and I treat him badly and he runs away before he pays me the \$5, and I follow his trail and get him back and charge him \$50 or \$100 for having run away, and that adds to the debt, so it just makes his time of servitude longer. He says, for instance, another way that gets them into slavery, take this cuff [illustrating], he comes to me and wants to borrow this cuff and I lend it to him, and it is not worth anything, and he goes to another gentleman and puts it up for a few cents, and later I ask him for my cuff and he does not return it, and I find out he has pawned it, and I say, well, now that will just cost you \$100, and he has to come and be my slave for that cuff which is not worth anything.

Q. Ask him whether the datos present have any complaint to make against the American Government or their representative?—A. He says that it is all right; that they are received and treated as brothers; there is no complaint. He says he don't know how it may be with other datos, but so far as they are concerned they have been treated as brothers by the representatives of the American Government. He says, for example, that if the representatives of the American Government, or the American Government should move out from Cotabato now, that he thinks his followers would want to follow them to America.

Q. Say to him, we would be very glad to have them come.—A. He says that after the American troops came here, that the colonel in the Spanish army arrived here and says: "Where is that cross and ribbon and band that I gave you?" "Pooh!" he says, "I threw them in the river," and he says, "What did you do that for," and he says, "When the American troops came here, they gave me the American flag, and that is all I wanted, and everything the Spaniards gave me I threw into the river." He says that the Spanish colonel said to him that he oughtn't to have thrown the cross and the band into the river, because the American Government was just as bad as the Spanish Government, and he says, "No;" he says, "The American Government, when they came here, came in good faith, and they have treated me like a brother;" and he said, "When the Spanish Government came it raised hell and fight us all the time."

Q. Say to him that we are delighted to hear that they are so well satisfied with the American Government; that the American Government does not expect to leave here, but expects to continue here and have its representatives live and continue to live in the same friendly relations as they have now.

Q. You say to them that we are very much obliged for the information which they have given; that this interview has been one that we have much enjoyed, and that we shall carry away the recollection of the conditions which existed here and only take steps to better the condition of their people and themselves.—A. He says, very much obliged for that, but the stranger thing about it is before the American Government came here the Filipinos were all their friends, and since the Americans came here the Filipinos are all their enemies.

Q. They have substituted, then, the Americans for the Filipinos?—A. He says he always treated them well, but if they ever treat them badly there will not be any more Filipinos left here.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

INTERVIEW OF COMMISSION WITH VARIOUS MORO DATOS.

COTABATO, *Afternoon of April 2, 1901.*

PRESIDENT (addressing Spanish interpreter). Say to him (Moro interpreter) that we would be glad if he would express to the datos who have honored us by coming here our pleasure in seeing them. Say to him that we come here with the friendliest feeling to continue the policy which has been introduced by the worthy military officers now in command; that we would not deprive a single Moro of a just right which he has heretofore enjoyed; that we are not here to take their country from them or to make profit out of them; that anything the Government of the United States may do here, through its representatives, will be directed solely to the prosperity and best interests of the Moro people; that we do not come here to interfere with their form of government, but only to see to it that justice is administered and that peace and equity are maintained; that nothing could be further from our purpose than an interference with their worship of God as they choose, according to their own religious beliefs; that the foundation stone of the American Republic is tolerance in religion, and the entire separation of church and state, and that the Moros will be left to practice their religious rights as they choose.

Now, we are here to receive any complaints or any petitions which these datos may desire us to consider.

MASTURI, descendant of the Sultan of Cotabato (interpreter speaking). The dato states he is very much obliged, and has something to say. He states that prior to the advent of American troops here the people suffered a good many outrages, but that since that time they have always been well treated and they have no wish to change the quiet order of things, and that they are very grateful for the opportunity to express their thanks for this to the Commission.

PRESIDENT. Will you say that we are very much delighted to hear it. We knew that such was the policy of the American Government and its officers, and we are not surprised, but, nevertheless, it is pleasant to be assured of the fact from those most interested.—A. Now, that the Commission has come here, the dato states that it is a proper occasion, in order to keep peace between the different datos, to have them make good to each other the injuries they have done each other.

PRESIDENT. These gentlemen, I understand, have no complaints to make on that score, or have they?

DATO BAQUI. The dato wants to know if the General (Kobbé) said anything about the complaint they had to make.

PRESIDENT. General Kobbé did not speak to us himself, but the Major here has spoken to us of the claim of the dato and has explained to the commission in full what this gentleman complains of.—A. Does the commission wish to hear his complaint as to things which occurred prior to the coming of the Americans?

Q. That is what we understand his claim is based upon. Has he anything to complain of since the Americans came?—A. Everything that occurred prior to the coming of the Americans and afterwards is intimately connected.

Q. Does he claim that the American officers did him injustice?—A. So far as the Americans are concerned he has no complaint to make, either against the soldiers or officers, but he does have a complaint to make against the Datos Piang, Ali, and Tiambangan.

Q. We do not ask him to distinguish between the time before and after the Americans came, but ask him to state briefly what are his claims against these three datos.—A. He states that prior to the coming of the Americans here, and just prior to the leaving of the Spaniards, the colonel who was in command here gave him, who was living in Calanga, the command over Palanga, and that he went up there to assume charge, and they told him to be very careful as to the condition of the place, as it might be that another nation would come here and assert its authority. While he was there carrying out the instructions of the Spanish colonel, and prior to the coming of the Americans, these three datos went there and killed his brother and then came here and killed Ramon. After the Americans came here these datos killed his first cousin and devastated his fields and committed outrages.

Q. Did they carry off his cattle?—A. Some 73 head of carabaos.

Q. Have any of these carabaos been returned?—A. None.

Q. Has any of the property been restored to him?—A. None.

Major McMAHON, commanding officer. The General allowed me to settle cattle claims. No claim was ever made by Baqui to me, except in a general way, stating that he had been robbed. If he had presented any claims they would have been paid.

PRESIDENT. Ask the dato whether he has ever complained to the commander that he has lost any cattle.—A. He has.

Q. Has he ever named a definite number of cattle lost?—A. He says they did not take all of these cattle at once, but the total number taken was 73; that he did tell the authorities the exact number, and that in company with Lieutenant Ulis he informed them what had been taken from him.

Q. How much palay did he lose?—A. Does not remember the exact number of cavares of palay. He estimates that it was over 900.

Major McMAHON. After I came here an inspector was sent here by General Kobbé. Baqui represented to me that after the Americans came here part of this palay had been taken, and that Lieutenant Ulis was with him at the time. Of course that demanded investigation at once. The inspector advised me that Lieutenant Ulis told him it was not true. After the Americans came here he was not present when any palay was taken. Baqui has made this claim to me and to the general. In general terms he does not claim to have lost anything except carabao and palay. I passed him over to the general, as I was not authorized to return any cattle except where they were branded, and I have done that when the claim was made to me; but as to turning carabao back when there is no brand, that is beyond my power.

Q. Was this palay lost before or after the Americans came here?

BAQUI. He says that he was in Paran-paran when this occurred. It occurred after the coming of the Americans, and that he came down from Paran-paran to Cotabato with Lieutenant Ulis, and that he went over to his own town with an interpreter, and that the interpreter told him there was no necessity for making any talk about it now; that the whole matter would be arranged.

Q. How did he think it would all be arranged?

BAQUI. A man by the name of Cuto was interpreter and he went to his town and told him that the Colonel said not to do anything in the matter; that everything would be attended to.

Q. That is all his claim?—A. He makes the claim for the carrying off of 136 persons—men, women, and children—that were carried off from his pueblo by these datos.

Q. Where are they now?—A. Up the river.

Q. Has he ever attempted, personally, to settle this matter with Piang and Ali?—A. He has not spoken to the other datos; he has only spoken to the Colonel and Major here.

Q. Well, you say to the Dato Baqui that we have heard his complaint and that it has been taken down; that we know everything his claim comprises; that we can not possibly decide it now, as our stay is so short. We propose to have this matter investigated by the gentleman who has the time and opportunity to make the investigation, the commanding officer, Major MacMahon; that he will report to the Commission; that the Commission will then make its decision and transmit the same, through the Major, to the interested parties, unless they can settle it among themselves; that we should prefer, of course, if they could settle it among themselves; if not, we will decide it.

Dato BAQUI. And with respect to those who were killed by these datos?

Q. Tell him that the Commission will submit the entire claim to the Major. Tell him that the American Government, powerful though it is, can not bring the dead to life. We are sorry we can not stay longer to take part in these investigations ourselves, but these gentlemen will understand that we have other claims calling us. We will leave to-night.

Dato TAUB. He states that they have placed themselves under American sovereignty and under the protection of the American Government; that they would like to have it so arranged that the different tribes of Moros should not mingle with each other, but keep aloof, and each one stay in his own settlement, and thus avoid difficulties.

PRESIDENT. Tell him that we shall doubtless reach some arrangement of that sort, but that we can not accomplish everything at once; they must be patient.

Dato TAUB. This old man [pointing to another dato] says that although he never does any wrong to anybody and never interferes with anybody's business, that they have taken his palay and carried off his son, and if it had not been for the governor of Pollok he never would have recovered him.

PRESIDENT. Tell him that the American troops came here at a time when everything was disturbed and that it has taken sometime to produce tranquillity, and that the American troops are doing everything they can to keep the peace, and that they will continue to do so, and if it is necessary to pursue the policy suggested by the elderly gentleman here we will certainly do so. You say that we have listened to what these gentlemen have said with the greatest consideration, because the Major has informed us that these datos are worthy of the best treatment in the world.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

INTERVIEW OF THE COMMISSION WITH THE CAPITAN CHINO AND OTHER CHINOS.

COTABATO, MINDANAO, April 2, 1901.

The secretary read the following petition, presented by the Chinamen:

"Petition to the Provost-Marshal-General in the Philippine Islands.

"The subscribers, the capitan of Chinos, and other leading men of the said element in this place, full of profound consideration for your excellency, respectfully represent:

"That since the 20th of January last, when the evacuation by the Spanish Government in this district took place, down to date there has been perfect tranquillity here without any molestation by the Moros who inhabit the district, due to the tact and competence of the chief of this district, seconded effectually by the Dato Piang, the most powerful dato in these parts, and who enjoys the greatest prestige among the Moro element. To the end that the moral and material order of this community might be preserved, there was organized a body of volunteer soldiers, under the command of a single officer, who, under the orders of the former chief dato, has rendered valuable services, to the great satisfaction of the community, which efforts are supported by the Chinese commercial interests through a monthly subscription, as they are the most interested in the subject by reason of their having established here their industries and commerce, owning property, etc., which represents a very large sum of money, and especially as they have in the district their families.

"By reason of the foregoing, and the subscribers being desirous that their interests, acquired through a long number of years at great labor, may continue in the same state without suffering any difference, it was agreed to unanimously address your excellency this petition, asking you to send to this point your troops sufficient to restrain any disturbance. This is a courtesy which they expect to receive from your excellency's justice, whose important life may God preserve many years.

"COTABATO, May 28, 1899."

PRESIDENT. How long have these Chinos been here?

CAPITAN CHINO. This one (pointing to one beside him) has been here forty years. I have been here fifteen years.

Q. All engaged in business?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, you buy from the Moros and export the products?—A. Yes, sir; in Singapore and Manila.

Q. Do you sell in Zamboanga?—A. We send the goods to Zamboanga and also to Jolo, because they are customs ports.

Q. Do you import goods and sell them here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom do you sell?—A. To captains of vessels that call here—anybody who wishes to purchase.

Q. Do you sell goods to the Moros?—A. A few dry goods.

Q. To the Filipinos?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do they export?—A. Rubber, beeswax, rice, and coffee.

Q. What is the aggregate of their exports here?—A. About \$150,000 Mexican.

Q. How much gutta-percha do they export?—A. That depends upon the crop. In the months of January and February they send out about 500 or 600 piculs.

Q. How much do you pay for it?—A. From \$45 to \$50 per picul.

Q. What is the selling price in Singapore?—A. In Jolo we have sold for \$60, and in Singapore from \$80 to \$85. Our profits, considering the freight rates, are from \$5 to \$10 per picul.

Q. Would you like to have a custom-house here?—A. Very much; because we would not have the expense of sending the goods to Jolo; would send them direct to Singapore.

Q. You gentlemen are not discriminated against in the matter of taxes?—A. Before the Americans came we used to be discriminated against, but have no complaint now.

Q. Do you think Cotabato would be the best place for a custom-house; would it not be better to have it on the sea?—A. It is better to have the custom-house in Cotabato, and it would be better than in either Zamboanga or Jolo, because there are more products sent out from here than from either of the two other points.

Q. Would it not be better to put it in Paran-paran—some place where they have a better port?—A. Those are all open ports, and a great deal of smuggling could be carried on. This is a better place.

Q. What do you think of the wisdom of establishing civil government here among the Filipinos?—A. The Filipinos are very dumb here. During the Spanish times all the Filipinos here were convicts.

Q. Are the present Filipinos descendants of those convicts?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do not think they are fit for self-government?—A. No, sir.

Q. How many Filipinos are there in this district?—A. A little over 600.

Q. How many Chinamen?—A. Two hundred and four full-blooded Chinamen, while there are some Mestizos.

Q. Do the Chinese intermarry with the Moro women?—A. Yes, sir; Piang, for instance—his father was a Chinaman and his mother a Moro.

Q. Are there any Chinese women here?—A. No, sir.

Q. Do the Chinese come here to pass their whole lives, or to make money and return to China?—A. Most of them, like myself, marry here and raise large families, and it would be a bad man who would return to China leaving his family here.

Q. If they die are their bodies taken back to China?—A. Some of the remains are carried home, but the majority remain here.

Q. You send money to your relations in China?—A. Occasionally, but very little.

Q. Some of you have families in China?—A. The large majority have families here. Some have families there.

Q. Do not some have families in both places?—A. Don't know much about that.

Q. Where do they come from in China?—A. From Amoy.

PRESIDENT. We are much obliged to you for coming to see us and giving us this information.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary*.

INTERVIEW OF THE COMMISSION WITH SPANISH RESIDENTS OF COTATABATO, ISLAND OF MINDANAO, APRIL 2, 1901.

PRESIDENT. How long have you lived here in Cotabato?

Sr. ACOSTA. From the creation of the town, because I was a soldier at that time, in 1861.

Q. And you have been here ever since?—A. I have been in Cotabato since 1861, and 43 years in the Philippine Islands.

Q. You have presented a claim against the government?—A. No, sir.

Q. Have your sons?—A. When they were informed one evening that the Spanish officers were to evacuate they barely had time to collect their household effects. When I bade my family good-by, I put a few things in my trunk necessary for the trip to Zamboanga and went off. I suffered some losses by reason of the place having been left. The Moros and some who were there took occasion to steal and injure some. My sons have presented a claim for the haciendas which they have in the south branch of Tamontaca, but I have presented none.

Q. What kind of a government did the Spaniards have here in Cotabato?—A. A military government.

Q. Did they have any municipal organization by the Filipinos?—A. No, sir. There was one company of Filipino volunteers in the town and that was all.

Q. But no alcalde and municipal officers?—A. There were, but far back.

Q. How were they selected?—A. They were appointed by royal order.

Q. What do you think of the feasibility of organizing a municipality here now of Filipinos, the chief authority being American, of course?—A. If the chief authority is to be an American, it would be a very good idea; but if the chief authority is to be a Filipino, by no means.

Q. How many Spaniards or Spanish mestizos are there in Cotabato?—A. Between the Europeans and the children of Europeans there are only eight.

Q. The rest are all Filipinos, or are there many Moros living in Cotabato?—A. A very great many are Moros.

Q. More Moros than Filipinos?—A. A great many more.

Q. Inside the city limits?—A. Within the city limits there are not so many, but they are all within pistol shot of the city.

Q. Within the city limits are there more Moros or Filipinos?—A. More Filipinos.

Q. What do you mean by city limits; is it established by some Spanish law?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is it marked out?—A. The town of Tamontaca was declared a civil township by Spanish law.

Q. What are the boundaries?—A. The four towns, Paran-paran, Tamontaca, Polloc, and Cotabato comprised the fifth district of the island of Mindanao.

Q. And those four towns are comprised of Moros and Filipinos both?—A. Previously there were nothing but Filipinos in Polloc and in Cotabato, but in Tamontaca they had the Jesuit Fathers, and those Christianized as well as the soldiers of the Spanish army.

Q. What do you mean, down to the time of the exit of the Spanish army?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that at that time the communities were purely Spanish and Filipinos?—A. Yes, sir, and rather well settled.

Q. Outside of those pueblos are there Filipinos living?—A. The greater part of them left here when the Spanish authorities evacuated, but are coming back slowly.

Q. Where did they go?—A. To Zamboanga.

Q. Are there more Chinese than Filipinos here?—A. I believe not, but they will soon equal them in number.

Q. What kind of Filipinos are there here?—A. The greater part are ex-soldiers, discharged soldiers of the Spanish army.

Q. Are there any deportados here?—A. Quite a number.

Q. And children?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you think it would not do to organize a self-government where the officers are elected out of the Filipinos in the town of Cotabato?—A. It is advisable to have such a government, but with the understanding that there should be a superior supervising American authority here, but by no means to have a government wherein they would have all the say.

Q. Did you not once have a government here entirely Filipino?—A. There was, after the evacuation.

Q. How did that get along?—A. That is the very reason why I desire to emphasize what I said.

Q. Why?—A. Because they are no good in governing themselves.

Q. Were there any abuses under that government?—A. They were infinitive in number.

Q. What was the character?—A. Speaking in Spanish "rapine," nothing else.

Q. Did they have a regularly organized government?—A. At the beginning there was only a presidente, but afterwards certain elements came there from Zamboanga, and then they had more officials, and they all bossed, one here and one there, and when there was not one shot fired it was because there were two.

Q. Did they claim to represent the government of the insurrectos?—A. They had their sails set to two winds. They usually stated that they were their own bosses, but there were not wanting those who said they were with Aguinaldo.

Q. They had entire independence when they wanted?—A. When they wanted it. They stated, "I am here because I want to be."

Q. Have the Spaniards any complaint to make against the present system of government?—A. So far as the present government is concerned, and so far as I am personally concerned, I have nothing but thanks to express for the courtesy and attentions which have been tendered to me and my sons. That includes my three sons.

Q. And that includes the other Spanish gentlemen present?—A. We are thankful and grateful for Lieutenant-Colonel Brett when he was governor as well as the one who now discharges that office.

Q. Do the rest of the Spanish gentlemen here have the same attitude?—A. As to the government, we have nothing to say except words of praise and admiration for the just and equal manner in which they treated not only the Spaniards, but all other gentlemen.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

INTERVIEW OF COMMISSION WITH CERTAIN MORO DATOS.

DAVAO, MINDANAO, April 3, 1901.

PRESIDENT (addressing interpreter). Will you be good enough to say to the dato that we are glad to meet him? Ask him what the condition of things has been since the American troops have occupied the district.

DATO. Good. He is content. If any injustice has been done to them they have no reason for not applying for relief. As they have been treated fairly they have no complaint.

Q. Do they engage in trade? Have they any gutta-percha trees here?—A. They do not engage in that industry.

Q. What do they raise?—A. Cocoanuts, copra, and palay.

Q. Where do they sell this?—A. To merchants in town here.

Q. What are these merchants?—A. Chinese and Spaniards.

Q. How much abaca do they produce here each year?—A. They did produce in some months from 5 to 10 piculs, but since the overflow of the river it has largely destroyed their crops of hemp.

Q. Ask him how many slaves they have among them?—A. Very few. Each dato has one or two, but there are a great many slaves held by his subjects.

Q. How large a proportion of the Moros here are slaves?

PRIEST (who was in attendance at the conference). About half and half.

DATO. About one-fifth of the people.

Q. How many datos are there?—A. There are 5 present now. There are 11 in the gulf country.

Q. Do they acknowledge any vassalage on their part to the sultan or the datos over in the river country?—A. They acknowledge sovereignty to the Sultan of Mindanao and the Sultan of Stamboul.

Q. That is only as a matter of religion?

(Priest stated that these datos use the name of the Sultan of Mindanao for the purpose of collecting tribute, but they pay no tribute nor do they recognize his authority. They do not pay, but simply use his name to collect money from their own people.)

DATO. Every time that the Sultan of Mindanao sends a cheribi (?) here to get tribute from them they always send it to him.

Q. Are there adjes among the Moros?—A. There are only panditos here.

Q. Is there any dato here who has visited Mecca?

PRIEST. None of them; sometimes a pandito comes here from the sultan and says he has been all over the world, but has not been even in Singapore.

Q. Who are the slaves they have? Are they Moros, or are they from the hill tribes? Are there any Filipino slaves in this district?

DATO. There are no Moros or Filipinos. They are all from the interior. They come from the weak pagans from the interior.

Q. How do they get them—the slaves?—A. They buy them from the datos of the interior.

Q. Has the master of a slave a right to kill him?—A. They have no right to kill their slaves. They die, of course, very fast.

Q. Have they any Panglimas among the Moros here?—A. No.

Q. Who decides the disputes that arise among them?—A. The dato administers justice through an official known as Nacudah. He is the administrator of justice.

Q. How many Moros are there here in this district?—A. He doesn't know the number—estimates it at about 10,000. His interpreter states they do not know how many there are.

Q. Are they entirely satisfied under American authority?—A. Yes; we are satisfied. There is now peace, and they are contented.

Q. Say they will continue to be happy as long as they keep the peace. We are very much obliged to them for coming to see us, and have derived profit from our interview with them.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary*.

INTERVIEW OF COMMISSION AT DAVAO, MINDANAO, APRIL 4, 1901, WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF FOUR OF THE INDONESIAN TRIBES, THE BAGOBOS, TAGACAOLOS, KALAGANES, AND GUIANGAS (RELATED TO BAGOBOS), THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE TRIBES BEING PRINCIPALLY CAPITAN ATTOS, HALF BAGOBO, HALF GUIANGA.

The president to Captain Attos: Are you the chief of the Bagobos?

ATTOS. Chief of my settlement. Each settlement has a different chief.

Q. Do not all the settlements recognize one head?—A. No, there is no chief over all these settlements. The only chief we recognize is the American military government.

Q. And have your relations with the military authorities here been pleasant or otherwise?—A. Very pleasant.

Q. Have you had peace since the Americans came here?—A. The peaceful conditions have been very good since the Americans arrived. If the Americans had not arrived here when they did, we might have taken to the woods.

Q. What do your people live on?—A. By tilling the ground, raising a little rice, and planting bananas. Recently we have raised a little hemp. We also have cocoanuts.

Q. To whom do you sell these things?—A. To the merchants in this town.

Q. Why would you have taken to the woods if the Americans had not arrived when they did?—A. There was no government here, and through fear we would have taken to the woods to escape anyone who might arrive.

Q. Whom did you fear?—A. We had heard of the revolution in Luzon and were afraid it would extend down here.

Q. Did the Moros make trouble for you?—A. No, no.

Q. Or the Filipinos?—A. We had no trouble with the Filipinos here, because we always followed the command of the Filipino government here.

Q. Are your people strong enough to take care of themselves?—A. We have krisies and lances, but now the Moros have guns. Our people are afraid of the Moros, but if armed in the same way we could take care of ourselves.

Q. Have you cattle?—A. Only carabaos and horses.

Q. Have you slaves?—A. Yes.

Q. How many? What is the proportion between slaves and free people?—A. Each man has one, two, three, or four slaves in his work.

Q. Each captain or chief, that is?—A. Yes.

Q. Where did you get slaves?—A. We bought slaves for arms and working tools from the tribes to the north.

Q. What tribes?—A. The Atas. All the slaves are Atas.

Q. Are any of those lowland people slaves?—A. There are some. I don't know how many there are, but I have three myself.

Q. Have the Moros Bagobo slaves?—A. No.

Q. Have you Moro slaves?—A. No.

Q. Where do you live; in the hills or in the valleys?—A. In the mountains.

The PRESIDENT. We are very much obliged to you for coming and are glad to hear that you are satisfied with the Americans.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

SURIGAO, PROVINCE OF SURIGAO,
Island of Mindanao, April 6, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 11 o'clock a. m.

Prior to the meeting it developed that notice of the coming of the Commission to Surigao had not been received by the commanding officer in time to notify the pueblos. For this reason only four pueblos out of some thirty in the province were represented. These pueblos, with their delegates, were as follows:

Surigao	Ramon Basquez.
	Hermangildo Narciso.
Cantilan	Simon Arieza.
Anao-Aon.....	Eduardo Silay.
Dapa	Paulino Buaya.

Some of the councilors from these towns, as well as a number of citizens from Surigao, were also present at the meeting.

The president expressed his regret that the Commission was not privileged to meet a larger representation of the province. He stated that the Commission was also sorry to learn that there were still some sixty or seventy-five misguided individuals continuing a disturbance in the province. The capture of Aguinaldo and the many recent surrenders had ended the function of these people as representing the insurrection. In so far as they represented ladronism, which appears to be their true vocation, they would certainly be driven out. The president stated that the commanding officer would be authorized to organize all the towns of the province under the municipal code, copies of which had been sent to the different pueblos. He then referred to the visit of the Commission to Zamboanga, Cotabato and Davao, and the fact that, by reason of the peculiar conditions there existing, no provincial governments had been organized. The object of the Commission in coming to Surigao was to ascertain whether in population

and resources this province was able to support a provincial government under the general provincial act.

The president then explained to them briefly the provisions of the general provincial act and the obligations the people would assume if organized thereunder. He requested an opinion from the representatives as to whether the province could raise sufficient revenue to pay the salaries of the provincial officers and to see to the improvement of the roads, bridges and public buildings in the province. He explained that the Commission did not wish to force a provincial government upon the people unless they felt able to support it. A simpler form of government could be devised for them, but the Commission has found the desire quite general among all the people to have a separate provincial government when they could support it.

Señor Hermangildo Narciso, of Surigao, thought that through the imposition of a land tax the province could support a provincial government. He had no doubt as to the desires of the people in this regard, as they had always enjoyed a separate provincial government. In answer to an inquiry, Señor Narciso said he was governor of the province under the insurrecto government; his term of office lasted four months. He said in Spanish times the revenue of the province aggregated 95,000 pesos. He said none of this money remained in the province except what was needed to pay the provincial officers and their subordinates. All the work in the municipalities was done under the law requiring every person to contribute fifteen days' labor each year. The *gobernadorcillo* had a salary of only 24 pesos a year. Most of the public buildings were erected by forced labor. At one time forty days' labor was required of the people each year. The estimate of \$95,000 was exclusive of the *cedula* tax. The speaker said that this latter was \$2 a year, bringing in from the 60,000 inhabitants of the province the sum of 120,000 pesos per year. Some of this money went to pay the curates and lay brothers of the church, each of whom received 100 pesos per month. There were 13 curates at that time in the province. The 95,000 pesos was collected from the industrial tax, the *urbana* tax, the tax on weights and measures, from opium licenses and from stamped paper.

The president then specified the salaries paid the provincial officers in Pampanga and in Tarlac and inquired what the speaker thought would be proper for Surigao. The speaker thought the province might be considered as third or fourth class and that salaries corresponding to these classes might be paid here. He thought until better times it should be considered as a fourth-class province; it was a third class in Spanish times. He said that the boundaries of the province were definitely fixed; they had not been changed since Spanish times. He said there were 35 towns; the towns of San Juan and Nonoc, being small, might be united with other towns.

The speaker stated that there was no road from Surigao to Bislig, the town farthest south in the province, and that it would take the steamer some eighteen hours to make the trip. He stated that Surigao had a central location and what the province needed were good roads to connect the towns. He said that during the months of November, December, January, February and March, navigation on the seacoast was impracticable for small boats.

The general question being put to the audience as to whether they agreed with the speaker and desired a separate provincial government, they responded that they did.

Señor Narciso stated that they had no lawyer in the province and that a fiscal would have to be brought in from the outside.

He stated that they had not as yet had the cattle disease among them. The principal source of wealth of the province is hemp. He said there was much land unused which might be used for growing hemp. He said that abaca was raised on the flat ground; had coal in the island said to be of good quality, situated near Loreto in the central part of the island; said that the ports of Surigao or Loreto were as near as any to the deposit; said that cocoa and tobacco were also produced, and the people also dealt in timber.

The president thanked the speaker for this information and promised the people that the Commission would proceed at once with its arrangements to establish civil government in the municipalities and in the province of Surigao. The Commission trusted that the disturbances at present existing in the province would soon cease and that the people would devote themselves to the material progress of their province.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

CAGAYAN DE MISAMIS,
Island of Mindanao, April 7, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 10.30 a. m. Some ten pueblos of the province were represented at the meeting.

The president expressed the pleasure of the Commission in seeing the people of Cagayan, and especially in meeting the distinguished general (Capistrano) who had recently surrendered and who by his action recognized that the best course for the Philippine Islands is the acceptance of civil government under the sovereignty of the United States.

Inquiry was then made as to whether the people had received copies of the municipal code and the provincial law. It appeared that they had.

The president then pointed out the peculiar conditions prevailing in Mindanao by reason of a small Filipino population living next to a large Moro and Pagan population. The Filipino population in Zamboanga, Davao and Cotabato had been found too small to support the expense of a separate provincial government, whereas at Surigao they had been found in sufficient number to warrant civil organization. The Commission had met with the people of Misamis to find out the resources of their province and their desires in this matter. The president then explained the provincial act and municipal code in detail and the system of taxation therein provided. He asked the views of the people upon the question of their ability to support a provincial government; also what territory their province should include, what salaries should be paid, etc. Reference was made to the possibility of annexing Dapitan to the province of Misamis; this because Dapitan did not have sufficient pueblos to support a separate government. The fact that Dapitan was quite distant having been raised, it was pointed out that the relation between the towns of a province and the capital

was not so close as in Spanish times and there was not the same necessity for the people constantly visiting the capital.

The president here explained the relation existing between the provincial officers and the central government, of which the military governor is now the chief executive. He said that within three or four months it was expected that a central civil government would be established, the governor of which would be the chief executive. The supervision exercised by the provincial government over the municipalities and by the central government over the provinces was not, however, a supervision that took away the independence of action of such subordinate officers, but simply saw that they did not violate their oaths of allegiance and acted within the provisions of the law.

Señor Capistrano, in the name of the people of the province, welcomed the Commission and the ladies who accompanied it to Cagayan. He said the people of the province congratulated themselves that laws so liberal as the provincial act and the municipal code had been adopted in their behalf. These laws met, if they did not go beyond, the aspirations of the people. He said that the establishment in the province of the municipal code and provincial law was the wish and desire of every inhabitant of the province. In his opinion, however, many difficulties would be met in establishing provincial government. He pointed out the loss and destruction due to the war—fields laid waste, houses burned, lands uncultivated; while to further augment the misery of the people, disease had carried off nearly all of the carabaos and horned cattle upon which they were dependent in tilling the soil. This would render it difficult for some time to collect a land tax. He stated that, counting Moros and Pagans together, there were probably more of them in the province of Misamis than Filipinos. This estimate included Dapitan and Iligan.

Señor Corrales estimated that there were 120,000 Filipinos in the province of Misamis, not including Dapitan. With the exception of Santa Cruz all the Filipino towns are on the coast. He thought it would be possible to draw a line from the coast which would separate the Moros from the Filipino population and yet include most of the latter. He said, however, that many of the mountain tribes were docile and susceptible of civilization, but he could not say as much for the Moros.

Señor Corrales said he was in favor of provincial government at this time, and that that was the general sentiment of the people.

He then stated that certain doubts had arisen among the people as to the operation of the provincial law, while they also had certain requests to make of the Commission. These had been prepared in the form of a statement, which the speaker handed to the secretary of the Commission. It was as follows: 1. The absolute prohibition of Chinese immigration.

The president advised the speaker that this was a question for the General Government rather than the provincial government. Such a law would naturally affect all the provinces, and not merely one province. The law in force at the present time was the Chinese Exclusion Act of the United States, which applied here by military order. The speaker wished this law continued.

2. A declaration making Cagayan a free port to foreign commerce for this district, or at least making it a port of entry, as it unites all the conditions for such a port. Being asked if Cebu did not furnish

them adequate facilities, he replied that it did. As a benefit, however, to the provincial seat, and as a convenience to hemp producers, he thought Cagayan should be made an open port. This would enable hemp to be brought down in small vessels, and would save the expense of shipping to Cebu. He said that from the island of Camiguin, which belongs to this province, 230,000 piculs are shipped annually.

At this point the Commission adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon session.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 3 o'clock and the secretary continued with the statement presented by Señor Corrales.

3. Inquiry concerning the problem of the friars, as also the Jesuits, and their missions among the Pagan tribes. In other words are friars to return to their curacies and are the people to be subservient to them.

The president stated that while this was not treated of in the provincial law, the Commission did not hesitate to express its views or to say what its principles on the subject are; that the Commission had been instructed by the President of the United States to secure in the passage of laws and in the establishment of governments an absolute and entire separation between church and state. Every person is to be allowed to worship God as he chooses; the people here may attend the services of the padre who comes here under the Roman Catholic Church, or not, as they desire, and in no way violate the law. Not a single cent of public funds is to be used for the support of any church, whether Roman Catholic or otherwise. No one is to be compelled by law to make contribution of any kind to the support of any church. So far as the return of the friars is concerned, the Commission has made a report to the President of the United States in which it has expressed the opinion that it would be unwise for the Catholic Church, as well as unfortunate for the country, to have a return of the friars to the parishes which they before occupied. The Commission had received information from the archbishop and the papal delegate that he did not intend to send back to any parish any friar whom the people of that parish did not desire to have come.

As to the question whether the friar is subordinate to the law, every person who comes into the province will be subordinate to the law. The friar, if he violates the law, will be tried in exactly the same manner as the humblest citizen. In other words, the position which the friar will occupy among the people will be determined by the people themselves, and the civil law will have nothing to do with it. That is the rule which prevails in the United States and that is the rule which we expect to establish here, that a friar, by virtue of his position as a friar or as a priest, will have nothing whatever to do with the civil government, and will have no official relations with it. It is provided in the municipal code that no ecclesiastic shall hold civil office.

4. An exemption for a definite time from the tax for cutting timber in order to enable the people to rebuild the towns which have suffered and been destroyed by reason of the present disturbances.

It was pointed out that under the existing forestry law a poor man could cut timber without paying for it, while timber cut for government use costs nothing. If a man was rich and could afford to pay this tax he should pay it, as the revenue went toward the support of the government.

5. Inquiry as to the return to the province of what were known as public vaccinators.

The president pointed out that under the municipal code the city council has authority to create municipal offices, and it is competent for it to create the office of vaccinator and fix the salary which he is to receive. The speaker raised the question as to their being able to find persons competent for this work. He was advised that the Commission had in preparation an act establishing a department of public health for the Islands, which would have charge of such matters as this; that it had also appropriated certain sums to pay vaccinating officials in different parts of the Islands, and perhaps Mindanao was included in the territory covered.

6. General legislation relative to immigration of laborers for the development of agriculture in Mindanao.

It was the understanding of Mr. Corrales that certain restrictions existed concerning the immigration of laborers from Bohol to Mindanao. He was advised that if any such restrictions existed in Spanish times they did not exist now; the Commission could not undertake, however, to force immigration. If laborers are desired, the only way to get them is to offer them good terms. Congress had restricted the power of the Commission in the matter of disposing of public lands, so it could not offer any inducements for people to immigrate to Mindanao, where there was a large acreage of such lands. However, Congress would doubtless act upon this at its session next December.

7. The establishment of a college of secondary instruction in Cagayan.

Señor Corrales explained that heretofore all those desiring a higher education had been compelled to go to Manila, which has placed it beyond the reach of many people. The president advised that the Commission had with it the general superintendent of public instruction, who would consult with them, while a division superintendent had already been appointed for Mindanao who had, he understood, visited Cagayan. It was explained that the educational department still had enormous work before it in the matter of organization of primary schools, but that it was hoped to also extend secondary instruction later, and under the municipal code it was provided that the people themselves might establish schools of secondary instruction. However, they should confer with the general superintendent on this subject.

8. The imposition of import and export duties by the towns as a means of securing revenue. The president advised that this was absolutely prohibited by the municipal code. In order to secure prosperity for this country there must be absolute free trade between the islands and between the towns.

9. Disproportion in the resources of the provincial seat and other towns, in view of the public buildings, bridges, roads, etc., which must be constructed.

It was explained to the speaker that the province would have to share the expense of constructing public buildings wherever erected.

10. The question of the prohibition of the sale of opium.

He was told that the municipal code gives the right to municipalities to regulate this traffic, or to prohibit it if they so wished.

11. Request that the land tax be suspended for one year and that a personal tax of \$2 per year be imposed instead.

The president advised that it had already been explained that the

land tax would not become effective before next year, and that a year's grace could be obtained if it was shown that the land was uncultivated by reason of the war. It had been suggested to the Commission in various places that a cedula tax be imposed until the land tax became applicable, but the Commission was not prepared at this time to decide whether it should be imposed or not. It was understood that this tax was very unpopular in Spanish times, as it called for the same contribution from the poor man as from the rich man. The matter would be taken under advisement, however.

12. Request that a portion of the two-million-dollar appropriation by the Commission for the construction of roads be applied in the province of Misamis.

The president explained that this money was to be spent under the direction of the military governor, and that application for it would have to be made through General Kobbé or the officer commanding in Cagayan.

13. Asked the immediate establishment of civil government in this district, and with it the establishment of a court of first instance and the appointment of a justice of the peace.

The president advised, with respect to the establishment of a court, that the Commission was now engaged in the preparation of a bill organizing the courts and providing a code of procedure; that a court of first instance would be established for the province and courts of justices of the peace in the pueblos.

This ended the list presented by Señor Corrales.

The president mentioned the salaries paid provincial officers in Pangasinan, and asked Señor Corrales what he would suggest for Misamis. He thought the Commission might strike an average by taking into account the relative importance of the two provinces.

Considerable discussion was then had by the Commission with Señor Corrales and others as to how a line could be run in the province so as to separate the Moro and Pagan tribes from the Filipinos, reference being had in the discussion to a map of the island.

Señor Capistrano, on being questioned as to the advisability of quarterly meetings of the presidentes, thought they should meet at least every quarter for the first year or two in order to learn about the government. His experience showed that in most of the interior towns the people had little real knowledge of governmental affairs, and as they had no one to teach them they should come to the capital. He thought, however, some sort of a launch should be provided to bring them in, as the trip in small vessels is uncertain and dangerous. The president advised that something would be done in the matter of transportation to help out the different provinces.

The president then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Commission that that part of the province of Misamis which contains the Filipino population and which does not include the Moro people should be organized into a province under the general provincial act, with the modifications suggested by local conditions at this meeting; that the question whether the commandancia of Dapitan, or any part thereof, shall be included in this province shall be postponed until the town of Dapitan can be visited and the representatives of the towns in that territory can be consulted; that the special law applying the general provincial act to the province of Misamis, and the appointments to provincial offices under the general provincial law, shall be made on or before the date when the Commission arrives in Manila and communicated at once to the people of the province.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The president then thanked the people for the courtesies extended to the Commission and for the information it had received in conference with them. He stated that the Commission, in undertaking this journey, had invited to accompany it some of the leading Filipinos of the Islands. Among these was Don Cayetano S. Arellano, president of the supreme court of the Islands. Business, however, had compelled his return to Manila from Iloilo. The Commission had replaced him, however, by a lawyer entitled to be named with him as among the leading lawyers of the islands, Señor Mapa, of Panay, who would address them. An address was then delivered by Señor Mapa.

The president then called upon Dr. Tavera, president of the Federal party, who also spoke to the people. A brief reply was made by Señor Corrales, who thanked the Commission in the name of the people of Cagayan and of the province for what it had done in their behalf this day.

The Commission then adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

DAPITAN, ISLAND OF MINDANAO, *April 8, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9.45 a. m.

There were some ten representatives present, among them the governor of the commandancia and the presidente of Dapitan. It appeared that representatives of Ilaya and Dipolog had left yesterday, the notice of the coming of the Commission having been indefinite. The president expressed his regret at this fact, but stated that as a sufficient number of gentlemen were present to give the Commission a fairly definite idea concerning certain matters upon which it desired information, the Commission would be glad to hear from them. The remarks of the president were interpreted into Spanish and then into Visayan. The president referred to the meeting of yesterday in Cagayan and the action of the Commission in promising the people there a provincial government; this being their wish and it appearing that the province had sufficient population and resources to warrant such action. The question had been left open, however, as to whether the commandancia of Dapitan should be annexed to the province of Misamis. The Commission desired first to ascertain the wishes of the people of Dapitan. It was pointed out that Dapitan did not have either sufficient population or sufficient resources to support a separate government. This being so, the alternatives were presented: First, union with Misamis under a separate provincial government, in which case the people would unite with Misamis in the election of a governor; second, being made a part of the department of the island of Mindanao, in which there would be an appointed governor, with lieutenant-governors to be appointed for various parts of the island, one of which might be appointed for Dapitan and who would live here. The president explained that during the journey of the Commission to different towns in Mindanao it had found two provinces, Surigao and Misamis, with sufficient population and

resources to warrant their organization under the general provincial law; that the rest of the island would have to be in a department under a departmental governor, with lieutenants. It was stated that the failure to have a separate government would not deprive Dapitan of the privilege of having municipal governments, practically autonomous, under which the people would elect all of their officers; that this would be exactly the same as in other provinces. An expression of opinion as to the form of government they would prefer was invited from those present.

Señor Eugenio Daymiel, governor of Dapitan, thought it best to have Dapitan form a part of the department of Mindanao, with a lieutenant-governor and with municipalities according to the code, as it did not have sufficient resources to support a separate government and did not wish to be joined to Misamis.

In reply to the question whether they did not want to be annexed to Misamis, Señor Catalino Dagpin, presidente of Ilaya, and Señor Bagmundi, presidente of Dapitan, stated that they entertained the same opinions as Señor Daymiel.

Señor Proceso Eguia, secretary of Dapitan, stated that under Spanish rule Dapitan formed part of the government of Misamis, with a representative of that government living in Dapitan, and that the people suffered a great deal of injury by reason of such arrangement. The government of Misamis was of so little value to them, being so far away, that they petitioned to be separated from it. They did not want to be joined to it now. The representatives present seemed to be unanimously in favor of a lieutenant-governor and against union with Misamis. It was stated that this was also the view of those representatives who had left yesterday. The president promised them that the Commission would take the course which they desired; that it would try to give them a good government and a good lieutenant-governor.

Further discussion developed that the towns of Dapitan were organized under General Orders, No. 40, and that orders had already been issued bringing them under the municipal code.

In answer to a question as to how much road would have to be built in order to connect the towns of Dapitan, Señor Eguia stated that from Dapitan to Dipolog, the farthest town, a road which could be traveled on horseback was already constructed. He said it could be changed into a carriage road without great difficulty, but there were several rivers to cross. He said there were comparatively few horned cattle in the province, and some carabao. He said there were very few Moros in Dapitan, but there were nearly 20,000 of hill tribes, but they have no trouble with them. There were a few Chinos, perhaps 40. They had no trouble with the Moros. The people of the province raised abaca and cocoa, of which they exported some. They had no minerals. They also raised rice, which they consumed. He said there was good timber in the province; considerable ebony.

Some questions were asked concerning Rizal, who had lived in Dapitan for four years.

The speaker stated they had a boys' and girls' school in Spanish in town and that English was now being taught by the military interpreter.

After thanking the people for the information they had given and for their kind reception, the president declared the session adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

DUMAGUETE, PROVINCE OF ORIENTAL NEGROS,

April 9, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9.45 a. m., and the roll of the pueblos of the province called by the secretary. The following pueblos were represented, as follows:

Pueblo of Dumaguete:	
Don Meliton Larena	Municipal president.
Don Benito Gallardo	Councilor.
Pueblo of Nueva Valencia:	
Don Sebastian Remolador	Municipal secretary.
Don Victor J. Bingcoy	Resident.
Pueblo of Bacong:	
Don Alitano Cenit	Municipal secretary.
Don Leon Tindoc	Resident.
Pueblo of Dauin:	
Don Jose G. de la Pena	Public notary.
Don Domingo Delfino	School teacher.
Pueblo of Zamoanguita:	
Don Filomeno Deloria	Municipal president.
Don Tiburcio Elumir	Municipal secretary.
Pueblo of Siaton:	
Don Juan Gadiana.	
Don Rufino Ebrole.	
Pueblo of Tolong:	
Don Isaac Nuique	Municipal president.
Don Eusebio Electona	Councilor.
Pueblo of Bayauan:	
Don Estanislao Dumatol	Municipal president.
Don Gregorio Porle	Municipal secretary.
Pueblo of Sibulan:	
Don Pedro Tevez	Local inspector.
Don Diego Divinagracia	Local inspector.
Pueblo of Ayuquitan:	
Don Miguel Patero	Ex-president.
Pueblo of Amblang:	
Don Lino Erum	Resident.
Pueblo of Tanjay:	
Don Jose Munoz	President.
Pueblo of Bais:	
Don Santiago Gonzales	School teacher.
Don Luis Dotea	Resident.
Don Jose Saavedra	Resident.
Don Juan Saavedra	Municipal treasurer.
Pueblo of Maujuod:	
Don Isaac Baylucos	Municipal president.
Pueblo of Ayungon:	
Don Isidro Ruiz	Ex-president.
Don Paulo Valencia	Municipal secretary.
Pueblo of Tayasan:	
Don Victorio Aragonos.	
Don Prudencia Martinez.	
Pueblo of Jimallud:	
Don Roman Euraoba	Local president.
Don Clemente Fabruda.	
Pueblo of Libertad:	
Don Isaac Dionaldo	President.
Don Basilio Vito	Resident.



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT DUMAGUETE, NEGROS.

An awning covering the street for an eighth of a mile to the beach was torn to pieces by the wind.

Pueblo of Guijulan:	
Don Espiridion Villegas	Justice of the peace.
Don Domingo Cortes	Councilor.
Pueblo of Siquijor:	
Don Raimundo Enriquez	School-teacher.
Don Manuel Fagugais	President.
Pueblo of San Juan:	
Don Eduardo Samson	Municipal president.
Don Vicente Austero	Councilor.
Pueblo of Lacy:	
Don Juan Ogdol	Inspector.
Don Calixto Rodriques	Municipal secretary.
Pueblo of Maria:	
Don Prudencio Leomongo.	
Don Ignacio Simunguet.	

The above list comprises the official representatives. There were many others in attendance from the different pueblos.

The president thanked the people for their reception, which he said was rivaled only by the reception accorded the Commission at Bacolod, in Occidental Negros. The president then referred to the conference had by the Commission with the people of Occidental Negros at Bacolod and the action taken at such meeting, reading the resolution there adopted. He stated, however, that it was expressly understood that the said resolution, relating to the establishment of provincial government in Negros, should not become definitely effective until after the Commission had consulted with the people of Oriental Negros at Dumaguete. It was true the Commission might have fully acted on the telegram from Señor Lorena expressing his views of public opinion on the east coast. The Commission wished, however, to meet the people personally. Inquiry developed that the presidentes of all the towns of Oriental Negros had received copies of the general provincial law.

The president then stated that the Commission had come to Negros and to Dumaguete to do just what the people of Negros desired it to do, for the Commission felt a sense of obligation to the people of Negros for having been the first to credit the people of the United States with a desire to erect a good government in these Islands. Reference was then made to the capture of Aguinaldo and to his having taken the oath of allegiance, to the surrender of General Trias, and to the other important surrenders and captures of men and arms that had occurred since January 1. It might safely be said that peace is at hand. The president stated that the question to be treated by them now was whether they desired a division of the island into two provinces; also whether they desired the general provincial act, with necessary modifications, and, if they desired to be established as a province, what salaries should be paid the provincial officers. He also asked their consideration of what would be an equitable division of the \$70,000 Mexican now in the treasury of the government of Negros. Reference was also made to the question of cedula tax and its possible abolition, and to the matter of quarterly meetings of the presidentes at the capital. The president then discussed certain features of the general provincial law, explaining in some detail the autonomous character of the provincial government in its relations to the central government. He stated that it was expected to establish a central civil government within the next three months, when the general supervision of the provincial government would pass from the military to a civil

governor. The relation of the civil authorities to the military in organized provinces was also explained. A discussion of the various questions suggested was invited on the part of the public.

Señor Melecton Lorena, presidente of Dumaguete, stated that the people of Oriental Negros had been apprised of the action taken by the Commission in Western Negros, and that the people of the east coast were practically unanimous in favor of a separate provincial government. He stated that their views would be presented by Señor Juan Saavedra, who had been authorized to represent the various presidentes.

Señor Saavedra, after thanking the Commission for coming among them and expressing in the highest terms his appreciation of its work and the faith of the people in the future of the country under its guidance, gave the following reasons why a separate provincial government should be established in Oriental Negros:

1. That the eastern coast of Negros, including the island of Siquijor, has more than 150,000 inhabitants distributed among 25 pueblos.

2. That the province has approximately an area of 14,100 square kilometers, 4,800 belonging to Siquijor.

3. That by reason of its topographical situation the east coast is entirely cut off from the west coast, making communication slow and dangerous.

4. That the east coast, with Siquijor, can easily collect 80,000 pesos annually, which will be increased with the return of normal times.

5. That the people desire that the money collected in their part of the island be spent there in the construction of roads, bridges, and public buildings, which was not the case at present.

He referred to the fact that they had had in Dumaguete a delegate of the existing government, but that, with the exception of this, the eastern half of the island occupied a subordinate place in the present scheme, and they had to conform to a plan or system which was made up in Bacolod, generally without any knowledge of the conditions existing. He stated that it was the wish of the people, including those of Siquijor, that Oriental Negros be organized into a separate province under the general provincial law.

The president then called upon Señor Demetrio Lorena, governmental delegate of Eastern Negros, for his ideas. Señor Lorena stated that his views had already been expressed in the telegram sent to Bacolod; it was written after a conference with many people. Being asked as to the division of the funds now in the treasury, he said the people would be satisfied with the return of 30,000 pesos recently contributed by them for taxes of last year.

The president stated that the Commission had invited Señor José Luzuriaga, auditor for the island, to be present at this conference, and, with the permission of the speaker, he would call upon him for a statement of his accounts, and also for any suggestions as to an equitable division of the funds in the treasury. Señor Luzuriaga thereupon submitted to the Commission a statement of his accounts, copy of which has been placed in the official files of the Commission. With reference to a plan for the division of the funds, the speaker stated that he would suggest a project, but that no definite figures could be given until all payments had been made to the end of April. Being asked if there would be \$70,000 left for distribution, he replied there would not, as the balance which existed when the Commission was in Bacolod had

suffered considerable diminution by reason of last month's payments. He thought there would be no more than \$40,000 left on May 1, after paying all obligations. In outlining his plan for a division of the funds the speaker submitted a statement showing the total revenues of the island and the amount contributed, respectively, by Eastern and Western Negros. He then showed the amount expended on account of the general government and the amounts expended, respectively, on behalf of Eastern and Western Negros. He estimated the obligation of Eastern Negros at one-third and Western Negros at two-thirds. From this he deduced that Eastern Negros was still indebted to the general treasury in the sum of \$7,697.02. A considerable discussion followed as to the propriety of certain charges made against Oriental Negros, such as traveling expenses of the supreme court in coming to Dumaguete, etc. The equity of the entire project was also called into question, in that, where there was a general partnership, as in this case, and funds were contributed, those funds were supposed to be expended where they would accomplish the most good to the entire partnership, and the local application of such moneys ought not to be considered.

Considerable discussion was also had as to the ratio of division which should be established between the two provinces. A comparison of population and contributions showed this ratio to be somewhere in the neighborhood of two to one in favor of Eastern Negros. It also showed there were considerable taxes due and uncollected in both provinces. Of these uncollected taxes the greater portion were cedula taxes, which taxes, under the resolution adopted in Bacolod, had been abolished. The president finally suggested to the speaker the following plan of division: To constitute a fund of the money actually on hand after all bills are paid on the 1st of May and add to that sum the amount due for taxes from Occidental Negros for 1900 and amount due for taxes from Oriental Negros for the same period; divide this into three parts, crediting Oriental Negros with one-third and Occidental Negros with two-thirds, turning over to Occidental Negros as paid the amount still due from it as taxes, and the same with Oriental Negros, leaving to each the collection of its own taxes.

Señor Luzuriaga stated that this was the plan he had in mind, and that he thought it a very equitable method. It was suggested that a committee should be appointed to determine the exact ratio to be adopted in the division.

The Commission then adjourned to 3.30 p. m.

Afternoon session.

The session was called to order at 4 o'clock.

The president stated that the Commission had received no suggestions concerning the salaries to be paid provincial officers or as to the wisdom of holding quarterly meetings of the presidentes. Señor Demetrio Lorena, presidente of Dumaguete, stated that the people had discussed these points and had agreed that the special bill should be adopted here in the form passed in other places, and that one-fifth of the total revenues of the province should be set aside for the payment of salaries of officials. Estimating the revenues of Oriental Negros at \$80,000, this would give \$8,000 gold for salaries. He also suggested that division of this might be made among the officials in the same ratio as in other provinces.

The president pointed out that, under the policy adopted by the Commission, the salaries of the judges are to be paid out of the central treasury.

There being no further remarks, the president submitted to the Commission a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That after consultation with the representatives of Oriental Negros, the resolutions of the Commission adopted at Bacolod, declaring its purpose to organize two separate provincial governments of Occidental and Oriental Negros, are now confirmed.

Resolved further, That the method of distributing between the two provinces the funds in the treasury of the present government shall be as follows:

It shall first be determined how much cash will remain in the treasury after all the obligations of the government of the island of Negros shall have been paid. This sum, together with the amount of taxes due down to May 1, 1901, but not collected, from both Occidental and Oriental Negros, under the law, shall constitute the fund for distribution. The share to be distributed to Occidental Negros shall bear the same ratio to the share to be distributed to Oriental Negros as the total amount of taxes collected or due by law from Occidental Negros for the year 1900 and the first four months of 1901 bears to the total amount collected or due by law from Oriental Negros for the same period; and in the distribution of such fund the right to collect the taxes due from Oriental Negros shall be assigned and transferred to the government of Oriental Negros to be established; the right to collect the taxes due from Occidental Negros shall be assigned and transferred to the government of Occidental Negros to be established, and the remainder of the shares of each shall be paid in cash. In the calculations to be made under the foregoing rule, the cedula taxes collected for the year 1901 shall not be considered as funds of the island of Negros, but shall be treated as obligations of the present government of the island of Negros to the persons from whom the same were collected; nor shall such cedula taxes for the year 1901 uncollected be considered as taxes due by law.

Resolved further, That for the purpose of determining the data upon which the foregoing calculation and distribution shall be made, in accordance with the rule hereinbefore fixed, the matter is referred to a committee consisting of Señor Luzuriaga, auditor of the island, as the representative of Occidental Negros, and Señor Demetrio Lorena, secretary of public instruction, as the representative of Oriental Negros, and upon their certificate the treasurer of the present government of the island of Negros shall make the distribution. Should any difference of opinion arise between the two gentlemen constituting the committee, the difference shall be referred to Señor Victorino Mapa, of the town of Iloilo, in Panay, whose decision shall be final.

The resolution was adopted.

The president advised that the Commission hoped to be able to pass the laws applying provincial governments to the two provinces of Negros within a week and send them back, together with an announcement of appointments. He also stated that the Commission had in preparation a law reorganizing the judiciary of the islands, which it expected to have ready within a month. In the meantime the courts at present established in Negros will continue their work. The body of the laws at present existing in the island would be examined and an effort made to effect the transformation of governments without causing serious friction or inconvenience.

The president then presented to the audience Señor Mapa and Dr. Tavera, who addressed the convention.

The session then adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

ILOILO, *April 10, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order at 5 p. m. and was devoted to an explanation by the president of the provisions of the general provincial law and of the municipal code. Inquiry showed that copies of both of these laws had been received by the various presidentes. In the discussion of these laws by the president special attention was given to the system of taxation provided therein, particular reference being had to the operation of the land tax, which represents an innovation to these people. The delegates and representatives were requested to come prepared at to-morrow's session to express opinions upon the points discussed. Attention was also called to the matter of including in the province of Iloilo the comandancia of Concepcion.

The Commission then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

ILOILO, *April 11, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president and the roll of pueblos called by the secretary. The pueblos represented were as follows:

Pueblo of Iloilo:

Don Jose Maria Gay, alcalde.
 Don Matias Hibiernas, teniente alcalde.
 Don Cayetano Rafael, concejal.
 Don Enrique Aldequer, concejal.
 Don Maximino Silva, concejal.
 Don Francisco Ortis, concejal.
 Don Antonio Acuna, concejal.
 Don Leon Natividad, concejal.
 Don Faustino Nava, concejal.
 Don Fermin del Rosario, concejal.
 Don Cornelio Mapa, concejal.
 Don Leoncio Zaldarriaga, concejal.
 Don Dimas Enriquez, secretary.
 Don Fabian Arias, treasurer.

Pueblo of Alimodian:

Don Sixto Tabiana, president.
 Don Gregorio Alvior, secretary.
 Don Maximo Angostura, concejal.
 Don Catalino Alisla, concejal.

Pueblo of Miagao:

Don Pedro A. Monteclaro, municipal alcalde.
 Don Juan N. Nobleza, local president.
 Don Miguel Garraton, resident.
 Don Anselmo Nacionales Orbe, sindaco.

Pueblo of Molo:

Don Jobito Jusay, president.
 Don Emilio Villanueva, concejal.
 Don Vicente Avancena, concejal.

Pueblo of Molo—Continued.

Don Victoriano Siguenza, concejal.
 Don Baltazar Sian, concejal.
 Don Pedro Regalado, concejal.
 Don Emilio Esteban, concejal.

Pueblo of Janiuary:

Don Francisco Armada Intrepido, president.
 Don Luis Senador, concejal.
 Don Leon Asesor, concejal.

Pueblo of Mina:

Don Camilo Quimba, president.
 Don Eulalio Pelovello.
 Don Julian Quilanag.
 Don Julian Penaflorida.
 Don Camilo Menbra.
 Don Bernabe Patingo.

Pueblo of Oton:

Don Pablo Cartagena, president.
 Don Simon Carreon, concejal.
 Don Santiago Londres, concejal.
 Don Sinforoso Cadiz, concejal.

Pueblo of Passi:

Don Ramon Panes Perfecto, president.
 Don Rafael Aguilar, concejal.
 Don Fabian Palencia, concejal.
 Don Faustino Palencia, concejal.
 Don Perpetuo Pampliona, concejal.

Pueblo of Guimbal:

Don Esteban Gasataya, president.
 Don Gabino Gasataya, concejal.

Pueblo of Guimbal—Continued.

Don Domingo Granada, concejal.
Don Andres Torreblanca, concejal.
Don Manuel Gimeno, concejal.

Pueblo of Pototan

Don Mariano Penaflorida, president.
Don Pedro Belasa, concejal.
Don Telesforo Pulay, school teacher.

Pueblo of San Joaquin:

Don Ambrosio Sangrador, resident.
Don Eulogio Sardin, resident.
Don Antonio Santiago, resident.
Don Francisco Emboltura, resident.

Pueblo of Santa Barbara:

Don Vicente Casten, president.
Don Eugenio Simbron, concejal.
Don Juan Somocierra, concejal.
Don Sabas Solinag, concejal.
Don Posidio Delgado, concejal.
Don Baltazar Supe, concejal.
Don Ramon Somosa, concejal.
Don Cornelio Sillana, concejal.
Don Juan Sarmiento, concejal.
Don Francisco Somergido, concejal.
Don Ignacio Montero, concejal.
Don Ramon Sostiguer, concejal.

Pueblo of San Miguel:

Don Juan Sale, president.
Don Gabino Ventosa, concejal.
Don Simeon Salazar, concejal.

Pueblo of Pavia:

Don Manuel Gumban, president.
Don Maximo Hismana, concejal.
Don Petronilo Lumban, concejal.
Don Timoteo Dagolino, concejal.

Pueblo of Sara:

Don Doroteo Villahermosa.
Don Marcelo Espera.
Don Dionisio Oten.

Pueblo of Nagaba:

Don Roman Gallegos.
Don Juan Gallegos.
Don Valeriano Villanueva.
Don Crispulo Martinez.

Pueblo of San Enrique:

Don Cornelio Paz, president.
Don Hugo Paez, concejal.
Don Andres Palabrisa, concejal.

Pueblo of Lambunao:

Don Eduardo Loreda, president.
Don Lucio Gallego, concejal.
Don Juan Castigador, concejal.

Pueblo of Cordoba:

Don Casimiro Mabaquiao, president.
Don Brigido Tirante, treasurer.
Don Hermenegildo Aguirre, secretary.
Don Estefano Trabasas, councilor.
Don Camilo Baltazar, councilor.
Don Modesto Tina, councilor.
Don Marcelino Camarianas, councilor.

Don Juan Torras, councilor.

Don Pascual Cabading, councilor.

Pueblo of Cabatuan:

Don Rafael Castanos, president.
Don Julian Amero.

Pueblo of Cabatuan—Continued.

Don Eugenio Bermejo.
Don Tomas Filoca.
Don Arcadio Calero.

Pueblo of Leganes:

Don Tomas Gustillo, president.
Don Prudencio Hagunap, concejal.

Pueblo of Arevalo:

Don Pablo Borromeo, president.
Don Mariano Guanito.
Don Basilio Gepana.
Don Francisco Clavel.
Don Gregorio Caines.

Pueblo of Tigbauan:

Don Constantino Gonzales, president.
Don Lazaro Torrecampo.
Don Eusebio Tubilla.
Don Mateo Tonogbanua.

Pueblo of Banate:

Don Eugenio Badilla, president.
Don Marcelo Madrid.
Don Florencio Villaluz.
Don Ciaraco Fuentes.
Don Fortunato Perez.
Don Nemesic Badilla.

Pueblo of Jaro:

Don Ruperto Montinola.

Pueblo of Buena Vista:

Don Mateo Samborsano, president.
Don Geronimo Galanza, concejal.
Don Felix Cordero, concejal.
Don Aguedo Vilches, concejal.
Don Enrique Martir, concejal.
Don Sergio Consing, concejal.
Don Aurelio G. Garganera, concejal.

Pueblo of Navalas:

Don Cristeto Gamora, president.
Don Eusebio Jaime, resident.

Pueblo of Tubungan:

Don Francisco Zaccardon, president.
Don Matias Fabian, police delegate.
Don Jose Talento, justice delegate.
Don Vicente Tacsajon, secretary.
Don Norberto Tamonan, resident.
Don Tiburcio Tabobo, resident.

Pueblo of Duenas:

Don Segundo Lagos, president.
Don Alejo Laganapan, police delegate.
Don Aniceto Lamason, secretary.

Pueblo of Mandueriao

Don Emigdio Mesa, local president.
Don Gregorio Maghanua, police delegate.
Don Marcos Alfaras, secretary.
Don Zoilo Maranon, concejal.
Don Pedro Mejorada, concejal.
Don Anastacio Villanueva, concejal.
Don Apolinar Quilayco, concejal.
Don Rudecindo Cordoba, concejal.
Don Eriberto Fecena, concejal.

Pueblo of Maasin:

Don Pedro Covez, president.
Don Pedro Aguda.
Don Francisco Maderista.
Don Vicente Superticioso.

Pueblo of Maasin—Continued.

Don Manuel Solana.
 Don Alejo Cabrera.
 Don Teodoro Mondejar.
 Don Morcario Cartagena.
 Don Benito Villafranca.
 Don Francisco Modejar.
 Don Julio Arguelles.
 Don Ciriaco Villena.
 Don Cavetano Mandaru.

Pueblo of Lucena:

Don Juan Cronnell, president.
 Don Epifanio Sonsa, resident.
 Don Marcelo Simpaio, resident.
 Don Vicente Niel, resident.

Pueblo of Leon:

Don Nicolas Cambronero, alcalde.
 Don Rufino Camina, teniente alcalde.
 Don Raymundo Camillas, sindico.
 Don Enrique Cabalfin, secretary.

In addition to the above there was a large attendance of people from Iloilo and the surrounding pueblos.

The president invited discussion by the people of the points referred to in the meeting of yesterday.

Señor Juan de Leon, judge of the court of first instance, Iloilo, after extending a welcome to the Commission, referred to the rivalry existing between the towns of Iloilo, Molo, and Jaro, all adjacent to each other, and recommended their incorporation into one municipality. The only difficulty he had heard suggested to this was one of taxation. It was thought by some that it would be best to form some sort of federation, and when the revenues and expenses of the three places were more nearly equal the question of union could be submitted to a vote of the people. In answer to an inquiry he stated that Molo and Jaro are residence towns and Iloilo the business town for both. He said the three towns were within a half hour's distance of each other by carriage. He suggested, further, that the town of Arevalo, contiguous to Molo, and the town of La Paz, contiguous to Jaro, be also joined. He estimated the aggregate population of these places at 100,000. The president suggested that possibly the best way to reach a conclusion in this matter would be by a special election, with which the speaker agreed.

As to salaries for provincial officers, Señor de Leon suggested the following:

Governor	\$3,000
Treasurer	3,000
Secretary	1,800
Supervisor	2,000
Fiscal	2,000

He said Iloilo was one of the richest provinces in the islands. In Spanish times the province of Iloilo, together with the comandancia of Concepcion, yielded revenues as follows:

	Pesos.
Cedula tax	600,000
Industrial tax	50,000
Urbana tax	10,000
Forestry tax	12,000
Opium tax	30,000

Some discussion was then had as to the disposition made of this revenue between the central government, the province, and the municipalities. The president then stated that he understood there was some criticism of the provision of the municipal code providing for the salary of municipal secretary, it being claimed such salary was not enough, especially in the larger towns.

In answer the speaker said that in Spanish times it was the custom to leave the question of municipal salaries to the towns themselves, provided they came within their revenues. He was told that the Com-

mission did not wish the municipalities to spend all their revenue for salaries, but it did want them to give what was fair. The speaker was asked what he thought the ratio should be between the salary of the presidente and the secretary, the secretary's salary as now fixed being half that of the presidente. He said the ratio would depend upon the town. In Spanish times the secretary did most of the work. He thought in Iloilo, Jaro, and Molo the allowance under the code would have to be increased to secure a competent secretary. The presidente was usually well to do, while the secretary was a poor man. He was told it was not the purpose of the Commission to restrict the position of presidente to rich men, while under the code considerable work would be required of him. Possibly, however, some amendment would have to be made in this matter of municipal salaries.

The speaker thought the comandancia of Concepcion should form a part of the province of Iloilo. Being asked if the presidentes could meet four times a year at the capital, he said they could, and suggested that a provision be made to permit the presidente to send a delegate in his stead in the event the presidente might not be able to go, and because a delegate, by reason of special training, might better present the needs of the town. He was told that one of the objects of this quarterly meeting was to enable those without training to learn from those more experienced. The president stated further that both the provincial act and the municipal code were new laws and have not as yet been put to the test of practical operation. For this reason the Commission would welcome any criticisms of these laws which actual operation might suggest. Until put to the test, however, all criticism would be more or less guesswork.

The speaker then made some inquiry as to what land would be exempt from taxation for one year under section 43 of the municipal code. The section was explained to him. He then called attention to the fact that Iloilo was an agricultural province, and that the people lacked ready money with which to develop their land, even though they had the will and desire to work. He suggested the establishment of mortgage banks, either by private capital or by the Government. He was told that the Commission had had the subject under consideration, but that the law recently enacted by Congress, conferring certain powers upon the President of the United States with respect to the Philippines, excepted from his power the right to confer corporate franchises. The Commission was in thorough accord with the speaker as to the necessity for banks where the people could secure ready money at low rates of interest, and would recommend appropriate legislation by Congress in its next report. It regretted that earlier action could not be taken in the matter, but its hands were tied.

Señor Reymundo Melliza, the next speaker, introduced his remarks by referring to the elements which had brought about the pacification of Iloilo Province, paying high tribute to General Hughes and to Major Noble. He said, however, the result was the work of the whole people, and that every consideration was now due them by the Commission. He eulogized the general provisions of the municipal code and the provincial act, but was not in sympathy with the land-tax system as therein provided. It was possible under these laws, he claimed, to make a man pay more on his land per year than it produced, should the land be unimproved. It was pointed out to him that in the meantime the owner was being furnished a police force to protect his property, a

registry law securing his title, and other safeguards by which the property which he was possibly holding for sale was increased materially in value. The fact that the owner did not cultivate the land and it did not yield him an income was no reason why he should not pay a tax upon its real value. The speaker stated that from a legal standpoint this argument was not assailable, but that he was dealing with facts and not with theories; that before the land could be sold the party would have to pay his tax, and to do this he would have to get the money by borrowing or mortgaging his property. He was asked if he thought it would embarrass a man who owned a tract worth \$20,000 to pay \$200 tax annually. He said his objection was not to the land tax itself, but to the method provided for the assessment and collection of the tax.

He thought, however, that this objection could be remedied by a simple addition to the law. He suggested, therefore, that when an owner of property was not satisfied with the decision of the provincial board of appeals as to its value he might, on petition, have his land sold at public auction, the price offered to be the basis of assessment. It was pointed out to him that this would be a sale which was not a sale, and that there would be nothing whatever to regulate the bidding. The procedure to be pursued against delinquent taxpayers was then explained to him, it being pointed out that when that portion of the price received from the sale necessary to pay the tax was taken by the government the remainder accrued to the owner of the property, with a full year thereafter in which to redeem his land from the purchaser. The speaker then stated that for the purpose of securing revenue assessments would be made at much more than the real value of lands. He was asked if it might not be presumed that officers who are charged by law and pledged by oath to assess lands at their true value would perform their duty. The speaker said this argument was metaphysical in that it assumed the infallibility of the assessor. He did not refer to bad faith, but to the possibility of mistakes arising out of zeal of the officers. He was told that it was he and not the Commission who was striving to reach infallibility. The system here proposed had stood the test for one hundred years in the United States. The officers did not always reach correct values. They undoubtedly made mistakes sometimes, but the best government is that which aims at practical results, with as few defects as human nature will permit. By leaving the question of the valuation of land to the men who live in the vicinity, supplemented by the judgment of those who live in the province who are not affected by local prejudices, it was expected that justice would be done. It was pointed out also that the injury arising from honest mistakes of public officers is small; that the mistakes which the government has to fear are of another kind. The speaker was assured, however, that if any of the calamities which he feared should become substantial there would always be a government in the islands ready to meet them.

Being asked if the salaries for public officials had been considered by him, the speaker said he was inclined to agree with Señor de Leon. He thought, however, that public office should not be held for private gain, but for patriotism, and that a man should seek to fulfill his duty rather than fill his pocket. He thought salaries should be moderate, at least until the resources of the province had been determined. As to the municipal officers, he did not think the salary of the secretary

should be as much as that of the presidente; while the secretary might perform more manual labor, his duties were not so responsible.

Señor Francisco Soriona, referring to article 22 of the municipal code, providing that the office of vice-presidente and of councilman shall be without salary, asked if these officers could resign or refuse to serve. He was told that the obligation to serve under the code was the same whether the office had a salary attached to it or not. He inquired whether the exemptions mentioned in the section could be exercised by a person while in office. He was told that they must be asserted before election.

The speaker then said that on behalf of the pueblo of Arevalo he desired to make claim for a strip of land which had always belonged to Arevalo, but which, through the machinations of a friar of the pueblo of Otom, had been annexed to the latter town. The president suggested that the matter was one for the provincial fiscal, who should test the matter in the courts.

The president then called attention to the fact that the municipal code makes no provision as to what shall be done in case two candidates for office receive exactly the same number of votes. He said the code would be amended in this particular.

Señor José M. Gay, presidente of Iloilo, took issue with Señor de Leon on the subject of merging into one municipality the towns of Iloilo, Jaro, and Molo. He said the people of Iloilo did not favor such a proposition; that the idea was a good one and might be carried out in time, but not now. He said Iloilo had suffered greatly by the war, but that she hoped to revive and in time become the second city in the archipelago. To do this she would need all her revenues and could not afford to divide any of them with Jaro and Molo, towns that did not raise enough revenue to build a road or bridge. He did not believe the fact of rivalry between the towns was unfortunate, but that it would stimulate all the towns to greater effort. He agreed with Señor de Leon on the subject of salaries. The Commission then adjourned until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon session.

Señor Ruperto Montinola thought the sources of revenue authorized under the municipal code and the provincial law would not prove sufficient to meet the needs of these governments. He went over in detail the taxes authorized by those laws. It was explained to him that with the return of peace the internal-revenue receipts would be greatly increased, while all revenue collected from this source since January 1, 1900, and forwarded to the central treasury would be returned and divided between the provincial government and the municipalities; that while it was the purpose of the Commission to abolish internal-revenue taxes, or at least modify them to a considerable extent, when the land tax became effective, still, if the latter tax was found insufficient to meet the needs of the province, other means would have to be provided to supplement such tax. In answer to a question, the speaker was told that when the land tax became effective the urbana tax would be abolished.

The speaker then called attention to the fact that the provincial law provided that the secretary should be substituted for the governor in case of the latter's illness; he wished to know who would substitute all other provincial officers in case of illness or absence. He was told that the treasurer would be substituted by one of his deputies, who

would be under bond. As to the other provincial officers, their illness, unless long continued, would not seriously embarrass the business of the province. If so, then substitutes could be appointed temporarily by the court or by the governor.

Señor José M. Gay, of Iloilo, then presented a petition on behalf of Nueva Valencia, island of Guivares, asking that it be separated from the pueblo of Nagaba, of which it is now a barrio, and, together with the barrios of Guinanon and the small islands of Cabalagnan, La Paz, and Salvarion, be organized into a municipality under the municipal code. This was asked because of the distance and rough country separating these barrios from Nagaba. He was told that the Commission would take the matter under advisement.

Señor Juan Andres thought the method provided in the municipal code for classifying the municipalities was illogical. The towns were classified according to population without taking into consideration the culture of the people. He referred to the towns of Molo and Jaro which, owing to their comparatively small population, are much further down in the classification than are towns of a larger population, but which have scarcely any culture whatever. Being asked how he would measure the culture of a town, he said this would be apparent immediately to anyone entering the place. Being asked further if there might not be a difference of opinion between towns as to which was the most cultured, he said the question was not only one of culture. He said the act looked only to one thing, the number of inhabitants, not counting the number of houses or considering the wealth of the people. He said they might all be paupers. It was pointed out to him that whether a town happened to be in one classification or another worked no serious hardship, as the only difference was in the salaries of the presidente and secretary and the number of councilmen. The speaker thought, however, that whether a pueblo was first, second, or third class had considerable to do with its progress, inasmuch as the people would consider this fact in their commercial dealings with it. It was remarked, however, that if the culture of a town was something which would immediately impress the visitor, a place would not lose prestige because called second class instead of first. It was conceded that the resources of a town would form the most logical basis for its classification, but inasmuch as the land tax has never been in force and can not become effective for a year, it is not practical to classify a municipality according to resources. The speaker was requested to embody his views on the subject in writing and forward the same to the Commission, when it would consider the question carefully.

Public discussion having closed, the president moved the adoption of the following amendments to the bill organizing the province of Iloilo: Add word "Iloilo" at end of title of act.

Amend section 1 by inserting after words "island of," in third line, the word "Panay," and after words "province of," in same line, the words "Iloilo, including the comandancia of Concepcion."

Amend section 2 by inserting after words "province of," in first line, the word "Iloilo," and as salaries of provincial officers the following sums: Provincial governor, \$3,000; provincial secretary, \$1,800; provincial treasurer, \$3,000; provincial supervisor, \$2,200; provincial fiscal, \$1,800.

Insert, as allowance for traveling expenses of provincial officers, \$2.50 per day.

Insert in section 3, as bond of treasurer, \$25,000.

Add in section 5, as capital of province, the word "Iloilo."

The amendments proposed were adopted and the secretary directed to call the roll upon the question of the passage of the bill as amended. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president then announced the following-named persons as appointees of the Commission to provincial offices: For provincial governor, Martin Delgado; for provincial secretary, Jovito Jusay; for provincial treasurer, First Lieut. Fred. A. Thompson, Thirty-eighth Infantry, U. S. V.; for provincial fiscal, Ruperto Montinola.

The president stated that the appointment of General Delgado was made upon the recommendation of General Hughes and after full investigation by the Commission. The appointment is made because of the confidence the Commission has in General Delgado's sincerity in taking the oath of allegiance to the United States and in his honesty as a man and probity as a citizen. It hopes also in this way to assure the people of the Philippine Islands that no wounds are to be left open by reason of the recent unfortunate war. It was stated that no appointment for supervisor could be made at this time, there being no available candidates. The oath of office was then administered by Señor de Leon, judge of the court of first instance, to Señor Jusay and Señor Montinola and General Delgado. A short address was made by General Delgado, thanking the Commission for the honor conferred upon him and for its expression of confidence in his probity and integrity. He also thanked General Hughes and Major Noble for their recommendations, and promised, on behalf of himself and fellow-officers, to use every endeavor to faithfully perform the duties of their offices and to promote the prosperity of the Islands. He also wished to thank the American people, through the worthy president of the Commission, for the benefits which they are bringing to the islands. A brief response was made by the president, expressing the satisfaction felt by the Commission from its meeting with the people of Iloilo and the organization of the province.

The session then adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

SAN JOSE DE BUENA VISTA,

Province of Antique, April 13, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 10.15 a. m., and the roll of the pueblos of the province called by the secretary. The province was represented as follows:

San Jose de Buena Vista:

Anselmo Alicante y Zaldivar, president.
Nicolas Chaves y Serevellon, vice-president.
Ramon Rios, councilor.
Martin Iglesias, councilor.
Ciriaco Erena, councilor.
Ramon Baustista, councilor.
Tiburcio Lubeng, councilor.

San Jose de Buena Vista—Continued.

Antonio Ricarse, councilor.
Eugenio Fabila, councilor.
Francisco de la Encarnacion, councilor.
Pedro Villavert Ramiro, secretary.
Eduardo Santarromana, treasurer.

Egana:

Pedro Sale, president.
Vicente Serrano, vice-president.



ARCH OF WELCOME, SAN JOSE DE BUENAVISTA, PANAY.

Egana—Continued.

Simon Grasfari, counselor.
 Paulo Empestan, counselor.
 Tomas Estrella, counselor.

Sibalom:

Felipe Tordecillas, president.
 Juan Venegas, counselor.
 Melchor Lebrilla, counselor.
 Hilarion Abaoan, counselor.
 Lorenzo Mostacho, counselor.
 Cayetano Aliste, counselor.
 Juan Villafuerte, counselor.
 Vicente Garcia, counselor.
 Manuel Vega, counselor.
 Juan Bacho, counselor.
 Vicente Garcelina, counselor.
 Dionisio Mision, secretary.
 Pedro Venegas, treasurer.

San Remigio:

Luis Occena, president.
 Marcus Loplop, vice-president.
 Anastacio Masa, counselor.
 Francisco Loguias, counselor.
 Evaristo Villar, secretary.

Antique:

Egmidio Moscoso, representative.
 Mariano Autajay, vice-president.
 Feliciano Majillano, counselor.
 Tito Nava, counselor.
 Raymundo Combong, counselor.
 Domingo Checa, counselor.
 Gabriel Zabala, counselor.
 Exequiel Javier, secretary.

Guintas:

Nemesio Tingas, president.
 Manuel Boyco, vice-president.
 Esteban Amendares, police delegate.
 Apolonio Magbauna, justice delegate.
 Alejandro Calubiran, revenue delegate.
 Matias Sandajan, counselor.
 Cayetano Liboon, counselor.
 Simon Serdena, counselor.
 Procopio Mabaquiao, counselor.
 Gabriel Sobrino, counselor.
 Juan Felicio, counselor.
 Pablo Encarnacion, counselor.
 Mariano Sision, counselor.
 Faustino Adrada, counselor.

Dao:

Victorino Abiera, president.
 Fortunato Abiera, vice-president.
 Domingo Dollete, counselor.
 Pablo Asejo, counselor.
 Sancho Eguia, counselor.
 Juan Bagona, counselor.
 Francisco Baldellon, counselor.
 Alejandro Plazuela, counselor.
 Rufino Erispe, counselor.
 Mariano Indencia, counselor.

Aniniy:

Catalino Salcedo, president.
 Basilio Grande, vice-president.
 Gregorio Nierves, counselor.
 Antonio Asensi, counselor.
 Teodoro Casenas, counselor.
 Saturnino Alonde, counselor.

Aniniy:

Estanislao de los Reyes, counselor.
 Julian Erispe, counselor.
 Eusebio Somarejo, counselor.
 Manuel Casenas, counselor.

San Pedro:

Agapito Capistrano, president.
 Eduardo Calauor, vice-president.
 Pedro Sorrilla, counselor.
 Silverio Escaro, counselor.
 Vicente Montero, counselor.
 Simon Escartin, counselor.
 Francisco Tating, counselor.
 Aberto Pagusan, counselor.
 Modesto Gabalda, counselor.
 Demetrio Gadayan, counselor.
 Eusebio Ribero, secretary.

Patnongon:

Juan Manzanilla, president.
 Cornelio Salvani, counselor.
 Tomas Escano, counselor.
 Enrique Saloani, ex-president.
 Ramon Manzanilla, ex-police delegate.
 Mariano Saloani, ex-justice delegate.
 Mateo Fuliga, ex-revenue delegate.

Caritan:

Eugenio Ayson, president.
 Dionisio de la Cruz, vice-president.
 Agaton Mision, counselor.
 Tomas Sumarraga, counselor.
 Alejandro Adeine, counselor.
 Luis Bangoy, counselor.
 Calixto Aurelio, counselor.
 Tomas Guiyoyo, counselor.
 Pantaleon Mondejar, counselor.
 Alejandro Varona, counselor.

Valderrama:

Vicente Hut, president.
 Anselmo Sangco, counselor.
 Vicente Janod, counselor.
 Guillermo Bando, counselor.
 Agustin Magnado, counselor.
 Esteban Magnado, counselor.
 Andres Vitudio, counselor.

Bugason:

Santiago Laureano, president.
 Simon Barcelo, vice-president.
 Pedro Gallego, counselor.
 Juan Santarromana, counselor.
 Nicolas Escote, counselor.
 Justo Pacheco, counselor.
 Telesforo Nervato, counselor.
 Claudio Suncayanon, counselor.

Guisijan:

Clixto Bantolo, president.
 Matias Jordan, vice-president.
 Julian Valdes, counselor.
 Antonio Vista, counselor.
 Clemente Lucas, counselor.
 Nicolas Bandiola, counselor.
 Tomas Bantolo, counselor.
 Luis Bandiola, counselor.
 Juan Magbauna, counselor.
 Nicolas Rosario, counselor.
 Miguel Minguez, treasurer.

Tibiao:

Vicente Gella, representative.
Angel Salazar, representative.
Aguedo Jefes, president.

Culasi:

Vicente Gella, representative.
Angel Salazar, representative.
Juan Javier, president.
Gabriel Javier, councilor.
Eulogio Abiera, councilor.

Sebaste:

Vicente Gella, representative.
Angel Salazar, representative.
Martin Esparagosa, president.
Mariano Perolla, councilor.
Doroteo Dioso, councilor.

Sebaste—Continued.

Arcadio Casidsid, councilor.
Mariano Rioboca, councilor.
Mamerto Ochua, councilor.
Mariano Ricopuerto, councilor.
Joaquin Merina, councilor.

Pandan:

Vicente Gella, representative.
Angel Salazar, representative.
Enrique Gilito, president.
Macario Sardanas, vice-president.
Clemente Gella, councilor.
Catalino Ferranco, councilor.
Roque Gilito, councilor.
Antonio Retra, councilor.

The president expressed the most grateful thanks of the Commission for the magnificent reception tendered by the people of San Jose and the Province of Antique. Referring to a statue erected by the people, modeled after that of Liberty Enlightening the World, he said such a statue was well timed in its application to this province and to these Islands. He stated that liberty, however, was a force much misunderstood; that it did not mean a license to do everything, but it meant that condition which prevails under a government organized to secure such liberty to the individual as was consistent with law and order; that it was possible to have a government by the people which was not for the people; that there was no tyranny more dangerous than the tyranny of the majority if not regulated by law. It was believed that America had been successful to a marked degree in achieving the enlightened rule of the majority, and it was this liberty which the Commission was striving to bring to these Islands. Reference was made to the municipal code, which provides pueblos complete autonomy, permitting them to work out their own salvation under the terms of law. The code was explained in detail, illustrations being given of the almost supreme authority of the people in matters affecting their local interests. As to the provincial government, which the Commission was now here to establish, it had to do with the assessment and collection of taxes and the public improvement of the province—the construction of roads, bridges, public buildings, etc. Reference was then made to the project entertained by the Commission at one time of dividing the province of Antique into two parts, uniting one with the province of Iloilo and the other with Capiz. The province appeared on the map as a long strip of land reaching from one end of the island to the other, and it was thought its division would make things more convenient for the people. The Commission had learned, however, from Señor Mapa that, in the discussion which led to the surrender of General Fullon, it had been represented to the people that the Commission was coming to San Jose to organize civil government for Antique Province; that this argument was one of the strongest which had been used to bring about the surrender. While it was not claimed that the Commission was bound by this promise, the Commission felt that good faith required it to establish separate civil government for Antique. Aside from this, however, nature had arranged it so that it was almost impossible to do otherwise, for the mountains so divide Antique from the other provinces as to make anything but a separate government impracticable. Investigation had also shown that the province had a population of about 125,000, with



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT SAN JOSÉ DE BUENAVISTA, ANTIQUE.
The "Statue of Liberty" in the left foreground was dragged 9 miles the night before the Commission's arrival.

resources sufficient to support a provincial government. The people were told that if they displayed the same zeal, energy, and good taste in the construction of roads, bridges, and public buildings that they had in the construction of triumphal arches, etc., to welcome the Commission, then the province would be beautiful indeed. The president then explained the provisions of the provincial law and the burdens and benefits which would accrue to the people from its extension to the province of Antique. The special bill was also dwelt upon and an expression of opinion invited from those present as to provincial salaries, etc.

Señor Luis Ocena, president of San Remigio, expressed his pleasure at hearing the lucid explanation by the president of the provisions of the municipal code and the provincial act. He said that a careful examination by his people of the municipal code left them little to desire; that it provided as complete an autonomy as the people of the islands could have expected. There were a few provisions in the law, however, to which he wished to refer in view of the conditions through which the country had been passing. Section 39 of the code provided that schools, police, etc., should be maintained at the expense of the municipalities; he did not think the local revenues of the towns, and particularly of his town, would be sufficient to meet these expenses, at least before the land tax became effective. In answer to an inquiry, he said that he had taken into consideration the fact that the towns would receive one-half of the internal-revenue collections since January 1, as well as the other sources of revenue provided in the new code. The president stated that while the Commission was always glad to receive suggestions concerning the municipal code, the principal object of the present meeting was the establishment of provincial government under the provincial act. The time being short, it was felt that the discussion should be limited to that act and the special bill applying it to the province. The gentleman was requested, however, to prepare a statement showing the estimated revenues of his town and the probable expenditures, and in case there was a deficiency to forward the papers to the Commission at Manila, with a suggestion, if possible, as to how the deficiency could be remedied. His statement would be considered in connection with other data with a view to amending the act. Being asked to suggest salaries for provincial officers, he submitted the following: Governor, \$1,800; secretary, \$800; treasurer, \$1,200; supervisor, \$1,000; fiscal, \$1,400. As traveling allowance he suggested \$6 Mexican per day. As to quarterly meetings of the presidentes, after some discussion as to roads, etc., the speaker thought two meetings a year, to be held in November and April, preferable to four meetings. He thought the capital should be left at San Jose.

Señores Vicente Gella and Angel Salazar asked to be heard by the Commission in representation of the northern towns of the province. Señor Salazar spoke first, dwelling upon the desire of the people for provincial and municipal governments and for a public-school system. He said that one of the great needs of the province was primary public instruction; that they now had practically no schools; that the only education they have had was the sectarian education of the clergy, and they wished a change in order that their present needs might be better consulted. The president then explained to the speaker the general educational law passed by the Commission and the provisions made therein for bringing teachers to the Islands; also, that it was expected

during the coming year to spend more than a million and a half dollars from the central treasury in this work. It was pointed out, however, that the field to be covered was a large one and that municipalities would have to help if the system was to be a success; that public education to do good must be something of a public burden. The people should long for education and should be willing to pay for it. The speaker was told that the general superintendent of public instruction was with the Commission, and the delegates were at liberty to consult with him. (It was announced that the general superintendent would speak to the audience during the recess of the Commission.) The speaker suggested as salaries for provincial officers the following: Governor, \$2,000; secretary, \$1,200; treasurer, \$1,500; supervisor, \$1,500; fiscal, \$1,500. He suggested \$2.50 Mexican per day as a traveling allowance. Referring to the question of the capital, he said there was considerable difference of opinion. He said the towns of Tibiao, Culasi, Sebaste, Pandan, and Bugason were in favor of locating the capital at Bugason, believing it more acceptable to the entire province than San Jose. Personally, however, he believed that if the province was supplied with a launch to take the presidentes from town to town, it would be unwise to change the capital from San Jose. He said none of the towns on the western coast had good harbors; that Bugason had a better harbor than San Jose, and that it had a population of about 10,000. He believed it might be a good idea to submit the question to a vote of the presidentes. Señor Vicente Gella stated he had intended to speak on the subject of public instruction, but was satisfied with the remarks made by the president, and as to the other points he agreed with the speaker. He thought the presidentes might meet twice a year—in January and June.

Señor Egidio Moscoso, of Antique, after thanking the Commission for its visit to the province, said that, as to the municipal code, the people of his town had nothing to say, as it completely satisfied their aspirations. With regard to the provincial law he wished to ask one or two questions. Referring to section 4, which provides that the councilmen of the municipalities shall meet every second year to vote for governor, he wished to know whether the vice-president, as ex-officio member of the council, was entitled to vote for governor. He was told that under the language of the municipal code the vice-president would have such right. The only reason why the presidentes were excluded was because the governor was charged with the supervision of the municipal presidentes and it was deemed unwise that they should have a voice in his election. The speaker suggested the following salaries for provincial officers: Governor, \$2,400; secretary, \$1,800; treasurer, \$1,800; supervisor, \$1,800; fiscal, \$2,400; thought that \$2.50 gold per day was a sufficient traveling allowance. He believed the capital should remain at San Jose, as it had public buildings which could be used. As to putting the question to a vote, he said the effect of that would be to awaken ambitions and rivalries which otherwise would not have arisen, for up to the present there had been no question in the minds of anybody but that the capital would remain at San Jose, where it always had been.

Señor Ciriaco Erena, of San Jose, presented what he termed a platform of the people of his town, as follows:

1. They wished full legislative power with the right to declare war or make peace.

2. The franchise for everyone who has reached the age of 18 and is eligible to vote, and that elections should be held on feast days.

3. Compulsory military service, and that the militia should be composed of citizens who should act in place of the army.

4. The repeal of all laws which tend to limit or suppress liberty of thought, and that the people have the right of meeting and associating without any restriction or limitation.

5. The administration of justice by the people.

6. Universal compulsory education and equal education for everybody at the expense of the state, religious teaching to be left to those who have attained their majority or to the guardians of the children. The speaker was advised by the president that discussion of his platform by the Commission would involve more time than could be given the subject; that the Commission would take the petition to Manila and give it consideration. He was told, however, that some of his suggestions seemed premature; for instance, that regarding compulsory education. He was asked whether it would not be better first to establish an educational system for those who desire an education before passing a law requiring everybody to be educated. This was simply mentioned to illustrate that many of the subjects named by him were not ready for discussion, the country being in a transition stage. As a suggestion for salaries for provincial officers, the speaker gave the following: Governor, \$2,000; secretary, \$1,000; treasurer, \$1,250; fiscal, \$1,250; supervisor, \$1,500. He thought that San Jose should remain the capital.

A recess of half an hour was then taken by the Commission to consider the question of salaries, etc., and the appointment of provincial officers.

Upon reassembling the president proposed the following amendments:

Add word "Antique" at end of title of act.

Insert in section 1, after words "island of," in third line, the word "Panay," and after "province of," in same line, the word "Antique."

Amend section 2 by inserting after words "province of," in first line, the word "Antique," and as salaries of provincial officers the following sums: Provincial governor, \$1,600; provincial secretary, \$1,200; provincial treasurer, \$1,800; provincial supervisor, \$1,600; provincial fiscal, \$1,200.

Insert as allowance for traveling expenses of provincial officers, \$2 per day.

Insert in section 3, as bond of treasurer, \$10,000.

Amend section 4 by striking out words "April, July, and October," in second line, and insert words "and June." Strike out word "quarter's," in fourth line, and insert words "six month's."

Insert in section 5, as capital of province, "San Jose."

Insert, as section 6, the following:

SEC. 6. The oath of office of provincial officers may be administered by a member of the Commission, by any judicial officer, or by the governor of the province.

The present section 6 of the bill to be numbered "section 7."

The president stated that the Commission had experienced some difficulty in the matter of provincial salaries, it being almost impossible to estimate the resources of the province. The salaries proposed he thought to be fair; they could be increased, however, or reduced, as

circumstances justified. It had decided to leave the capital at San Jose. The people, however, could raise the question again after the province was fully organized. The amendments as proposed were adopted, and the secretary was instructed to call the roll on the question of the passage of the special bill as amended. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president then announced the following-named persons as appointees of the Commission to the various provincial offices: For governor, Lieut. Col. W. S. Scott; for secretary, Angel Salazar; for treasurer, Fred. L. Wilson; for fiscal, Vicente Gella.

Referring to its appointment of Colonel Scott, the president stated that the Commission believed it wise at this time to appoint as governor a person familiar with the American system of government and at the same time familiar with the interests of the province. The people had but just emerged from a state of war and the country was still somewhat unsettled. Next February, however, the people could elect their own governor. It was explained that the governor and the treasurer, though serving as civil officers, would, by reason of being officers in the United States Army, be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. The oath of office was then administered by the president to the four officers appointed.

The president stated that the attention of the Commission had been called to the urgent need of the province for courts and for a registry law. The people were advised that a law organizing the courts was now being considered, while it was hoped that a registry law would be passed soon after the return of the Commission to Manila. In conclusion the president stated that the Commission was honored by having with it Señors Mapa and Melice, gentlemen who had been so successful in bringing about the surrender of General Fullon, who had also accompanied the Commission from Iloilo. Reference was also made to Dr. Tavera and other gentlemen accompanying the Commission. The president expressed his regret that lack of time prevented his calling upon these gentlemen to address the audience. Thanking the people for their consideration and kindness to the Commission during its short stay, the president declared the session adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

CAPIZ, PROVINCE OF CAPIZ, *April 14, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president. The session was called to order by the president at 4 p. m.

Señor Simeon Dadivas, presidente of Panitan, delivered a speech of welcome to the commission on behalf of the assembled presidentes and delegates. He said that all the people were aware of the object of the Commission's visit and looked upon it as the beginning of a new era of prosperity and well-being. Apprised of the contemplated visit of the Commission, the people had exerted themselves to bring about a condition which would justify the establishment of civil government in the province. He was happy to say that there was no longer in the province a single one of those persons who through mistaken motives had

taken up arms against the American sovereignty. Reference was made by the speaker to the work done by the Commission in other provinces, and the great skill and judgment they had shown in the selection of provincial officers. He expressed his admiration of the American ladies who had accompanied the Commission, and who had shown by their willingness to undergo the hardships of such a journey their desire to help and benefit the people of this country.

The president responded, expressing the gratification the Commission felt at the kind words of the speaker, which reflected the welcome the Commission had read in the faces of all the people as they drove from the landing to the place of meeting. The Commission recognized, however, that this welcome was not so much a tribute to it as an expression of gratitude by the people that peace had come, and that now they were to reap some of the benefits of that long-wished-for result. Reference was made by the president to the afflictions under which the province had labored and was laboring; that to the ravages of war had been added the cattle pest, and to that the plague of locusts. The Commission sympathized deeply with the people in their troubles and stood ready to do what it could to help tide things over until their losses could be replaced. The future of the province, however, rested with them. Having overcome the worst of their calamities, war, the Commission felt sure that with determination they would overcome the others.

An explanation was then made by the president of the scheme of government contemplated for the province by the municipal code and the provincial act, dwelling at considerable length upon the provision creating a land tax. It was explained that a special law was necessary to apply the provisions of the provincial act to the province, and that the reason such law was not passed in Manila was because the Commission wished to meet with the people in the province and get their ideas as to local conditions. The people were told that it had been suggested to the Commission when in Antique that the northwest portion of Capiz Province should be cut off and annexed to Antique, it being believed that such an arrangement would make it more convenient for the people living there to reach the provincial capital. An expression of opinion was requested upon this point and upon the various points raised in the discussion. The president explained that while the Commission had spent much time and investigation in the preparation of the provincial act and the municipal code, it was not wedded to any of their provisions, but would gladly change them to suit new conditions when presented. It should be borne in mind, however, that these laws had not yet received the test of actual practice, and it was possible that some provisions which might appear doubtful to the people now would turn out well when put in operation. Furthermore, the Commission is always in Manila, with full power to amend the laws which it has passed. The people therefore should not regard any of the provisions of the laws referred to as irrevocable.

Señor Antonio Habana, presidente of Capiz, thought the demand upon the local treasury to support the police force and other municipal expenses was greater than the revenues would stand; that under the old régime they had a tax upon opium as well as a personal tax, both of which are prohibited under the municipal code; that possibly if the land tax was now available there would be sufficient revenue, but until it took effect the municipal revenues would be inadequate. The col-

lector of internal revenue, who was present, being asked as to his collections, stated that since last June he had collected as follows: Industrial tax, \$5,000; urbana tax, \$1,000; registration tax, \$1,000; that the collections were entirely from the town of Capiz, and could no doubt be increased. It was explained to the speaker that the town would receive one-half of this. He did not believe, however, that this would be enough, while the impoverished condition of the people gave little hope of an increase for a long time to come. The speaker said that war and locusts had devastated their fields while the cattle pest had carried off all their animals; that the export trade of Capiz had dwindled to almost nothing, everything that was available having been exported. It appeared that the locust pest affected mostly the interior pueblos, which were dependent almost altogether upon their crop of rice. Capiz had the additional industry of producing alcohol from the nipa palm. The speaker was told that immediately upon the return of the commission to Manila an appropriation would be made for Capiz Province of one-half the internal revenue collected in the province since January 1. The speaker suggested the following salaries for provincial officers, taking into consideration the prevailing conditions: Governor, \$1,800; secretary, \$1,200; treasurer, \$2,400, fiscal, \$1,500, and suggested \$2.50 per day for traveling allowance, all in gold. He thought the capital should remain in Capiz. He was in favor of the quarterly meeting of the presidentes, though it would be difficult for some of the towns to be represented.

Señor Julian de Reyes, presidente of Jimeno, spoke in English. He said the people of his town were very poor, were crying, and that there was no money to pay the policemen or to buy rice; that all of the carabaos were dead; that the fields were bare and could not be planted, and the people had nothing to eat. He said that he was presidente and they held him responsible for anything that happened; said there were between 3,000 and 4,000 people in his town. He said that all were peaceful. The president said that his remarks had been taken down and would be considered. He was requested, however, to state in writing the actual conditions prevailing in his town and submit the same to the Commission.

Señor Hugo Vidal, of Capiz, then addressed the commission. The first portion of his speech was devoted to expressions of his high regard and appreciation for the Commission and its work, and in extending to the party the cordial welcome of the people of his province. He also referred in terms of praise to the men and officers of the Eighteenth Infantry, stationed in Capiz, through whose good judgment and tact peace had been brought to the province. Referring to the Federal party, he said its platform would not have possessed the virtue which it did nor would that party have been able to accomplish the results upon which it prided itself had it not been for the liberal laws enacted by the civil commission. At this point the president suggested that the Commission adjourn until 9.30 to-morrow morning, when the floor would be given to Señor Vidal to continue his speech.

Before adjournment Master Ludovico Hedrasallo, a 10-year-old Filipino boy from the town of Dumarao, addressed the commission in English, speaking with an almost perfect accent. The president responded briefly, complimenting the boy on his address, and expressing the hope that before long there would be not only one boy in the province of Capiz who could speak English, but many, many more. The Commission then adjourned until to-morrow.

Morning session.

CAPIZ, April 15, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9.45 a. m., and the secretary directed to call the roll of pueblos. The province was represented as follows:

Pueblo of Capiz:

Don Antonio Habana, president.
 Don Pedro Ortis, vice-president.
 Don Canuto Fuentes, councilor.
 Don Tomas Alba, councilor.
 Don Antonio Laserna, councilor.
 Don Sinforoso Salgado, councilor.
 Don Pastor Vidal, councilor.
 Don Jose Laserna Barrios, councilor.
 Don Jose G. Arsenas, councilor.
 Don Miguel Albar, councilor.
 Don Domingo Alvarez, councilor.
 Don Antonio Andrada, councilor.
 Don Salvador Fuentes, councilor.
 Don Jose Hernandez, councilor.
 Don Esteban Alvares, councilor.
 Don Estanislao Laserna, councilor.
 Don Basilio Alovera, councilor.
 Don Luis Laserna, councilor.
 Don Ramon Albar, councilor.
 Don Ramon Andrada, councilor.

Pueblo of Dumarao:

Don Angelo Hidrosollo, alcalde.
 Don Liberato Haguinan, tiniente alcalde.
 Don Simon Advinula, sindaco.
 Don Juan Gto. Advimula, councilor.
 Don Abundio Advimula, councilor.
 Don Leon Cabaylo, councilor.
 Don Mariano Moriella, councilor.
 Don Santiago Rubrico, councilor.
 Don Miguel Cruzada, councilor.
 Don Abundanio Genova, councilor.
 Don Higinio Valensoy, councilor.
 Don Augustin Hinola, treasurer.
 Don Pedro Grinen, secretary.

Pueblo of Unisan:

Don Eugenio Villagrancia, president.
 Don Manuel Villagrancia, vice-president.
 Don Julian Valsote, councilor.
 Don Candido Valcaser, councilor.
 Don Valentin Ubas, councilor.
 Don Hilario Usison, councilor.
 Don Pedro Villagrancia, councilor.
 Don Rufino Crisostomo, councilor.
 Don Aquilino Villagrancia, councilor.
 Don Santiago Ubas, councilor.

Pueblo of Cuartero:

Don Vicencio Florino, president.
 Don Lorenzo Hunysagen, vice-president.
 Don Mateo Flotilde, councilor.
 Don Eucebio Pimentel, councilor.
 Don Hilario Heiman, councilor.
 Don Gregorio Holipaz, councilor.
 Don Florentino Fajarillo, councilor.
 Don Louis Majo, councilor.

Pueblo of Cuartero—Continued.

Don Francisco Hamig, councilor.
 Don Saturnino Fabregar, councilor.
 Don Antonio Abana, councilor.

Pueblo of Pilar:

Don Eustaquio Cunada, president.
 Don Hugo Buenavida, vice-president.
 Don Mateo Bordemonte, councilor.
 Don Eustaquio Barameda, councilor.
 Don Inicerio Bacea, councilor.
 Don Maximino Abladonado, councilor.
 Don Marcial Baltar, councilor.
 Don Francisco de Borja, councilor.
 Don Ciriaco Villaruel, councilor.

Pueblo of Dumala:

Don Juan Fagtanan, resident.
 Don Nicolas Fecundo, resident.
 Don Cayetano Fugas, resident.
 Don Santiago Florino, resident.
 Don Gregorio Marilla, resident.
 Don Tomas Frondosa, resident.
 Don Clemente Castro, resident.
 Don Andres Fajardo, resident.
 Don Rosindo Fadriga, resident.
 Don Tomas Fuentes, resident.
 Don Maximo Fuentes, resident.
 Don Crisanto Fajardo, resident.
 Don Sixto Fadriga, resident.
 Don Eustaquio Fragaia, resident.

Pueblo of Mambusao:

Don Pedro Latalinda, president.
 Don Ruperto Kapunan, resident.

Pueblo of Batara:

Don Clemente Bolivar, president.
 Don Fernando Jacinto, vice-president.
 Don Cornelio Delfin, councilor.
 Don Pedro Cortes, councilor.
 Don Luciano del Rosario, councilor.
 Don Simeon Dadivas, resident.
 Don Cornelio Cortes, resident.

Partido of Aclan:

Don Marcos Gochingco, Pueblo of Lezo.
 Don Hugo Planas Tiburcio, Pueblo of Libacao.
 Don Jose del Castillo, Pueblo of Macato.
 Don Nicolas Javellana, Pueblo of Magalag.
 Don Teodoro Pioquinto, Pueblo of Malinao.
 Don Leoncio Quinupo, Pueblo of Numamia.
 Don Simeon Mobo, Pueblo of Balate.
 Don Simeon Mobo, Pueblo of Pangalan.

Pueblo of Panitan:

Don Simeon Dadivas, president.
 Don Pablo Reynaldo, alcalde.
 Don Sinforoso Vargas, councilor.
 Don Thurcio Dadivas, councilor.
 Don Micael Didolo, councilor.
 Don Ildefonso Dettota, councilor.
 Don Miguel Desales, councilor.
 Don Bernardino Dulla, councilor.
 Don Simeon Diestro, councilor.
 Don Eugenio Diestro, councilor.

Pueblo de Dao:

Don Simeon Dadivas, president.
 Don Leonardo Lumbao, alcalde.
 Don Fernando Pao, councilor.
 Don Galicano Ortis, councilor.
 Don Lamberto Ortis, councilor.

Pueblo of Mayon:

Don Joaquin Dumagpi, president.
 Don Ariston Declaro, councilor.
 Don Gonzales Dumagpi, councilor.
 Don Mariano Diaz, councilor.
 Don Manuel Delena, councilor.

Pueblo of Sapián:

Don Leocadio Pajarillo, alcalde.
 Don Petronilo Villanueva, vice-president.
 Don Eustaquio Obligacion, councilor.
 Don Aguedo Arboleda, councilor.
 Don Francisco Otro, councilor.
 Don Cruz Obligacion, councilor.
 Don Marcelo Abordo, councilor.
 Don Leon Tupas, councilor.
 Don Froilan Enriquez, councilor.
 Don Aguedo Obligacion, councilor.
 Don Simon Dadivas, resident.

Pueblo of Jamindang:

Don Jacinto Valguna, local president.
 Don Claudio Villacis, vice-president.
 Don Aguedo Advimenla, delegate of justice.
 Don Victor Gallano, delegate.
 Don Martin Vaay, delegate.
 Don Toribio Rinapote, delegate.
 Don Roque Advincula, delegate.
 Don Tomas Visto, delegate.
 Don Severo Vigo, delegate.
 Don Eulalio Valguna, delegate.
 Don Agustin Layzon, delegate.
 Don Rufino Vacnot, delegate.
 Don Alejandro Villas, delegate.
 Don Alejandro Villeta, delegate.
 Don Domingo Victoriano, delegate.

Pueblo of Sigma:

Don Bernardino Protano, president.
 Don Maximo Jaymalen, vice-president.
 Don Roman Abaricio, councilor.
 Don Toribio Javel, councilor.
 Don Atanacio Santiago, councilor.
 Don Licerio David, councilor.
 Don Francisco Clamerin, councilor.
 Don Regino Jabillo, councilor.
 Don Marcelo Gallardo, councilor.
 Don Pedro Patricio, councilor.

Pueblo of Pontevedra:

Don Braulio Avelino, president.
 Don Francisco Cortes, vice-president.
 Don Juan N. Degala, treasurer.
 Don Guillermo Andana, secretary.
 Don Pantaleon Villareis, councilor.
 Don Silvestre Delfin, councilor.
 Don Simeon Catalan, councilor.
 Don Martin Catalan, councilor.
 Don José Cortes, councilor.
 Don Antonio Rodoso, councilor.
 Don Inocentes Distajo, councilor.
 Don Domingo de la Cruz, councilor.

Pueblo of Panay:

Don Ignacio Rofil, president.
 Don Silvino Baneta, vice-president.
 Don Felix Balgos, councilor.
 Don Cosme Barbasa, councilor.
 Don Perfecto Bolano, councilor.
 Don Ruperto Bofil, councilor.
 Don Cecilio Borres, councilor.
 Don Ambrosio Blanco, councilor.
 Don Leon Balgos, councilor.
 Don Silvestre Bulas, councilor.
 Don Benito Villar, councilor.
 Don Benito Vega, councilor.
 Don Pablo Belo, resident.
 Don Gregorio Villamiz, resident.
 Don Hilarion Villamiz, resident.

Pueblo of Loctugan:

Don Dalmacio Cadiz, president.
 Don Felix Galves, vice-president.
 Don Juan Acerva, councilor.
 Don Antonio Canteller, councilor.
 Don Anacleto Cabamas, councilor.
 Don Andres Dividina, councilor.
 Don Julian Doloso, councilor.
 Don Calixto Alajar, councilor.
 Don Ramon Villarruz, councilor.
 Don Claudio Capote, councilor.
 Don Simplicio Jugo Vila, resident.

Pueblo de Jimeno:

Don Julian de Reyes, president.

Following roll call, Señor Vidal was recognized to continue his remarks of yesterday. His speech was written and was read by him. He reviewed the legislation thus far enacted by the Commission and spoke of the promise it contained for the people of the islands. He then referred to the resources of the province of Capiz, stating that at the beginning of 1886, when trouble in the archipelago first began, the province produced about 2,000,000 cabanes of palay; that this not only supplied the local consumption but furnished a large product for export. The sugar production was also very great, the town of Pon-

tevedra alone having twenty sugar plantations. The nipa groves which yield spontaneously produced over 125,000 arrobas of vino, while tobacco, abaca, and copra were all produced in the province. Of all these industries the only one now remaining is that of distilling alcohol from the nipa palm, and which meets in a small way the needs of the municipalities. Over thirteen towns have been burned to the ground, while the rinderpest and the locusts have completed the destruction wrought by war. He stated that these conditions made it impossible for them to face the imposition of a land tax now, which, though it might be equitable and just and promised extremely well, could not at this time be borne. He thought the only way the present situation could be met would be for the central government to furnish live stock to the province to meet the requirements of agriculture, importing them from Singapore and Australia. Being asked whether the people had money to buy mules if imported, he doubted whether mules were suitable to the methods of cultivation pursued in the province. Some discussion was then had of the methods of plowing and sowing pursued by the people, and whether modern machinery, such as steam plows, could be used. It developed that, were steam plows to be used, the present system of banking rice paddies would have to be changed. This banking is done to divide fields and also for irrigation purposes. The speaker said there was no public farm in Panay where proper methods of agriculture could be taught. He thought such a farm should be established. The speaker also urged the establishment of public primary schools throughout the province. He was told that Dr. Atkinson, the superintendent of public instruction, was with the Commission and would speak to the people on this subject. The speaker said the daily wage in Capiz was now about 40 cents Mexican per day. In answer to inquiry he said the construction of public roads throughout the province furnishing employment to the people would prevent famine in many places. He thought, in view of the hard times and if the work was continuous, laborers could be had for 25 cents Mexican per day. He also suggested that money be voted by the Commission for the extinction of the locust plague. The plan suggested was to pay so much for each cabanne of dead locusts, say 20 cents Mexican. He said this method had been pursued with success formerly. He said the locust plague had been known to last for three years. He thought the northwest corner of Capiz province, owing to its distance from the capital, might well be annexed to Antique. This was particularly true of the town of Buruanga. As to provincial salaries, the speaker said they were so closely related to the question of resources that he could hardly give a definite estimate. He said the towns had no source of income at this time, while it would be a year before the land tax would yield anything. He stated that the land records had been sent to Manila on the outbreak of the war against Spain. Some discussion was then had as to revenue, and the speaker was assured that the Commission would not establish a provincial government and then let it starve. Being asked whether it would be practicable to levy a small cedula tax, the speaker thought it would be a good measure, and that it could be collected. He did not think 1 peso too much. As to quarterly meetings, he thought, in view of the fact that the governor is required to visit all the municipalities twice a year, that the number of meetings might be reduced to three. He said that he would eliminate the Octo-

ber meeting, as it was a stormy month and also the month when palay was harvested. He thought the capital should remain at Capiz. It would cost money to move it, and the people had no money. He estimated the population of the province at 140,000. He then referred to the religious question and the hostility of the people to the friars. He asked in the name of the people that the Commission take necessary action to prevent the return of the friars to the province. The president explained the position of the Commission in the matter, being in line with the remarks made at the public session in Cagayan.

Señor Simeon Mobo spoke in behalf of the district of Aclan, which includes that portion of the province to the north and northwest of Jimeno. Referring to the alleged desire of the people of Burnanga to be joined to Antique, he said this could hardly be, as the representative of that town had met with other towns at Calivo and had made no such request, but had signed a paper in conjunction with the other pueblos asking separation from Capiz and erection into a separate province. The speaker said the fifteen towns represented by him wanted a separate government, and if anyone wished to combat that desire he was there to meet them. Being asked the population of the Aclan district, the speaker computed it by towns, asking each presidente the population of his particular municipality. The total aggregated some 88,000. Being asked why they wished to separate, he said it was for their own well-being. By having a separate existence they would have their governor in their midst, to whom they could appeal instantly and who would be able to act promptly. The speaker developed this idea at considerable length, dwelling upon the inconvenience which would result from being widely separated from the governor and the provincial seat; of the imposition which would be practiced upon the people by the local authorities, which the victims could not prevent or redress because of the time and expense necessary to reach the governor. He also urged that the people needed to be educated in matters of government, and to this end should have the governor among them. He was told that this school of government was to be found under the municipal code which gave the people almost complete autonomy. The only point to be considered was that of communication, which could be remedied either by division of the province or providing means of communication for the officials. The speaker said that even with a launch the journey was long and dangerous, as had been demonstrated on their present trip, which was made by steamer. His party had arrived late, most of them in bad shape through seasickness. Some discussion was then had as to the situation of the towns of Aclan, it appearing that most of them were inland. He said it would take three or four days, even with a launch, for people from the most remote towns in his district to reach Capiz; said there was no regular line of steamers. He thought a launch would help out the officials, but he was referring more particularly to the poor people, who would also have cause to come to the capital. Being asked if they could not write, he said it would be a happy thing if they knew how to write.

Señor Alexandro Pardo, of Capiz, stated that he had been chosen as the representative of certain towns in Aclan which did not desire to separate from Capiz. He believed that Señor Mobo, while he represented some of the people, did not represent all of them. He said that he had spoken with some of the people who had signed the petition for separation, who, after they learned what a separate government would cost,

had changed their minds because they were too poor to support such a government. He said the question of distance, so far as the officers were concerned, would be relieved by furnishing a launch. As to the poor people being oppressed by the local authorities, he did not see how this would be obviated by their having a separate government, for the personnel of both their municipal and provincial governments would be mostly Filipinos whose selection would depend upon themselves. Señor Mobo here said they wanted an American for governor, to which Señor Pardo responded that they could not learn in this way to govern themselves. He said further that of the fifteen towns Señor Mobo claimed to represent, eight were in ashes, and some of them had come to the wise conclusion that it would be better to employ their small means in the reconstruction of their towns rather than devote their revenues to the payment of provincial officers; said that the people of Batan told him they were willing enough to separate if they did not have to pay for it. A representative of Batan challenged at this point the statement that his town wished to withdraw from the movement toward a separate government, while Señor Mobo dramatically called upon the councilors of that town present to rise and say whether or not they had authorized the statement that they wished to withdraw.

Señor Simeon Dadivas, who had been chosen to represent some of the towns of Aclan, spoke in favor of the division. He laid stress upon the inconvenience of those towns, both in governmental and judicial matters, in having to come to Capiz. He said a launch would not remedy matters unless everybody was privileged to ride. He thought the aspirations of the people of Aclan were just and that their wishes should be respected.

Señor Ruperto Kapunan, of Mambusao, referred to the matter of division of the province; said that he would favor the project ordinarily, but did not think the present was the time for separation. He said that the province was too poor; that whichever way he looked he saw hungry people. He thought the people should solve the question of getting a living before they undertook the difficult matter of governing themselves. He said the province had to face the possibility of a large portion of its inhabitants emigrating to some other province where subsistence could be had. Referring to the statement that the people would be oppressed by the local authorities, he inquired who would be responsible in such a case unless the people themselves, as they now elected their own local officers. He said one of the conditions of good government was that the government be self-supporting. Referring to the sources of revenue provided for the province and the municipalities, he stated that he did not see how such governments would be kept up. The president explained to him the sources of income provided for the municipalities and the province, to which would be added the internal revenue collected in the province since January 1. If this was insufficient, then some other means would have to be devised. The Commission felt, however, that the time was not yet ripe to say whether the revenue would be sufficient or not. The commission then adjourned until 3 p. m.

*Afternoon session.**CAPIZ, April 15, 1901.*

The session was called to order at 4 p. m. Referring to the question of division of the province, the president stated that the Commission had been much interested in the reasons given for dividing the province. It realized the difficulties presented by the great distance of some of the towns from the capital. The Commission does not think, however, that the present is an opportune time for the division. It is necessary that all the resources possible be used to support one government. The Commission recognized with pleasure the spirit of the people of Aclan in desiring self-government, but the principle of self-government must be kept within reason and within bounds; in other words, the question of the divisions of government is not to be determined by the majority vote of the part of any territory. It will need all the people of the whole province of Capiz to carry on the provincial government at all. Later, when the province recovers its normal condition, a division may be possible, at which time the people can renew their request. It is believed that with the two visits per annum of the governor to the municipalities and with the quarterly meeting of the presidentes the people will all have an opportunity to make their wants known.

The following amendments were then submitted by the president to the special bill:

Add word "Capiz" at end of title of act.

Insert in section 1, after words "island of," in third line, the word "Panay," and after words "province of," in same line, the word "Capiz."

Insert in section 2, after words "province of," in first line, the word "Capiz," and as salaries of provincial officers the following sums: Provincial governor, \$1,700; provincial secretary, \$1,200; provincial treasurer, \$2,000; provincial supervisor, \$1,800; provincial fiscal, \$1,200.

Insert as allowance for traveling expenses of provincial officers, \$2.50 per day.

Insert in section 3, as bond of treasurer, \$15,000.

Amend section 4 by striking out words "and October" in second line and word "quarter's" in fourth line.

Insert in section 5, as capital of province, "Capiz."

Insert as section 6 the following:

Sec. 6. The oath of office of provincial officers may be administered by a member of the Commission, by any judicial officer, or by the governor of the province.

Number present section 6 "section 7."

The amendments proposed were adopted and the secretary directed to call the roll upon the passage of the bill as amended. The bill was unanimously passed.

The following-named persons were then announced as the appointees of the Commission for the various provincial offices: For provincial governor, Hugo Vidal; for provincial secretary, Simeon Mobo; for provincial treasurer, Marion C. Rayson; for provincial fiscal, Alejandro Pardo.

The oath of office was then administered by the president to Señor Vidal, Señor Mobo, and Señor Pardo. The president stated that in the organization of the courts for the islands an effort would be made

to have a session at Calivo or Batan as well as the provincial seat, this in order to accommodate the people of that district. The president then introduced to the audience Dr. Pardo de Tavera, who addressed them.

The session then adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

CEBU, ISLAND OF CEBU, *April 17, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 10 a. m. and the roll of pueblos of the province called by the secretary. The following towns were represented, the list showing the chairmen of the respective delegations:

Cebu, Señor Florentino Rallos.
San Nicolas, Señor Feliciano Bacayo.
Carcar, Señor Florencio Noel y Adriano Enriquez.
Sibonga, Señor Antonio Ruiz.
Argao, Señor Alejandro Ruiz.
Dalaguete, Señor Ruperto Buenconsejo.
Ronda, Señor Pacifico N. y N. Albarracin.
Dumanjug, Señor Juan Lozada.
Barili, Señor Hilarion Alquizola.
Toledo, Señor Nicolas Rafols.
Balambang, Señor Sixto Milan.
Tuburan, Señor Fausto Tabotabo.

Bantayan, Señor Fortunato Villaceran
Bogo, Señor Victorino de la Vifia.
Pilar, Señor Hugo Torres.
Mandaue, Señor Elias Espina.
Naga, Señor Pedro de Gracia y Filomeno Fadullon.
Talisay, Señor Eugenio Fernandez y Emilio Deiparine.
Poro, Señor Felipe Sotto.
Medellin, Señor Julian Castro.
Moalboal, Señor Juan Garcia.
Alegria, Señor Crisanto Cuison.
Daan Bantayan, Señor Vicente Palacio.

There was a very large representation present from the city of Cebu and adjacent pueblos. Less than half the towns of the island, however, were represented.

The president stated that the object of the Commission's visit to Cebu was threefold: First, to discover by conference with as many of the delegates of the various towns as could be gotten together whether this island was in such condition that the organization of civil government would assist in bringing about peace; second, if this be answered in the affirmative, to pass a special act making the general provincial act applicable to the province, and, third, having passed the act, to appoint officers to conduct the government. It was pointed out that the province of Cebu was the largest in point of population and resources of any in the archipelago. The president then spoke as follows:

The condition of the province with respect to peace and pacification, however, is not what it should be. The Commission is advised that there are now ranging through the mountains and interior parts of the island some 200 riflemen, whom the American troops have found difficult to suppress because they evade attack, and information comes but slowly. The question which the people of Cebu must face is whether they desire 200 men to continue a hopeless struggle, when the insurrection in other islands has collapsed, and by such foolish struggle keep the people of Cebu, an overwhelming majority of whom desire peace, from achieving that desire. For years the people of Cebu have enjoyed the reputation of being the most peace-loving, quiet, and prosperous people in the islands. It is not enough, however, that the majority desire peace; they must organize to obtain it. What the Commission is here to learn is whether the people have reached the conclusion that the time has come for them to take definite steps to bring about a termination of this unfavorable condition. The Commission is presented with this difficulty: It is here to establish civil

government, the effect of which will be to take out of the hands of the military the government of this island and make them simply an auxiliary force to help the civil authorities. Now, if the people can not, by information and by the pressure which the majority of the people can exercise, bring these men out of the mountains and discourage their attacks, why should the Commission run the risk of intrusting the people, who can not do this, with complete control of the island? Without disparaging the efforts of the military and the work of the Commission in bringing about peace, the truth is that in the other provinces where the insurrection has collapsed it has ended because the people of those provinces have said it should end. Through the Federal party and other means the leaders of the insurrection have been given to understand that the people do not desire the war to continue. That example is before the people of Cebu. The first question the Commission desires to discuss, therefore, is whether the province of Cebu is ready for provincial government. Will the establishment of civil government give an organization which will enable the people to express their will that this lawless violence shall cease? This, gentlemen, is the unfortunate truth. It is not, perhaps, as grateful to your ears as some other things that might be said but we believe in speaking plainly and showing you what our attitude is and what we believe your attitude should be. We want to give you the benefits of civil government; to give you such individual rights as are enjoyed by every citizen of the United States; but within the sound of arms the law is silent and individual rights will not be observed. Now, assuming that the answers of the presidentes of the towns here represented will satisfactorily establish that civil provincial government will aid in bringing about peace, I propose in a short way to state what this provincial government is. * * *

My colleagues suggest to me that it might possibly be better to stop the discussion at this point until the delegates can express themselves upon the question whether they desire a civil government. They do not desire to have it understood that this question is settled in advance. It seems better on the whole, however, that I state plainly that the question is not decided, and that whether there shall be a provincial government or not is left in abeyance, and that I give now a brief statement of what the provincial act is. While nothing could be a source of more regret to the Commission than to leave the island of Cebu without a civil organization, the Commission will not hesitate to do so, and to leave to it the unfortunate prominence of being the only province in the archipelago not organized because of its condition, should that condition demand it.

The president then explained the provisions of the provincial act and the special bill applying it to the provinces. Reference was also made to the question of the improvement of the port of Cebu. The president stated that provision had been made for the improvement of the harbor of Manila out of the insular funds, and it seemed reasonable that the harbor of Cebu, which is second in importance only to that of Manila, should be likewise improved, provided always that the people of Cebu show that they believe in prosperity and are willing to make sacrifices to bring about that condition without which prosperity is impossible. The bill was then read for a third time and discussion by the public invited.

Señor Andriano Enriquez, of Carcar, said that while Cebu might not be as good a province as others, still he thought it was entitled to enjoy the benefits of civil government. Referring to his own town, which he said was as large as Cebu, having a population of 40,000, he desired to say that the means provided by the municipal code for securing revenue were inadequate, particularly in view of the fact that the police force has to be increased in order to be prepared against possible attacks from people still in the mountains. He said his town now had 30 policemen on salary and 150 militiamen who served without pay. Their policemen received 6 pesos per month; did not know how many policemen they would need. He did not know that any of the ladrones were near Carcar, but said that they might pass there any time; said they were not levying any tax upon the people of his town, so far as he knew; that his people would assist the Americans in

hunting down those men who are still out; said that one of their leaders was killed a short time since by a policeman of his town. The president then named the various sources of revenue provided by the municipal code, and it developed that very few of them existed in the town of Carcar. Being asked whether his people would be willing to pay a cedula tax of 1 peso until the land tax became effective, one-half to go to the town and one-half to the province, the speaker thought they would as a temporary measure. He did not think such a tax, however, would be sufficient unless all of it went to the municipality. He thought the women might pay a cedula tax of 50 cents. He also thought that there should be a tax upon births, marriages, and deaths, all to be provisional until the land tax became effective.

Señor Alejandro Ruiz, of Argao, said that after the splendid way in which the president had spoken of the benefits to be derived from civil government he felt that he was voicing the unanimous sentiment of the people of Cebu in saying they wished for peace and civil government and the blessings which follow their establishment. Being asked if he believed the establishment of civil government would assist the people in organizing against the men still in the mountains, he assured the Commission that the establishment of civil government would bring about peace, as it would better enable the municipalities to work toward that end. He stated that the establishment of such a government would be a great stride toward convincing the people still out that they are in error. He was told that there was no occasion for this; the people still out knew definitely what was offered to the islands. It had proven acceptable to other provinces and had proven acceptable to the leader of the insurrection, Aguinaldo. If they were not content with this, then other means for bringing about peace would have to be taken. It was possible to land a force in Cebu large enough to sweep it from end to end. It would seem, however, that, if the half million people on the island desired peace they could convince the few still out of that fact. The speaker said that all the people of the towns represented by him—Carcar, Sibonga, Dalaguete, and Argao—having a population of nearly 100,000, had taken the oath of allegiance and were in hearty accord with the Americans. He repeated that the establishment of civil government, being a step toward civil liberty, which they desired, would tend to bring about peace. Referring to the question of revenues, he said the same condition prevailed in Argao as in Carcar. He thought a cedula tax of 1 peso might be imposed until the land tax became effective. He said the land in Cebu was very well distributed among the people, there being a great number of small holders. He said the title in most instances was simply by possession, there being few registry titles. The people raised mostly corn and tobacco; some large proprietors raised sugar. Up to the present time Cebu had escaped the cattle disease. There were locusts in some of the pueblos. He said if the towns took the trouble they could prevent the spread of locusts by catching them when in the jumping state. As to the salaries of provincial officers, he preferred to leave that to the Commission, asking, however, that salaries and other expenses be as low as possible. He complained of charges made at different ports upon the owners of small water craft, asking that they be relieved from these charges. He was told that under the provincial law traffic between towns and between islands was free. He also referred to a large building in his town, formerly used as a school, and asked that

the government assist in repairing it. He was told that an appropriation of \$400,000 had been made for the construction and repair of schoolhouses, and that he bring the matter to the attention of the general superintendent of public instruction.

The commission then adjourned until to-morrow, 10 a. m.

Morning session.

CEBU, April 18, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 11 o'clock, and further public discussion was invited.

Señor Florentino Rallos, presidente of Cebu, speaking on behalf of the people of his town, said the entire population were anxious for the establishment of civil government in the province. As to salaries, the city of Cebu was willing to leave that to the discretion of the Commission. Taking up the municipal code, he said that, while it made various reforms in the matter of taxation, it would not provide sufficient revenue to meet the increased expenses created by the terms of the code. Asked with reference to the wisdom of a cedula tax, he said he thought the people would accept it if ordered, but it was his opinion that the tax should not be levied, because all the poor paid the same as the rich. He was told that a tax of 1 peso per year was a small one and that the rich would receive their burden when the land tax was imposed. The speaker asked that the tax system established by General Order No. 40 be continued until the land tax was applied. Some discussion was then had as to the sources of revenue under General Order No. 40, not provided for under the municipal code, and it developed there was little difference in the amount of revenue which could be collected under the two acts. The speaker said that during Spanish times a great deal of money was collected from the opium tax. He thought the use of opium was spreading; while he believed it should be suppressed, he doubted if it could be done; if not, the government should receive revenue from it. It had been farmed out for 2,500 pesos a month for the entire island. Of this the city of Cebu received 1,500 pesos per month. He said the intention was to confine the use of opium to Chinamen, but the orders to enforce such provision were unpopular. He asked that the opium tax be again applied, making it high. The president said that the Commission had been instructed by his statement of the situation and that it was convinced from it and from what it had heard elsewhere that some additional general legislation must be enacted to enable the towns in the province to secure revenue until the land tax became effective.

The speaker then referred to the harbor of Cebu, calling attention that during Spanish times a large tax had been collected on imports to the island, to be devoted to harbor works. These funds had been centered in Manila, and he asked now that they be employed for the purpose for which they were intended. He was told it would be difficult for the Commission to apply such fund when it had not received it. The money so collected was not in the treasury at the time of the American occupation. The Commission, however, felt that it was the duty of the government to improve the harbors of the islands, not on the ground that it had gotten money from Spain, but on the

ground that it was its duty, and it would take into consideration the question of improving the harbor of Cebu. The speaker called attention to the fact that the capital city, Cebu, was small and could not put on the style which it should. Being asked if San Nicolas should be joined to it, he replied that he could not speak for the inhabitants of that town. He did not believe, however, they would favor the union. Being asked if the people of San Nicolas had conducted themselves so as to deserve great consideration, he said the military governor was the person to answer that question.

Señor Juan Lozada, of Dumanjug, speaking for himself and the people of his town, thought the best method of pacifying the island was to establish civil government, because those still out, when they perceived the civil liberties guaranteed to and enjoyed by the people of the province, would naturally have such an object lesson as would turn them from their misguided course and bring them under the law. The speaker referred to the fact that many towns had been almost destroyed by the war, and asked if it were possible for the government to loan them money to rebuild. He thought this also would have a good influence on those still in the field. Being asked if he thought the organization into municipalities, furnishing, as they would, a definite organization through which the people could act, would help to bring about pacification, he thought it would, but that other means should be employed as well. He thought the organization of a provincial government extremely necessary, so the people could see that the promises on paper were being fulfilled. Being asked as to the imposition of a cedula tax, the speaker said it would be a burden upon the people of his town, as they had no resources. He presented a written statement in the matter, showing the entire expenses of his town. He then raised some question with regard to the right given the military governor to suspend provincial officers in certain cases, and thought this an infringement on the rights of the people. It was pointed out to him that so long as the central government continued military the military governor would be the chief executive; that his power only extended to the suspension of officers, the question of removal and reinstatement being in the hands of the Commission. This power of suspension and removal must rest somewhere, whatever the form of government, else there would be no remedy against those who were plotting against the life of the government itself. Within two months it was expected that this power would pass to a civil governor.

Señor Sixto Milan, presidente of Balambang, thought that the only way to achieve the peace, prosperity, and contentment of the people of the archipelago, and enable them to secure the culture of Europeans and other peoples, was to give them civil government and the means of education, which would result from law and order. He also referred to the matter of municipal revenues, stating that the means provided by the municipal code were insufficient, and asking that the people continue under General Order No. 40. It would seem that under that order his town had been applying a cedula tax and a forced labor tax. He thought the provision of the municipal code that taxes should be collected by the provincial treasurer a good one, as this prevented the local officers from mixing in the matter.

Señor Feliciano Bacayo, presidente of San Nicolas, said the people of his town did not want to be joined to the city of Cebu for the reason

that San Nicolas was the first town founded in the archipelago upon Spanish occupation. He said the people of his town favored the organization of the province, and asked that the members of the provincial government be elected by the presidentes of the towns. Being asked as to public order in San Nicolas, he said that up to the present the police force, though small by reason of the scarcity of revenue, was performing its duty and maintaining order. He said there were no armed men living within the limits of San Nicolas. Being asked if his people would inform the military authorities if armed forces were to come within the town, he said the citizens of San Nicolas would defend themselves against insurrectos, and, if unable to cope with them, would apply to the military authorities. It appeared that the town of San Nicolas had no regular organization, the insurrecto officers having simply continued over by military authorization.

The Commission then adjourned until 4.30 p. m., at which time, the president stated, the Commission would announce its conclusions on the matters in issue.

Afternoon session.

CEBU, April 18, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 5 o'clock. He announced that after a careful consideration of the statements which had been made in the meetings by the representatives of some of the large towns of the province the Commission had concluded to extend the provisions of the general provincial act to the island of Cebu.

The following amendments were then offered by the president to the special bill:

Add to the title of act following words: "Cebu, and incorporating the pueblo of San Nicolas in the municipality of Cebu."

Insert in section 1, after the words "island of," in third line, the words "Cebu and neighboring islands," and after words "province of," in same line, the word "Cebu."

Amend section 2 by inserting after words "province of," in first line, the word "Cebu," and as salaries of provincial officers the following sums: Provincial governor, \$3,000; provincial secretary, \$1,800; provincial treasurer, \$3,000; provincial supervisor, \$2,500; provincial fiscal, \$1,800.

Insert as allowance for traveling expenses of provincial officers, \$2.50 per day.

Insert in section 3 as bond for treasurer, \$25,000.

Add to section 5 the following:

Cebu and the pueblo of San Nicolas is hereby incorporated in the municipality of Cebu and made subject to the government thereof. Should the provincial governor determine that the incorporation of San Nicolas in Cebu shall change the class of the municipality under the municipal code and require the number of councilors to be increased, it shall be the duty of the present municipal council at Cebu, upon the certificate of the provincial governor, to elect the necessary additional councilors from among the residents of the added district of San Nicolas. At the next regular election in December, 1901, under the municipal code, the whole municipal council of Cebu shall be elected as if the town were being newly organized under the municipal code, and the councilors elected shall be divided by lot as provided in the code into those who shall hold their offices for one year and those who shall hold their offices for two years. The municipal government, which exists *de facto* in San

Nicolas, is hereby abolished. The existing police force of the pueblo of San Nicolas shall be part of the police force of Cebu and subject to the orders of the presidente of Cebu until the municipal council shall make other provision.

Insert as section 6 the following:

Sac. 6. The provincial building, or *casa gobierno*, in the city of Cebu shall be occupied for the provincial offices and as the official residence of the governor.

The present section 6 of the bill will be numbered section 7.

Referring to the amendment annexing San Nicolas to Cebu, the president spoke as follows:

Maintenance of two towns so close together, with nothing but the thread of a stream separating them, especially when one of these towns is the capital of the province, is absurd. We understand there is a local pride in San Nicolas which resists this union. We do not think that under any circumstances, much as we desire to respect the feelings of civic pride, they should be allowed to interfere with the progress of such a city as Cebu, and just at this time we do not feel called upon to yield to the wishes of some of the citizens of the town of San Nicolas, who have not shown that desire for peace and order which we could wish. We are confident that not one year will pass before every citizen of the town of San Nicolas, who has the interest of this part of the country at heart, will rejoice that this step has been taken. You have here an opportunity for the construction of a magnificent capital. We propose to improve the port of Cebu, and there ought to be a city here worthy of being the capital of so great a province.

In moving the adoption of the amendments and the passage of the special bill, the president stated that this action was taken, inasmuch as the Commission believed, from the statements which had been made, that such a course would be of great assistance in pacifying the island. If it turned out that such is not the case and the people show that they do not deserve civil government, then recurrence must be had to military government, which recurrence can be had by the legislation of the same body which enacts the present law.

The amendments were adopted and the secretary directed to call the roll on the passage of the bill as amended. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president then announced the following-named persons as the appointees of the Commission for the various provincial offices: For governor, Don Julio Llorente; for secretary, Don Leonicio Alburo; for treasurer, Lieut. Fred S. Young; for supervisor, Maj. Jas. F. Case; for fiscal, Don Miguel Logarto.

The oath of office was then administered to Señors Llorente, Alburo and Logarto, and Lieutenant Young.

The president then introduced to the audience in turn Don Cayetano Arellano, chief justice of the supreme court; Dr. Pardo de Tavera, president of the Federal party, and Don Julio Llorente, the new governor of the province, who addressed the people.

The session then adjourned.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

TAGBILARAN, ISLAND OF BOHOL, *April 19, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 2.30 p. m. and the roll of the pueblos called by the secretary. The province was represented as follows:

Tagbilaran: Macario Sarmiento, presidente.	Butuanan: Gregorio Igoy, representante.
Danis: Telesforo Loquillano, presidente.	Ubay: Ruperto Gabiola, presidente.
Panglao: Bernabe Arcaya, presidente.	Cortes: Isidoro Agundid, presidente.
Baclayon: Timoteo Oppus, presidente.	Maribojao: Jose Flores, presidente.
Albuquerque: Pablo Doldolea, presidente.	Antequera: Isaac Mascarinas, presidente.
Loay: Isidoro Apalisot, presidente.	Loon: Francisco Soria, presidente.
Lila: Antonio Balandra, presidente.	Calape: Estefanio Salomon, presidente.
Dimiao: Agustin Magaren, presidente.	Tubigas: Januario Corare, vice-presidente.
Valencia: Juan Tagaro, presidente.	Inabanga: Ariston Fortich, presidente.
Garcia Hernandez: Benito Cadiz, presidente.	Getafe: Marcelino Suello, vice-presidente.
Jagua: Quintin Abrenilla, vice-presidente.	Talibon: Rosendo Evangelista, presidente.
Duero: Maximo Acierto, presidente.	Loboc: Mariano Vazques, presidente.
Guindulman: Alipio Libres, presidente.	Sevilla: Bernardo Sumangpong, presidente.
Anda: Matias Escubido, representante.	Vilar: Francisco Dolotina, presidente.
Candigay: Bernardino Avergonzado, presidente.	Corella: Leocadio Malunay, presidente.
	Balilijao: Antonio Racho, presidente.
	Gatigbian: Pelagio Gumannid, presidente.

Following the roll call, the president spoke as follows:

The civil commission has come to the island of Bohol to organize a civil provincial government. It learns with considerable regret, however, that there are still people in the mountains engaged in warfare against the authority of the United States, and it appears that such persons, or most of them, in acting in the way they do are simply seeking personal gain, for the Commission can not understand why a comparatively small force should continue to make war on the basis of establishing a Filipino government when the chief of the insurrection, Aguinaldo, has published a proclamation advising all patriotic Filipinos to lay down their arms and accept peace and prosperity under the liberal government offered by the United States. At the city of Cebu yesterday the Commission met Chief Justice Arellano, president of the supreme court, who came direct from Manila, having conferred with Aguinaldo and bringing with him the text of the proclamation which Aguinaldo had signed, advising the people as stated.

The president then referred in detail to the various insurgent generals and officers who had lately surrendered and declared for peace.

The insurrection is in collapse, and people who, like the insurrectos in this island, keep up the struggle and deprive people of the opportunity to practice their peaceful vocations are guilty of a crime and deserve no consideration at the hands of the people or at the hands of the American forces. The question is whether the people of Bohol are going to continue to submit to the imposition of a few men gathered in the mountains, who pursue their present policy solely for the purpose of stealing cattle and living on the contributions imposed on poor people, or whether they are going to assist the military in stamping out this remnant of ladronism under the mask of insurrection. If you will organize among yourselves and determine that this war shall cease, and will have courage enough to inform the military authorities of what you know concerning the insurrectos and their methods, it will not be long before you have complete peace in this island. I have the greatest sympathy with you, as you are between two fires—the desperate methods of the men in the mountains and the law of the United States, enforced by the military. The time has come, however, when by courage and organization you can put an end to what would seem to me an unbearable situation.

The president then explained the provisions of the provincial law *and the special bill*, inviting suggestions on the part of the public.

Gavino Sepulvida, fiscal of the court of first instance, stated that he spoke in behalf of the federal party of the province of Bohol and also in behalf of all the presidentes and principales of the province. He first thanked the Commission for coming to Bohol to organize a provincial government, as this met the urgent desires of the people. As to the men still in arms, he said the federal party had used every effort to induce them to come in, and that a messenger recently sent by the party was still negotiating with them. He was convinced, however, that the organization of civil government would assist in bringing about pacification. He asked, however, that the Commission grant a general amnesty to all those still fighting against the government. He said the principal reason why the leader, Sanson, was still out was that when he first took up arms against the United States he was told that he would be held as a criminal and would never be pardoned. For this reason he preferred to die in the field to being shot as a traitor.

Señor Aniceto Clarin, of Loay, asked that the license tax on vessels and bancas levied in his town be reduced; said such tax was collected by United States officers and was not a municipal tax. He was told the Commission had not heard of this tax before, but would investigate the matter immediately upon its return to Manila. The speaker estimated the population of Bohol at 247,745. He said very few of the people owned land, it being mainly owned by the government or in the hands of large proprietors. Being asked as to the products of the island, he said they varied according to locality; from Leon to Mabanga the country was rich in agricultural land, palay and corn being the principal products; corn and palay was also produced in the south, but not in such large quantities. Copra was also exported from the district referred to, while hemp was grown in the interior. The island also had quite a number of cattle, the rinderpest not yet having reached there. The president referred to the conditions found prevailing in other provinces, where 90 per cent of the cattle had been lost, and warned the people to use every precaution against importing cattle for the present and to isolate all cattle that became ill. Being asked whether the people would favor a cedula tax on male persons over 23 years of age, the proceeds to go to the municipalities and the province, half and half, he thought they might, but suggested a cedula tax of 50 cents until the land tax became effective.

The president then read the salaries paid by the Commission in most of the provinces already organized and asked the opinion of the speaker concerning salaries to be paid in Bohol. The speaker suggested: Governor, \$1,500; secretary, \$1,150; treasurer, \$2,100; supervisor, \$1,700; fiscal, \$1,300, all in gold. The speaker stated that formerly the province raised coffee, but the plants had been attacked by an insect and had all died; this in the year 1886. Quite a little tobacco was now exported. He said that cotton was raised quite successfully in small quantities, mostly in the interior. A number of the towns raised sufficient rice for local consumption, while others had to import. As a whole, the island did not produce sufficient rice for home consumption. The principal food of the people was camotes and fish. They exported some fish, but not in large quantities. Said considerable sugar was exported. Said that during Spanish rule there were large haciendas at Sevilla and Loboc. Referring to the location of the capital, he said Tagbilaran did not have a good water supply. Said that Loboc offered

the most central point for the capital. He said that vessels drawing 6 feet of water could pass up the river to Loboc. There were no public buildings there, however. Tagbilaran had the old government house and jail. Said the people were accustomed to Tagbilaran, but did not think they would be disappointed if the capital was moved to Loboc. Thought government buildings in Loboc would cost 20,000 pesos. Said that eight or nine thousand piculs of hemp were exported from the island annually and about 2,000 piculs of copra, more or less. He said most of the sugar planters borrowed money on their properties, paying from 20 to 25 per cent, and some as high as 30 per cent, interest on their money. The locusts had been quite disastrous to the rice crop this year. Said that towns which took prompt measures to kill the locusts escaped the pest. It was a question of diligence on the part of the town council. Thought the establishment of civil government would assist in bringing about peace. Thought the people would be willing to stand considerable burden of taxation if the money was spent for the betterment of the pueblos and the province and not sent to Manila, as heretofore. Said there was good building stone in the interior of the island and that there was a road around the island, but only available for carriages in certain parts, the rest being simply a trail. Said the best port of the island was Calape.

Clodio Ramirez, a school teacher of Tagbilaran, said the schools of the island were practically abandoned and asked that measures be taken to send them teachers. The speaker was referred to Superintendent Atkinson. The president outlined briefly the educational bill passed by the Commission and the steps already taken toward the establishment of a general system of public schools. The speaker was told, however, that municipalities were expected to do their part in the matter. A normal school had already been established in Manila and later others would be established elsewhere, the object being to instruct Filipinos in American methods of instruction. The speaker stated that some instruction in English had already been given in five or six towns.

Señor Reyes, of Tagbilaran, said that there was in the treasury of the former provincial government of the island \$25,000, which he asked might be made available for the payment of the salaries of provincial officers and for school purposes. It appears that this money, or at least a portion of it, was funds raised by the people for the insurrecto government of Bohol, but which, before American occupation, had been voted by them for school purposes. Some discussion was had as to the status of the fund, the president finally stating that the Commission, without respect to its technical right to the money, would appropriate it to the province and, if it seemed best, would appropriate part of it for schools. The speaker thought the imposition of the land tax at this time would be rather hard upon the people. He was told that when the land tax became effective the urbana tax would be abolished. As to salaries, the speaker asked that the people might have time to deliberate, and was told they could submit a statement to-morrow morning.

Señor Macario Sarmiento, presidente of Tagbilaran, stated that he was expressing the opinion of a number of the presidentes in opposing the proposed change of the capital from Tagbilaran to Loboc. He was told that the presence of public buildings in Tagbilaran would have great weight in inducing the Commission to leave the capital as it was

until the people could express their views as to appropriating money to move it. The speaker advanced a number of reasons why the capital should remain where it was. He thought that with a water system, institutions of learning, etc., Tagbilaran would become a great city. He also thought it was more central than Loboc. He was agreeable to submitting the question to a vote. He suggested as salaries: Governor, \$1,500; secretary, \$2,000; treasurer, \$2,000; supervisor, \$1,500; fiscal, \$1,200, and \$4 Mexican per day as the limit for traveling allowance. He also referred to the money now in the treasury of Bohol, contributed by the insurrecto government. He was told that the Commission would endeavor to make this fund available to the province. He asked for the establishment of a school of secondary instruction. He said that if such a school was established the people would see to it that the land was furnished free. Now they have to send their children to Cebu or Manila, and many of them can not afford this expense.

Señor Camito Cartheta, of Tagbilaran, thought that before the island could experience any prosperity, pacification must be achieved, and he thought this could be brought about if the Commission would grant amnesty to the men who are now under arms. Being asked if a proclamation by the President of the United States promising amnesty to all those who had not violated the laws of war, who surrendered with rifles before June 1 and took the oath of allegiance would bring in practically all the people who are out, he said that it probably would. He could give no personal assurances in the matter, however. He was told the Commission had no power to grant amnesty; but it could recommend that the President of the United States do so. The speaker said that the federal party of Bohol had telegraphed General Hughes asking if he would pardon Pedro Sanson, the insurrecto leader, should he come in. They were answered that anything which Sanson might do in favor of peace would be considered in the proceedings against him. He was told that the Commission knew nothing of the circumstances under which Sanson went out. What the Commission had in mind was a general amnesty to those who had not violated the laws of war. The treatment accorded insurrecto leaders who had surrendered in other provinces was cited, and he was assured that the government would be lenient with those who showed a sincere desire to assist in bringing about peace. He was told that if it was the desire of the people of Bohol to end this condition of things it could be done by their cooperating with the efforts of the American authorities. The speaker did not favor changing the capital.

The commission then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

TAGBILARAN, ISLAND OF BOHOL.

Session of April 20, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 10.15 a. m., who stated that the Commission, influenced by the desires of the people and their statement that such a step would pacify the islands, had concluded to extend provincial government to the island of Bohol. The following amendments were then offered to the special bill:

Add to title of act the word "Bohol."

Insert in section 1, after the words "island of," the words "Bohol

and adjoining islands," and, after the words "province of," the word "Bohol."

Insert in section 2, after the words "province of," the word "Bohol," and insert as salaries the following sums: Provincial governor, \$1,500; provincial secretary, \$1,000; provincial treasurer, \$1,800; provincial supervisor, \$1,600; provincial fiscal, \$1,100.

Insert, as amount to be allowed as traveling expenses of provincial officers, \$2 per day.

Insert in section 3, as bond of treasurer, the sum of \$12,000.

Insert in section 5, as capital of the province, the town of "Tagbilaran."

Referring to the salaries proposed, the president stated that suggestions had been received from the presidentes, but the amounts fixed by them had been considered rather small. Their figures were perhaps due to the fact that in former times officers were in the habit of receiving additional perquisites. Under the present system, however, no officer is entitled, nor is he expected, to receive any perquisites. The duties to be performed by the various officers were explained as furnishing a basis for the salaries. It was stated that the question of the disposition of the \$20,000 collected in Bohol under the insurrecto government would receive early attention. The Commission had decided for the present to leave the capital at Tagbilaran, because it possessed provincial buildings.

The amendments proposed were adopted and the secretary directed to call the roll upon the passage of the bill as amended. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president then announced the following-named persons as the appointees of the Commission for the various provincial offices: For governor, Aniceta Clarin; for secretary, Macario Sarimento; for treasurer, Lieut. Fred. L. Dengler, Forty-fourth United States Volunteer Infantry; for fiscal, Gabino Sepulveda; for supervisor, ———.

The oath of office was then administered by the president to the officers appointed. After an address by Dr. Pardo de Tavera, president of the federal party, and a few words by the president, expressing the thanks of the Commission for the reception accorded it by the people of Bohol, the session adjourned.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

TACLOBAN, LEYTE, P. I., *April 21, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 4 p. m.

Señor Emigdio Acebedo, presidente of the town of Palo, delivered an address of welcome to the Commission, speaking on behalf of the council of his town and of the committee of the federal party. He dwelt upon the great joy and gladness which the coming of the Commission brought to the people of this far-distant island, and spoke of the confidence the people had that through the Commission all of the promises made them as to the intentions of the great American nation would be realized. He referred to the new judiciary system to be established and of the extension of the system of public instruction to

all parts of the province. He apologized for his inability to express all the feelings and sentiments of the people upon this happy occasion, and to properly give voice to the high honor which was theirs by reason of this visit. The president responded to the address, thanking the speaker and the towns of the province of Leyte for their cordial welcome and for the beautiful arches which spanned the streets and the other visible evidences that the coming of the Commission was not unwelcome to them. He expressed the pleasure of the Commission at seeing representatives of the church among the audience, for this was a sign that the church was ready to lend its influence in the cause of peace and prosperity. The Commission was also gratified to learn that Leyte was in a condition of progressive pacification, and that this had been brought about in great measure by the people themselves. Reference was then made to the various changes and improvements which the Commission hoped to institute in the province. He stated that in the end, however, the people themselves were responsible for the success or failure of the government implanted among them; there was no royal road to good government, it came only by constant effort on the part of the people who were governed.

The secretary was then directed to call the roll of the pueblos of Leyte. The following representatives were present:

Tacloban:

Severino Comando, representative.
Gabriel Galza, representative.
Augustin Banes, representative.
Felix Vevra, representative.
Daniel Romualdo, representative.
Dionisio Esperas, representative.

Cauayan:

Andres Bernadas, president.
Felix Lagumyun, representative.
Policarpio Fiel, representative.

Tolosa:

Juan Cantindoy, president.
Bernabe de Veyra, representative.
Brigido Lanson, representative.
Mauricio Zabala, representative.

Tanauan:

Dionisio Magno, president.
Pedro Villegas, vice-president.
Simeon Espina, representative.
Esteban Aparri, representative.
Mariano de Veyra, representative.
Feliciano Perez, representative.
Guillermo Yelion, representative.
Roque de Veyra, representative.
Patrisio Versosa, representative.

Dogami:

Fabian Perido, president.
Marcos Bayona, representative.
Santiago Singco, representative.

Pastran:

Gregorio Marques, president.
Angel Moya, representative.
Manuel Canete, representative.

Almeria:

Catalino Edicto, president.
Luis Enriquez, representative.

Alangalang:

Eduardo Villanueva, representative.
Roque Pulga, representative.

Alangalang—Continued.

Valeriano Pedrera, representative.
Rufino Tante, representative.
Juan Gariando, representative.
Alipio Gatela, representative.
Eulalio Cabalona, representative.

Baybay:

Juan Galenzoga, president.
Benito Blanco, representative.

Palo:

Emigdio Acebedo, president.
Marcelo Mendiola, secretary.
Cipriano Noble, councilor.

Barugo:

Vedusto Adrales, president.
Vicente Araza, representative.
Pablo Ballesteros, representative.
Roman Atienza, representative.
Cornelio Canesal, representative.
Fabian de Leon, representative.
Faustino de Guia, representative.
Telesforo Ponferrada, secretary.

Malitbog:

Celedonio Gariolan, representative.
Juan Canon, representative.

Cabalian:

Baldomero Veloso, president.
Lorenzo Recuedo, representative.

Anajanan:

Tereso Veloso, president.
Raymundo Veloso, representative.
Marcelino Castilla, representative.

Hinudayan:

Benito Veloso, president.
Luis Borromeo, representative.

Hinunangan:

Eleuterio Bocton, representative.
Julio Bacol, representative.

Palompon:

Jorge Manilao, president.
Benancio Viacruces, representative.

Villaba: Luciano Damail, president. Hermogenes Tomamac, vice-president.	Babauñgon: Cecilio Serrano y Guia, president. Victoriana S. Gerrano, representative. Vicente Tigzon, representative.
Maria Cristina: Macario Hamopol, vice-president. Felix Labbic, representative.	Maripipi: Tarcelo Gabiola, president. Estanislao Cuevas, representative.
San Isidro de Campo: Mariano Antonio, president. Benito de los Reyes, representative.	Mauerton: Gervasio Evaristo, vice-president. Severino Saavedra, representative.
Ormoc: Francisco Sunico, representative. Simplicio Fiel, representative.	Maasin: Teofilo Lecaros, vice-president. Eustaquio Rapollo, councilor.
Naval: Melesio Caneja, president. Vicente Trani, representative.	Matalom: Nicolas Pot, president. Ruperto Pot, representative.
Leyte: Potenciano Delantar, president. Estanislao Granados, representative.	Jaro: Lino Anver Rona, president. Francisco Lastrilla, representative. Cornelio Horea, representative.
Caibiran: Bibiano Maderaso, president. Pedro Pacana, representative. Segundo Garcia, representative.	Biliran: Manuel Nierras, president. Tranquilino Abrugo, representative.
Barauen: Luis Cordero, representative.	Dulag: Rosendo Cornel, president. Gregorio Tupa, representative. Fermin Apolonio, representative. Santiago Morte, representative. Canuto Gomez, representative. Juan Hidalgo, representative. Paulino Raazas, representative. Ambrosio Cadayong, representative.
Abuyog: Eugenio Billote, president. Vicente Tianson, representative. Esperidion Berra, representative. Felipe Costin, representative. Agapito Larena, representative.	
Carigara: Calixto Llamas, president. Gerardo Train, representative. Diego Javines, representative.	

Following the roll call the president explained the provisions of the Provincial Act, the municipal code, and the special bill, and invited the full discussion of these laws by the public.

Señor Severino Comando, of Tacloban, said that he agreed with the remarks of Señor Acebedo, especially upon the question of the judiciary and of the schools. He asked that a school of secondary instruction be established. Being asked if he did not think a thorough system of primary instruction should come first, he replied that he thought they should have both. He said some of the people of Tacloban had expressed their willingness to make a contribution for the erection of a school of secondary instruction; said there were probably 40 or 50 scholars from Leyte now in the colleges of Iloilo, Cebu, and Manila, while there were many others who were unable to go on account of the war, but who could attend if the school was in Tacloban. He was told to go ahead with his subscription, for if they raised the money for such a school, it would place the burden upon the Commission to act. He was told the general superintendent of public instruction was with the Commission and that he might consult him in the matter.

Señor Jose de la Peña, a school-teacher, proffered a request in the name of the teachers of the island that there be established throughout the island a system of primary schools and that assistance be given in the erection of school buildings and that English teachers be provided. It appearing that copies of the educational bill had not been received in Leyte, the president explained in detail its provi-

sions and what the Commission had already done looking to the establishment of an educational system in the Islands.

Señor Emigdio Acebedo, of Palo, asked, in the name of all the presidentes, that the tax for cutting timber be suspended for the present, as the different pueblos had suffered greatly by the war, and it was necessary to rebuild them. The provisions of the forestry law were explained to him, by which any person who can not afford to pay the tax could be excused therefrom by applying to the local presidente. Further, that no tax should be charged on timber cut and used for public buildings. It was pointed out that whatever tax was collected for cutting timber went to the support of the municipalities and the province where cut, thus adding to their revenues. It was stated that a copy of the forestry regulations would be sent to every presidente in the island, so that they might understand their powers in the matter. The speaker also thought that exemption from the land tax for one year was not sufficient, as the people of Leyte had suffered greatly from the war; said that nearly all of the carabaos in the province had died. Being asked what rate of interest the people paid on money, he said about 2 per cent a month. His attention was called to the fact that the proposed land tax was less than 1 per cent for the year, while it was also probably true that the high rate of interest was charged because of the risk involved in loaning money in time of war and the difficulty of collecting. Being told that the means to support a government must be raised by taxation, the speaker said he understood that, but would rather have the tax raised some other way than on land. As a substitute he proposed a cedula tax. The whole question of the land tax was then gone over by the president for the benefit of the speaker, and it was demonstrated that the burden would not only be less than supposed, but would be more equitable than any system which could be devised. He was told that the Commission had in contemplation the collection of a small cedula tax on those who did not own real estate, as it was believed that everyone should contribute something toward the support of the government whose protection he enjoyed. The speaker then stated that all he asked was that the tax be not applied for a term of years. He was told that the Commission hoped that within one year Leyte would be so prosperous that this tax would not be considered a burden. If the conditions demanded, however, a further extension, it could be given at that time.

The session then adjourned until 9.30 a. m. to-morrow.

Morning session.

APRIL 22, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 10 a. m.

Señor Juan Galenzoga, presidente of Baybay, answering an inquiry as to the revenue of the province in Spanish times, approximated it as follows: Industrial tax, 70,000 pesos; urbana tax, 2,000; cedula tax, 180,000; money received in lieu of forced labor tax, 80,000; tax upon opium, 77,000. The speaker favored the proposed quarterly meetings of the presidentes, believing such meetings very necessary to disseminate a knowledge of governmental methods among the municipalities. He said there was no regular system of steamers about the island; that the distance around the island was about 125 leagues. The necessity for a steam launch by which the provincial officers could get about was

discussed. He said there were roads in the island, but in a bad state of repair; said it would take a man seven days to go to Tacloban by land from the most remote parts of the island. He said the principal product of the island was abaca; that in times of peace they exported 400,000 piculs. Said there was a great deal of land in the island suitable for producing abaca not yet under cultivation. They also produced copra, the exports in normal times amounting to about 20,000 piculs; thought it might be increased if the conditions were favorable; said they frequently had typhoons, however, which destroyed the trees. The people did not raise enough rice for their own consumption, considerable being imported from Manila, possibly 200,000 piculs per year. The principal food of the people was rice, corn, and sweet potatoes. Said corn was raised simply for local consumption; sugar was exported in small quantities; some lumber exported; very little tobacco. As to land titles, he said most of the land was held by occupation, though there were some Spanish grants. He said that in the great typhoon of 1897 the building at Tacloban containing the land records had been destroyed and the records lost. Being asked whether, when the judicial system was established for Leyte, it would be convenient for the judge to hold court part of the time at Maasin, the speaker said that in Spanish times there were two judges, one at Maasin and one at Tacloban. He thought, however, a judge could hold court alternately at Tacloban and at Maasin. The latter point was about 100 kilometers from Tacloban. Referring to the daily wage of laborers, he said it varied according to the class of work. In Tacloban ordinary laborers got 50 cents Mexican per day with food and 75 cents Mexican without. They had been receiving this wage since American occupation; before that it was 40 cents. He estimated it would cost \$30,000 to construct a good provincial building at Tacloban. He was asked what it would cost the government to buy the narrow point of land where the office of the captain of the port is now situated. He could not say, but thought between \$5,000 and \$6,000. He thought it would be advisable for the government to buy the land referred to. He believed the suggestion to make a public park out of it a good one. The speaker, in closing, thanked the president on behalf of the committee of peace for his kind words of yesterday when referring to the matter of pacification. He wished to say that the island of Leyte contained one of the most industrious people in the archipelago, a proof of which was the large number of products which they exported. He was assured the government appreciated what had already been done by the people of Leyte, and looked to them to continue the good work, for it was upon them after all that the prosperity of the island depended.

After a short recess, taken to consider the matter of amendments and appointments, the president submitted the following amendments to the special bill:

Add to title of act the word "Leyte."

Insert in section 1, after the words "island of," the words "Leyte and adjoining islands," and after the words "province of" the words "Leyte under Spanish sovereignty."

Insert in first line of section 2, after the words "province of," the word "Leyte," and insert as salaries the following sums: Governor, \$2,000; secretary, \$1,500; treasurer, \$2,500; supervisor, \$2,000; fiscal, \$1,600.

Insert as amount to be allowed for traveling expenses the sum of \$2.50 per day.

Insert in section 3, as bond of treasurer, \$20,000.

Insert in section 5, as capital of the province, the town of Tacloban.

Insert as section 6 the following:

SEC. 6. The oath of office may be administered to the provincial officers by a member of the Commission, by the governor of the province, or by any judicial officers having jurisdiction in the province.

Change number of present section 6 to section 7.

The amendments were adopted. The question then being upon the passage of the bill as amended, the secretary was directed to call the roll. The bill was unanimously adopted.

The president then announced the following-named persons as the appointees of the Commission to the various provincial offices: For provincial governor, Maj. H. T. Allen; for provincial secretary, Señor Simeon Espina; for provincial treasurer, First Lieut. W. C. Conrow; for provincial fiscal, Gabriel Real Oppus.

Referring to the appointment for governor, the president stated that the Commission has usually, though not without exception, appointed a native of the islands to the position of governor. In Leyte, however, it has been embarrassed in following this course by the fact that there were several candidates who had quite a number of friends and supporters. The Commission, reserving a judicial attitude, prefers not to make a selection which would represent either faction. Next February the people will elect their own governor, and the Commission does not wish to give any candidate likely to be considered at that election such a preference as might be implied from his appointment at this time. In Major Allen the Commission feels that it secures a governor who is not only familiar with the interests of the province and devoted to its welfare, but a gentleman who has the good will and confidence of the entire province. As to the other officers, the Commission has tried to make its appointments so as to give each part of the island representation.

The oath of office was then administered by the president to Major Allen, Lieutenant Conrow, and Señor Espina.

The president then introduced to the audience Dr. Pardo de Tavera, president of the Federal party, referring in his introduction to the high character of Dr. Tavera and to the great work done by the Federal party in bringing about the present state of pacification. Following Dr. Tavera's address a few remarks were made by Señor Acebedo, of Palo, expressing the gratification of the people at the visit of the Commission.

The session then adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

CATBALOGAN, ISLAND OF SAMAR, *April 23, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9.20 a. m., and the roll of the pueblos of the province was called by the secretary. The following representatives were present:

Pueblo of Catbalogan, Don Victor Cellis, municipal president; Don Andres Reyes, president Federal party.

Pueblo of Zumarraga, Hermogenes Zeta and principales of said town.

Pueblo of Santo Nino, the local president and principales of said town.

Pueblo of Calbiga, Don Esteban Figueroa, municipal president; Don Pablo Benjamin, president Federal party.

Pueblo of Villareal, Don Ceferino Latorre, municipal president, and the principales of said town.

Pueblo of Santa Rita, Señor Juares, municipal president.

Pueblo of Calbayog, the presidente of the municipality and of the Federal party and the principales.

In addition to the above there was a large representation from the town of Catbalogan. The president then addressed the convention, as follows:

I wish to extend the thanks of the Commission to the people of Catbalogan and the representatives of the other towns present for their cordial reception. We appreciate the work which was involved in building the wharf and erecting the arch of welcome. We have been engaged for the last two months or more in establishing civil provincial governments in this archipelago, and we have reached, finally, the island in which the people do not seem to be anxious for civil government. The insurrection has collapsed. General Trias, the insurgent general second in command, has surrendered and is now occupied in sending his subordinates to secure the surrender of other officers in Luzon and other islands. General Geromimo, Gen. Pablo Tecson, and Gen. Simon Tecson, the commanders in Zambales and Bataan, have all surrendered. The leader of the insurrection, General Aguinaldo, has been captured and has taken the oath of allegiance and issued a proclamation advising the Filipinos that their only chance of happiness is peace under American sovereignty. The people of the archipelago have begun to enjoy the blessings of peace. General Fullon, in command of the forces in Antique, surrendered, together with 200 rifles, some three weeks ago. General Diocno, commanding in Capiz, was wounded and captured and his forces dispersed. He is now urging his subordinates to surrender. General Capistrano, commanding the forces in Mindanao, has surrendered, together with 180 rifles and 80 shotguns. Nobody now remains out but a few ladrones. General Delgado has been appointed by the Commission civil governor of Iloilo, and now, instead of being an insurrecto general, he is a civil governor under the authority of the United States. General Fullon met the Commission at Iloilo and went with it to San Jose, Antique, where the government of Antique was organized. Other generals and colonels have surrendered in Luzon whose names are too numerous to mention. Two thousand five hundred rifles were captured or surrendered during the months of January and February of this year, more than half of which were surrendered. Between the 1st of March and the 1st of April 4,000 rifles have been surrendered or captured, the great majority of which were surrendered. Having said this much it would seem entirely reasonable to repeat the remark with which I began—that the insurrection has collapsed. It is not too much to say that the great majority of the Filipino people are deeply rejoiced at the fact. Three years of war have taught them that peace is absolutely necessary to their prosperity, and their experience with the efforts of the United States to bring about civil government and prosperity, short as it has been, has satisfied them that that is the best solution of the problem. The Commission has adopted a municipal code, forming a government which is practically autonomous. It has adopted a provincial Act under which the chief executive of the province is to be selected by the people themselves through the councilors of the towns. We think, therefore, that patriotic Filipinos, under the circumstances, can only take the course of bringing about peace and realizing the aspirations of the people through the form of government which has been proposed to them by the civil commission. In this way only can prosperity and individual rights be secured to the people. As a further argument, I would ask the secretary to read the proclamation which General Aguinaldo has signed and issued to the Filipino people. (The secretary read Aguinaldo's proclamation.) I have made this statement for the purpose of satisfying you that the insurrection as a movement is at an end, and the question is whether in this island only of those which ought to enjoy the prosperity due to peace and civil government you are to continue in this state of war which now prevails. Have you not the right to say, in view of the facts which I have related, that anyone who continues the war is doing

so for his own benefit and not with any idea of patriotism? The American Government has been long patient, but such a fair island as this, with such magnificent opportunities for prosperity, can not be allowed to remain subject to the will of a narrow and limited minority.

The president then explained the nature of the municipal government and of the provincial government provided by law, and which it was the purpose of the Commission to establish in the island of Samar when practicable. The question when this could be done was in the hands of the people. If they united for the purpose of bringing about an end of the insurrection they could do so. An expression of opinion was invited from the public as to the subject of civil government.

Señor Victor Cellis, presidente of Catbalogan, thought, in view of the present conditions prevailing in the island—a condition illustrated by the fact that only seven out of forty towns of the island were represented at the meeting—that the time was not ripe for the establishment of civil government. He believed all that could be done now was to organize under the municipal code those towns which had acknowledged American sovereignty. There were only six towns in the island garrisoned, and all were represented at the meeting. He thought when civil government was established an American officer should be placed at its head. This because it would be a saving financially to the province, and because an American would better understand how to administer the office according to American ideas. He said the efforts made by those who desired peace to bring about an end of the struggle were without avail, and recommended that more soldiers be sent to the island and that every town be garrisoned. Being asked if the people were ready to help the Americans, he said that some of them were, and that others were only waiting the arrival of American troops to proclaim themselves in favor of law and order. Some discussion was then had as to whether the people were really willing to furnish the information necessary to enable our troops to accomplish results.

Señor Andres Reyes, president of the Federal party, said the Federal party was organized in the island and had 140 members. He said a rumor had become current that the money which is collected by voluntary subscription among the members of the Federal party is sent to Manila and is there used to buy arms to fight the Americans; that there were many people who would like to join the party who were deterred by this rumor. The president explained that the Commission had brought with it three distinguished members of the Federal party, which would hardly have occurred had it been likely that they would use money for the purpose stated. The speaker said that the rumor was being circulated by people in Catbalogan whose names had been brought to the attention of the military authorities, but nothing had been done. He said that while at first people wished to join the party, now they are drawing back. General Bates had directed them to advise with the Commission. The president then expressed the faith the Commission had in the Federal party, in its platform, its aims, and its work, so far as these had come within the knowledge of the Commission. Dr. Tavera, president of the Federal party, here stated that the people who circulated these rumors were fully aware of their falsity, and it was done because they feared the strength of the Federal party, and because they desired that the war should continue for their own private benefit.

Señor Reyes then presented a petition to the Commission, setting forth the obstacles which the Federal party had encountered, which he said could be proven by reference to the military commanders. He asked that reinforcements be sent to the island and divided into small parties among the different pueblos to maintain order and prevent attacks from the outside. He also asked for the organization of the towns under the municipal code.

Señor Benedicto Sabater said that every possible effort to secure the surrender of those in arms had been unavailing; said that he was a colonel in the insurgent army up to March last, when the Americans came to the island, when he immediately presented himself. With respect to the establishment of civil government in the island, he wished this might be done, and also that municipal governments might be organized in all the towns; this with the proviso, however, that a sufficient military force be kept to maintain law and order. As to the calumnies against the Federal party, he felt sure these were circulated by people ignorant of its platform. The tendency of the speaker was to excuse such people. He further stated that if a provincial government was established there were plenty of people in the province capable of assuming provincial office who had received instruction in governmental matters under the former régime. The speaker also asked for schools, saying that the people were very uncultured. It was explained to him that a complete system of education for the islands was in project and that Samar would be given a part in it when the situation warranted. The speaker thought that the establishment of civil government in the islands would be a great pacificator; that those still in the field would receive an object lesson and they would see that the great American nation was carrying out its promises to grant civil liberty and individual rights to the people. He believed the implanting of such a government at this time would wield such an influence that the great majority of those now in the mountains would come in. He was told that the Commission had established a civil government in Leyte, which was quite near, and the people could get their lesson there. The speaker said that if the towns were garrisoned the people would at once declare in favor of peace; that they were now restrained by fear, as they were unprotected. He was told that the Commission would bring the matter to the attention of the chief military authorities immediately upon its return to Manila.

Señor Vicente Jazmines thought the character of the trouble in Samar different from that in other islands. He said those who were still out were men who had never done an honest day's work in their lives. They would not surrender, but would have to be pursued and exterminated. Nobody could safely deal with them. He said the greater part of the insurgent forces still out were composed of natives of the Islands, while the officers were importations. He said Luchan was their commander and that he was the only man among them who had any sense. He thought the establishment of civil government at this time would have a great effect, provided an American officer was placed at its head. Later, however, he said that the towns should have garrisons first and then civil organizations. He said that Catbalogan was already organized under General Orders, No. 40.

There being no further discussion, the president addressed the audience as follows:

We have been convinced by what we learned before coming to the meeting and by *what we have been told this morning* that the condition of this province is not such



MAYON VOLCANO, FROM LEGASPI.

as to justify the introduction of a provincial civil government. We do not desire to set up a government which will only be a government in name, reserving to the military authorities the real power. The condition of things in this island is now such that it needs the strong hand of the military to bring about the proper condition of affairs. With such men in the mountains as have been described by one of the speakers, with their spies and sympathizers in every town, the Commission fully realizes the risk attached to every civil officer in the municipal governments who shows any activity toward the Americans. The United States Government does not desire to invite anyone to risk life and limb for it without making every effort to offer him adequate protection. The Commission, therefore, is of the opinion that the first thing that must be done here is to send more troops, to the end that the voice of the majority of the people of Samar may be given free expression, and peace in accordance with the wish of that majority be brought about. For that reason the commission will not now form a civil government in the island of Samar. Should any town desire a government under the municipal code, arrangements will be made for its organization upon receipt by the Commission of a petition, signed by ten citizens of the town, asking incorporation.

The president then introduced to the audience Dr. Pardo de Tavera, the president of the Federal party, who addressed them.

The session then adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

LEGASPI, PROVINCE OF ALBAY, *April 25, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 3.20 p. m.

It developed that Albay is divided into two districts, known as the Tabaco and Iraya districts. The representatives of Tabaco were reported as on the way to the meeting. (They arrived in time for the second session.) The president regretted that the meeting could not be delayed for the Tabaco representatives, but the Commission would have to proceed in order to finish the business before it. He stated the Commission understood that there were about 200,000 people in the province of Albay, all but four or five hundred being Bicolis; that of the entire population all but a small minority were in favor of peace and anxious for the establishment of civil government. The Commission came without much previous information as to the condition of things in Albay. Reference was made to the natural beauties of the province, particularly to the great volcano, Mayon, which, if it at times caused embarrassment, satisfied the artistic sense. The president lamented the fact that the beautiful fertile fields of Albay should lie fallow because a few people persisted in keeping up a ruinous and unnecessary guerrilla warfare. The Commission had been informed that the establishment of civil government in the province and in the municipalities would further the cause of peace. It was pointed out that the insurrection as an organized movement had collapsed, reference being had to the various important leaders who had surrendered or had been captured within the last few months. The question was whether Albay was to be one of the two or three provinces of the forty-five in the archipelago to continue in a state of war, destroying the means of livelihood of its people and subjecting them to the blackmail of a few men in the mountains, especially when these men were not of the Bicol race. It was the purpose of the Commission, if the conditions warranted, to establish civil government in Albay and to take

steps looking to the establishment of civil government in the towns. By the municipal code the towns were given practically autonomous governments; by the provincial act provision is made for the election of the chief executive officer of the province by convention of the councilors of the different municipalities. An explanation was then made in detail of the various provisions of the provincial law and of the special bill applying the provincial act to the provinces. Reference was also made to the proposition, favored in some provinces, of adopting a provisional cedula tax until the land tax became effective. The bill was then read for a third time by its title, and public discussion invited upon the points suggested.

Señor Anacleto Solano, presidente of Camalig, asked that the towns which had suffered most from the war be exempted from the cedula tax. He said some towns had been more unfortunate than others. The Tabaco district had suffered little from the war, though many of the people had been compelled to leave their homes at the mercy of the insurgents.

He was told that the Commission had not yet determined to levy a cedula tax; it was only trying to get the opinion of the people. The speaker thought that when normal times returned the people could well pay a cedula tax of 1 peso. In answer to an inquiry, he said the principal products of the province were hemp, copra, and vino. He said that the rice raised only met the demands of the province for about eight months in the year; the rest of the time they had to import. He said that practically all of the carabaos in the province had died of rinderpest, leaving none to cultivate the fields. He estimated that over 90 per cent had died; said the few left were used for transportation purposes. He thought that the disease was now over and that it would be safe to import carabaos. Disease had also killed many of the horned cattle, most of the remainder being taken by the insurgents. He thought salaries should be the same as those paid in other first-class provinces, Albay being so classed during the Spanish régime. He said that Catanduanes and Sorsogon had then formed a part of Albay; said the population of Catanduanes was about 40,000 and the population of Sorsogon about 100,000; that Sorsogon was separated from Albay in 1896. He suggested \$2 gold per day as traveling allowance. He thought the town of Albay was the best place for the capital; said the only public building was the prison, but it was very large and could furnish room for the provincial officers. He said there were but few private houses left in Albay, but it was sufficiently near Legaspi for clerks to live in the latter place; said there were no houses in Legaspi which could be rented for provincial purposes.

Señor Silverio Brinbuela, speaking in behalf of the Tabaco district, said it was one of the ambitions of the people of that district to secure the capital of the province. A written petition was in the hands of the presidente of Tabaco, who had not yet arrived. He wished, however, to present the claims of that district for the capital. He said Tabaco was on the sea, with a good harbor; it had a population of about 20,000; they had some buildings, particularly a convent, which could be used for provincial purposes; they also had quite a spacious tribunal; Tabaco was about five or six hours by sea from Legaspi; said there were many rich men in the town; the place had suffered but little from the war, though the people who left their homes in the

country found them destroyed when they returned; thought the people would subscribe to the erection of a provincial building. Being asked if Tabaco was centrally located, he said it would be if the road connecting it with Ligao was reconstructed, this road connecting Tabaco with the other districts. He thought the people of his district could easily pay a cedula tax of 1 peso; said the Tabaco district comprised five towns of the sixteen of the province. The speaker further argued that the Lagonoy district, which has six towns and now forms a part of Camarines Sur, is much nearer Tabaco and should be annexed to Albay; also the Catanduanes Island, now forming a separate political military district. He believed Albay could pay the same salaries as Leyte. He said that Albay was rich in hemp, though the great source of wealth of the province was rice; he did not think, however, that in ten years they could get back to the productiveness existing before the insurrection; this because of the condition of the fields and the death of the carabaos. He said the average price of a carabao formerly was 30 pesos while now it was 150 pesos. He believed the disease was over; that carabaos had been brought in from other provinces and had not died. He thought two meetings of the presidentes per year better than four on account of the difficulty of reaching the capital at certain seasons. Discussion developed, however, that people could reach the capital on horseback at any season of the year. He suggested \$2.50 per day, gold, as traveling expenses.

Señor Luis Tomas, of Legaspi, thought the capital should remain where it was; of the 200,000 inhabitants of the province the Tabaco district had only 65,000. He thought Catanduanes Island could be best administered separately from Albay. The annexation of the Lagonoy district had its advantages and disadvantages. At some seasons of the year communication with that district was practically impossible. He said they had plenty of stone in the province for road building, and that Albay was as rich as Tayabas. He was in favor of quarterly meetings of the presidentes; thought a cedula tax of 1 peso could be levied at this time and collected; also believed, when the land tax became effective, those who did not pay such tax should pay the cedula tax. People were accustomed to a cedula tax. The lowest cedula tax formerly paid was \$1.50, while some paid from \$5 to \$50. Women also paid the tax, while a special cedula tax was levied on Chinamen. He said the Chinamen were the great rivals of the natives, as they lived cheaper; said there were many Filipino women in business who excelled their husbands; said the majority of those who cultivated lands were renters. The usual wage of laborers in the interior was 50 cents Mexican per day; in Spanish times, 25 cents.

Señor David Imperial, of Albay, for salaries suggested the following: Governor, \$2,500; secretary, \$1,500; treasurer, \$2,500; supervisor, \$1,800; fiscal, \$2,000. In answer to an inquiry, he said that if the province was described in the bill, as the "province known as Albay under Spanish sovereignty," it would include all the territory properly belonging to it. He did not think Catanduanes should be added, there being times when communication between that island and Albay is impossible. He thought the traveling allowance should be \$3 gold per day, and that the presidentes should meet but twice a year. He said if they met four times there would always be a new crop of recommendations presented before the provincial board had time to act on the old ones. He thought the meetings should be held

in January and June, though they could be held in April and September. He thought the capital should remain at Albay, and if not in Albay, then in Legaspi. He said that, while Albay had no provincial building, that was nothing to the great and powerful American nation, which could construct such buildings in two months. He said Albay was central, while Legaspi had the best port in the province. He also said that the town of Albay was not menaced by the volcano Mayón. He advanced other reasons in favor of Albay for the capital.

Señor Dirai also argued in favor of Albay as the capital; said that the present jail building could be used for provincial offices. Moving the capital to Tabaco would necessitate the construction or reconstruction of three roads—to Ligao, to Legaspi, and to Albay. He thought it best to use this money otherwise; said the roads when built were likely to be destroyed at any time by an eruption of the volcano. Experience had shown that an eruption occurred every four to six years. He thought the oftener the presidentes met the better, and favored four meetings a year, as this would give them some idea of governmental methods. He said that, with the exception of Iloilo, Negros, and Cebu, Albay was as important as any of the provinces. He said wages for labor were double what they used to be, but that living expenses had increased in proportion.

Señor Florencio Magdaraog, presidente of Albay, contributed his quota to the capital discussion, going over in effect the arguments of previous speakers. He said Albay now had the foundation of a provincial building already constructed, but it would take \$40,000 or \$50,000 Mexican to complete the building. He did not think that Albay and Legaspi should be united into one municipality. He said that Albay was almost destroyed by the insurgents, and asked that his people be exempted from the forestry tax. The provisions of the present forestry law were explained to him.

Señor Generoso Leoderes, presidente of Manito, said that his town was occupied by insurgents, and his property has been assessed by them. He was told that the colonel in command expected to send a detachment shortly to occupy that town. He said that was all he asked.

The commission then adjourned until 9 a. m.

Session of April 26, 1901, Legaspi, Albay, P. I.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9 a. m. The delegates from the Tabaco district having arrived, the secretary was directed to call the roll of the pueblos. The province was represented as follows:

Legaspi:

Balbino Belarinno, president.
Juan Garcia, counselor.
Pedro Morales, counselor.
Maturnio Baldo, counselor.
Juan Tiansan, counselor.
Bartolome Abalata, counselor.
Antonio Arnaldo, counselor.
Antonio Morales, counselor.
Catalino Anticerpia, counselor.
Tomas Esteves, counselor.
Doroteo Alajaban, counselor.
Juan Carpio, counselor.

Legaspi—Continued.

Santiago Arispe, counselor.
Getulio Abina, counselor.
Feliciano Albana, counselor.
Aniceto Medel, counselor.

Manito:

Generoso Leoderes, president.
Eugenio Das, ex-counselor.

Daraga:

Sofio Lorayes.
Juan Jacob.
Valentin Llanto.
Mariano Aleata.

Daraga—Continued.

Angel Narvaez.
Macario Loberia.
Claro Oirate.
Zoilo Marbella.
Benito Tijon.
Maximino Romano.
Juan Marvella.
Gabinom Losantos.

Tabaco:

Manuel Medina, president.
Ramon Morales, representative.
Silverio Brinbuela, representative.
Jose Bruselas, representative.
Miguel Bores, representative.
Eulalio Calla, representative.

Camalig:

Anacleto Solano, president.
Macario Sanson, representative.
Martin Guerrero, representative.
Pablo Nieves, representative.
Feliciano Grageda, representative.
Petronilo Sanson, representative.
Marcelo Sanson, representative.
Sixto Napay, representative.
Zacarias Sanson, representative.
Eulogio Solano, representative.
Pablo Moya, representative.
Jose Ramos, representative.
Braulio Navarro, representative.

Malilipot:

Tranquilino Buenconcejo, president.
Ramon Fonafe, representative.
Bonifacio Belliles, representative.
Juan Benites, representative.

Malinao:

Maximino Chaves, president.

Guinobatan:

Eugenio Pasdinas, president.
Ponciano Obed, councilor.
Martin Ofracio, councilor.
Jose Duran, councilor.
Ceferino Amarrador, councilor.
Ambrosio Masangcay, councilor.

Balacay:

Bartolome Torre, president.

Tini:

Juan Bliment, president.

Libog:

Augustin Buesa, president.
Pedro Martinez, representative.
Hilarion de la Cruz, representative.
Claro Arrazala, representative.
Jose de la Cruz, representative.

Albay:

Florencio Magdaraog, president.
Ubaldo Oca, councilor.
Felipe Aroma, councilor.
Hugo de la Torre, councilor.
Meliton Austero, councilor.
Carlos Planes, councilor.
Felipe Albarado, councilor.
Feliciano Ante, councilor.
Nicolas Araneta, councilor.
Roman Baranda, resident.
Epifanio Amor, resident.
Jose Lorena, resident.
Jose Serrano, resident.
Florencia Balde, resident.
Mariano Andes, resident.
Emiliano Adalla, resident.
Juan Orense, resident.
Pedro Avesilla, resident.

Further discussion by the public was invited.

Señor Manuel Medina, presidente of Tabaco, said he understood one of the subjects discussed yesterday was the question of the location of the capital. He wished to present the claims of the district he represented, believing, as he did, that Tabaco was the best place for the capital. He presented a petition signed by all the presidentes in the Tabaco district, setting forth the advantages offered by that district. He said the people of that district had subscribed to build a provincial building. His argument covered much the same ground as advanced by his predecessors in favor of Tabaco.

Señor Dirai, who spoke yesterday, repeated his arguments in favor of Albay, laying stress on the fact that Tabaco could always reach Albay by sea, whereas communication with Tabaco from other districts would always be uncertain by reason of the condition of the roads.

The president stated that the Commission was asked to include in Albay the towns of Donsol and Pilar, now a part of Sorsogon, and asked the opinion of the speaker. He said that these towns formed a part of Albay judicially and he believed they should be annexed for other purposes as well. He stated Pilar was formerly a town of about 10,000 inhabitants, Donsol having about 4,000. It was stated the Commission would delay action in the matter until it met the people of Sorsogon, as it hesitated to move towns from one province to another without consulting them. He was asked to what province the islands

of San Miguel, Caceraray, Batan, and Rapu-rapu belonged. The speaker said they formerly belonged to Albay. When Sorsogon was separated from Albay, Rapu-rapu and Batan went with it, the other two remaining with Albay. He thought they should all belong to Albay. He said the only town of importance on the islands was on Rapu-rapu. He said also that the inhabitants of Batan were all natives of Albay; said that Rapu-rapu was much nearer Albay than Sorsogon—only two and one-half hours from Albay and seven and one-half to the capital of Sorsogon. He said, to reach the nearest town in Sorsogon, the people had to cross a very rough strait.

Señor Eugenio Pusdinas, presidente of Guinobatan, objected to the transfer of the capital from Albay to Tabaco. He said he would like to ask that it be transferred to his town, but as it had no public building, while Albay had, he would waive the claim. He thought by reason of the war and the poverty of the province, no change should be made at this time.

Señor Tomas del Monte reviewed the claims of Tabaco and Legaspi for the capital; stated that Tabaco had a better port and a safer one, while Legaspi was more central and had a larger business. Its nearness to the volcano was an objection. As regards roads having to be built if the capital was moved to Tabaco, he did not consider that an objection, as the more roads they had the better. In answer to an inquiry he agreed with the president of the Commission that for the present it would be better for the Commission to leave the capital as it was, leaving the people to decide the matter of a change when the revenues of the province justified.

Señor Ramon Morales, of Tabaco, further urged the claims of his town for the capital, advancing as one reason that the people of that district, prior to the coming of the Americans, held a meeting to discuss what their attitude should be, and they decided to accept the American sovereignty. This they had done consistently, though suffering many persecutions and losses, because of the position taken so early by them. He thought they should be given the capital in recognition of this stand taken by them. The speaker also referred to the disturbing Tagalog element in the province, which was, he said, the cause of all their woes. The Commission then took a recess to consider the question of amendments and appointments.

Upon reassembling, the president offered the following amendments to the special bill:

Add to title of act the word "Albay."

Insert in section 1, after the words "island of," the word "Luzon," and after words "province of" the words "Albay, including the islands of San Miguel, Caceraray, Batan, and Rapu-rapu."

Insert in section 2, after words "province of," the word "Albay;" and as salaries of provincial officers the following sums: Governor, \$2,000; secretary, \$1,500; treasurer, \$2,500; supervisor, \$2,000; fiscal, \$1,500.

Insert, for traveling expenses, \$2.50 per day.

Insert as bond in section 3, \$20,000.

Insert as capital in section 3 the town of "Albay."

Add as section 6 the following:

SEC. 6. The oath of office may be administered to provincial officers by a member of the commission, by a judicial officer having jurisdiction in the province, or by any officer of the United States Army stationed in the province.

Renumber present section 6 to read "section 7."

Referring to the discussion concerning the capital, the president stated that the commission had been much interested, and that it admired and sympathized with the energy and enterprise of the representatives of the district of Tabaco. The commission had not the slightest doubt that if they displayed the same degree of enterprise in carrying on their business Tabaco would become one of the leading towns of the islands. The proposition of adding a large part of southern Luzon to Albay, in order to make Tabaco the center of the province, was one which, while it did not appeal to the judicial attitude of the commission, reminded it very much of home politics. Where the people were so divided, however, the commission hesitated to take part on either side. It was a question which must ultimately be decided by the people. The capital had always been at Albay. It was absolutely necessary that the provincial government should begin operations when its officers were appointed, and to do this there ought to be a provincial building, and such a building could be had at Albay. For the present Albay can be much more easily reached than Tabaco. For these reasons the commission would take no part in the discussion, but would leave the capital where it had been, in Albay.

The amendments were adopted, and the roll called upon the passage of the bill as amended. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president then stated that in most of the provinces the commission had been able to appoint the officers immediately upon the passage of the law; in others, a short delay was taken in order to make a full investigation as to the proper officers to be appointed. It was felt that the success of the government depended in a large measure upon the personnel of its officers. The commission had been most anxious to appoint, where it could, a native resident of the province to the position of governor. It has yielded in some cases to what seemed the wish of the majority, and appointed an American. It had felt, however, that there was a risk of not having received the real wish of the people, because when people come to exercise new rights they are sometimes modest about it. The commission came to Albay with very little information as to the political conditions, or as to the persons available for officers. In a province where insurrectos are still in the field there is considerable reason for having as temporary governor an American officer with some experience in military matters. After a full consultation, therefore, the commission did not feel certain enough of the persons it should appoint to announce the appointments. It hoped, however, to name the officers within a week, and communicate the names to the commanding officer of the district. At the same time it would name some person as chairman of the committee of organization of the towns under the municipal code. The president expressed the pleasure the commission had experienced in meeting the people and in listening to their arguments. Dr. Tavera was then introduced to address the gathering.

The session then adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

• NUESTRA CACERES, PROVINCE OF CAMARINES SUR,
April 27, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 4.40 p. m. He thanked the people for the cordiality of their reception and congratulated them upon the peaceful conditions now prevailing in their province. The roll of the pueblos of the province was then called by the secretary. The province was represented as follows:

Bato:

Gaspar V. Calleja, president.
Fermin Buena, councilor.
Vicente Santayano, councilor.
Gregorio Isaac, councilor.
Elegio Calleja, councilor.
Juan Jutia, councilor.
Isidoro Relos, councilor.
Felipe Talagtag, councilor.
Marcos Tigie, councilor.

Iriga:

Santiago Guevara, president.
Gil Nagrampa, vice-president.
Felipe Barra, secretary.
Cosme Albano, treasurer.
Paulino Lozada, councilor.
Ramon Martinez, councilor.
Agapito Monpombaria, councilor.
Paulino Federiz, councilor.
Leopoldo Ganendi, councilor.
Romualdo Oliva, councilor.
Antonio Arroyo, councilor.
Esteban Bagayaria, councilor.
Enrique Iturrios, councilor.

Canaman:

Bernardo Castro, president.
Felix Montalvan, vice-president.
Quintin de Castro, councilor.
Geronimo Azaula, councilor.
Laureano Mahayhay, councilor.
Pablo Laudes, councilor.
Andres Sacayan, councilor.
Benito Sabayle, councilor.
Andres Sacayan, councilor.
Benito Sabayle, councilor.
Francisco Aguilar, councilor.
Diego Luna, councilor.

Quipayo:

Gregorio Castilla, president.
Casimiro Sancho, councilor.
Juan Celebante, councilor.
Pedro Buenafe, councilor.
Jose Caballes, councilor.
Gregorio Calves, councilor.
Eustaquio Portugal, councilor.
Eladio Segundo, councilor.
Juan Lanorte, councilor.

Buhí:

Maximo Noble, president.
Feliciano Letuana, vice-president.

Buhí—Continued.

Bernardo Vallejo, secretary.
Crispino Noble, treasurer.
Macario Ibarbia, councilor.
Gregorio Ricafranca, councilor.
Maximo Panga, councilor.
Isidro Lluvera, councilor.
Agustin Carafrancia, councilor.
Antonio Obsuna, councilor.
Esteban Sergio, councilor.

Magaras:

Juan de las Heras, president.
Inocentes Aspe, vice-president.
Zenon Horma, treasurer.
Juan Parlan, secretary.
Eusebio Adulto, councilor.
Bonifacio Aguilar, councilor.
Gregorio Roja, councilor.
Vicente Bello, councilor.
Norberto Blasa, councilor.
Eusebio Salazar, councilor.
Felix Abenido, councilor.

Bula:

Gregorio Tico, president.
Felix Rico, councilor.
Norberto Bellenos, councilor.
Pedro Palencia, councilor.
Raymundo Pader, councilor.
Angelo Navo, councilor.
Higino Aquilino, councilor.
Bentura Barrio, councilor.
Julian Almasan, councilor.

Nabua:

Eugenio Ocampo, president.
Sinforoso Duran, councilor.
Elias Orian, councilor.
Juan Follesco, councilor.
Juan Godesano, councilor.
Pedro Oida, councilor.
Pedro Regalado, secretary.
Gabriel Adviento, representative.
Juan Zape, representative.
Engracio Beltran, representative.

Minalabag:

Pedro Arce, president.
Simplisio Jabier, vice-president.
Julian Granada, treasurer.
Sotero Platon, secretary.
Pedro Eflanda, councilor.
Mariano Barcanas, councilor.

Minalabag—Continued.

Jose Basques, councilor.
 Pedro Polagne, councilor.
 Lorenzo Duena, councilor.
 Pedro Matos, councilor.
 Fabiano Rubio, councilor.

Polangui:

Lorenzo Duran, president.
 Procopio Arbo, vice-president.
 Romualdo Salting, councilor.
 Rupertto Careon, councilor.
 Juan Florin, councilor.
 Angel Salinel, councilor.
 Francisco Sario, councilor.
 Bernardino Refama, councilor.
 Ludovico Salini, councilor.
 Balbino Samarista, councilor.
 Bernardino Salting, councilor.
 Anastacio Samonte, treasurer.
 Januario Duran, secretary.

Oas:

Bartolome Visa, president.
 Tomas Antero, vice-president.
 Bernardino Reniva, councilor.
 Francisco Roa, councilor.
 Antonio Casimiro, councilor.
 Bonifacio Rabelas, councilor.
 Pedro Rabelas, councilor.
 Manuel Quintana, councilor.
 Victoriano Rances, councilor.
 Pedro Solano, councilor.
 Gerardo Ragel, councilor.
 Mariano Pielago, councilor.
 Esteban Nicomedes, councilor.
 Norverto Rosaura, councilor.
 Eleuterio Reveta, councilor.
 Crispino Roa, treasurer.
 Jose Ribaya, secretary.

Nueva Caceres:

Jose Anson, president.
 Miguel Arcangel, vice-president.
 Francisco Alvares, councilor.
 Fulgencio Contreras, councilor.
 Antonio Carrascos, councilor.
 Faustino Santa Ana, councilor.
 Anselmo Oliva, councilor.
 Leonardo Tresplacios, councilor.
 Silvino Desa, councilor.
 Bernabe Aquino, councilor.
 Aniceto Mariano, councilor.
 Jose Ojeda, councilor.

Camaligan:

Jose Bustamante, vice-president.
 Bernardo Rivera, councilor.
 Eleuterio Cortes, councilor.
 Bernabe Oliva, councilor.
 Saturnino Alalayan, councilor.
 Catalino Alalayan, councilor.

Milaor:

Gil Flordeliz, president.
 Mariano Reyes, vice-president.
 Salomon Bato, councilor.
 Pedro Lagasca, councilor.
 Juan Granada, councilor.
 Gabino Valenciano, councilor.
 Claro Martinez, councilor.
 Domingo Vida, councilor.
 Eusebio Villaranda, councilor.

Gainza:

Anacleto Togno, vice-president.
 Cipriano Reyes, councilor.
 Carlos Valencia, councilor.
 Dionisio Saballegas, councilor.
 Catalino San Jose, councilor.
 Geronimo San Miguel, councilor.
 Juan Anonuevo, councilor.

Pamplona:

Felix Ventura, president.
 Cesareo General, councilor.
 Ramon Lacandola, councilor.
 Tomas Villacruz, councilor.
 Nicolas Proferosa, councilor.
 Bernardino Parajes, councilor.
 Norverto Parajes, councilor.
 Mariano Benito, councilor.
 Teofilo Proferosa, councilor.

San Jose:

Francisco Torreyman, president.
 Quintin Barrameda, councilor.
 Clemente Vena, councilor.
 Felipe Ramirez, councilor.
 Serafin Pascua, councilor.
 Augustin Paryso, councilor.
 Donato Camo, councilor.

Libmanan:

Cayetano L. Gonzales, representative.
 Vicente Ursua y Campos.

Goa:

Petronilo Escella, president.
 Mariano Romero, councilor.
 Felipe Tria, councilor.

Pasacao:

Victoriano Morada, president.
 Wenceslao Espinas, vice-president.
 Apolinario Pastoriso, councilor.
 Donato Olivan, treasurer.
 Eduardo Trison, secretary.

Pamplona:

Cipriano Medina, vice-president.
 Diego Benito, secretary.
 Inigo Ventura, treasurer.
 Atanacio Embuscado, police lieutenant.

Libog:

Leon Rosauson, president.
 Juan Serrano, councilor.
 Andres Azanza, councilor.
 Telesforo Aguilar, councilor.
 Nicomedes Maronilla, councilor.
 Serafino Se, councilor.
 Inocencio Sedo, councilor.
 Felipe Aguilar, councilor.
 Mariano Segarra, councilor.

Bombon:

Telesforo Morena, president.
 Francisco Nollase, vice-president.
 Valeriano Paz, secretary.
 Felix Verra, treasurer.
 Valentin Garcillanosa, councilor.
 Mariano Veola, councilor.
 Mariano Paz, councilor.
 Domingo Avejar, councilor.
 Domingo Borja, councilor.
 Cecilio Evalla, councilor.
 Bernardo Marcial, councilor.
 Pio Borja, councilor.

Lagonoy:

Francisco Ledesma, counselor.
 Mariano Rivero, counselor.
 Fernando Dialogo, counselor.
 Vicente Romero, counselor.
 Felix Pena, counselor.
 Prospero Rivera, counselor.
 Patricio Pamor, counselor.

Calabanga:

Julio Cardena, president.
 Dionisio Bordado, vice-president.
 Guillermo Tordilla, treasurer.
 Francisco Tordilla, secretary.
 Alejandro Baldomero, counselor.
 Andres Carrion, counselor.
 Victorio Collera, counselor.
 Esteban Frutos, counselor.
 Emilio Agapay, counselor.
 Felino Zardilla, counselor.
 Vicente Belenzo, counselor.
 Pedro Gonzales, counselor.

Tigaon:

Gregorio Natividad, president.

Pili:

Fortunato Tuason, president.
 Teodorico Imperial, vice-president.
 Alejandro Bilbil, counselor.
 Ibo Alvares, counselor.
 Agapito Orubao, counselor.
 Hilario Imperial, counselor.
 Francisco Brieuela, counselor.
 Mariano Anastacio, counselor.
 Bernabe Ponon, counselor.
 Juan Pato, counselor.

Pili—Continued.

Juan Leonen, treasurer.
 Luis Montefalcon, secretary.

San Fernando:

Adriano Maravilla, president.
 Ludovico Deza, treasurer.
 Lorenzo Calinog, secretary.
 Pedro Fabi, counselor.
 Rocendo Chaves, counselor.
 Esteban Calinog, counselor.
 Bibiano Jacobo, counselor.
 Flaviano Pinson, counselor.
 Juan Ceda, counselor.

Baao:

Fulgencio Sanches, president.
 Lamberto Arroyo, counselor.
 Julian Barrameda, counselor.
 Giraldo Arroyo, counselor.
 Eleuterio Buena, counselor.
 Jose Beldua, counselor.
 Juan Botardo, counselor.
 Domingo Samudio, counselor.
 Nicomedes Bayot, counselor.
 Segundo Badilla, counselor.

Libmanan:

Celestino Reyes, president.
 Vicente Ursua, counselor.
 Casimiro Onatem, counselor.
 Cleto Atendido, counselor.
 Pablo Perepetua, counselor.
 Venancio Alba, counselor.
 Zacarias Jamian, counselor.
 Luis Miraflores, counselor.
 Francisco Adan, counselor.
 Juan Cantor, counselor.
 Mariano Sol, counselor.

The president stated that the Commission had come to Nueva Caceres at the end of a long trip through the southern islands, prepared to give the people civil government if they desired it. The usual explanations were then made of the provisions of the general provincial act and of the municipal code. It was explained that the Commission was also considering the advisability of levying a small cedula tax to help tide over the period until the land tax became effective. The matter of provincial boundaries was also discussed, the question being whether the province should include both the Camarines or but one, or whether the island of Catanduanes should be annexed. Public discussion was invited upon all these points.

Señor Jose Anson, presidente of Nueva Caceres, said that North and South Camarines formerly constituted one province. He thought, however, owing to the difficulty of communication, they should be made into separate provinces. Being asked if he thought North Camarines could support a separate government, he said it could provided, the salaries were low.

Francisco Alvarez, a counselor of Nueva Caceres, took issue with the presidente in the matter of a division of the provinces. He did not believe North Camarines able to support a separate government. As to the difficulty of communication, that could be overcome by the establishment of lines of steamers. The very fact that communication was difficult would be an incentive to capitalists to invest money in steamship lines. He said North Camarines had but ten towns, and of

these three only were important, Daet, Talisay, and Basod, and that the population of North Camarines was between 50,000 and 60,000. He said there could be no objection, of course, on the part of his province to the separation. He said, however, that the provinces were now united and interests had been created thereby, while the scarcity of resources in both provinces was well known. It seemed to him a rather poor policy to render both parts less able to support a government by dividing the province. He estimated the total revenues of Ambos Camarines in Spanish times at \$250,000 Mexican. He thought this amount could be realized now. He estimated the population of Camarines Sur at 125,000. He thought the province could pay the same salaries as paid in Negros Occidental. He said Camarines was a richer province than Tayabas or Leyte. He said the cattle plague had carried off most of their live stock. Prior to this disease many cattle were exported. The speaker was told of the proposition made at Albay that certain towns in the Lagonoy district be taken from the Camarines and added to Albay. He said that in Spanish times the district of Lagonoy belonged to Albay, while several towns of the Bayo district of Albay were joined to south Camarines; afterwards an exchange was made and the district was transferred; said if Albay wanted to trade back it might be done. Being asked if the island of Catanduanes should not be annexed to the Camarines, he said it would be better for the Camarines to retain the Lagonoy district and let Albay have Catanduanes, as the latter was quite near the Tabaco district. The speaker did not favor the proposition of a cedula tax; said the people looked upon it as a tribute and did not like it. Being asked as to the quarterly meetings of the presidentes, he thought the meetings could be held provided the government furnished a launch to make regular trips around the province.

Señor Fulgencio Contreras, of Neuva Caceres, agreed with the last speaker upon the proposition of uniting North and South Camarines. He thought, however, that Catanduanes should also be included, believing it better to have one good province than three small ones with high taxes. He did not think the revenue at this time would amount to half of the 250,000 pesos collected in Spanish times. He also thought that the island of Burias should be annexed to Camarines, but was told that it had been included in Masbate. He regretted this, believing that if the people of that island had been consulted they would have chosen the Camarines. He thought if the two Camarines were separated the presidentes could meet four times a year; otherwise it would not be so easy. He believed, owing to the war, etc., that the people could not stand a land tax at this time; he thought a cedula tax could be paid. To this statement Señor Alvarez, the previous speaker, took exception, saying that while the land tax might be hard on some it was a tax which the owners of land could well afford to pay. He said that during Spanish times day labor was paid 20 cents per day, while now it was 50 cents. He said that rice was now very scarce and very high; that poor people could not buy it, and were living on corn, roots, and tubers. The question of a cedula tax was taken up again, and it was pointed out to the speaker that many men who enjoyed the protection of the government owned no land, and that unless they paid a cedula tax they would contribute nothing to the support of the government. The speaker stated that his objection was not so much to the amount of the tax as to its name, the idea being that it was a "per-

sonal tribute," a sort of head tax. It was explained to him that a tribute was something that went to somebody else; this tax, however, remained with them, going to pay for schools for their children and roads and bridges for their towns and province. Looking at it in this light, the speaker thought there could be no objection to it.

The session then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 a. m.

MORNING SESSION, APRIL 28, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9.30 and Señor Alvarez recognized to continue his remarks.

The matter of a personal tax was again referred to, the speaker expressing himself as satisfied with the term "cedula" and said that it would be acceptable. He then called attention to the discouraging condition confronting the agricultural interests of the province, owing to the inability to plant crops and the almost total loss of their carabaos. He asked that agricultural or mortgage banks might be established, either through individual effort or with governmental aid. He was told this point had been raised in a number of provinces; the commission was convinced that it would greatly relieve the agricultural interests if mortgage-loan banks or agricultural banks could be established throughout the province; it would call the attention of Congress to the matter in its next report and recommend strongly the incorporation of such institutions.

Señor Francisco Torreyman, presidente of San Jose, presented a petition asking that the Lagonoy district be separated from Camarines Sur and erected into a separate government; said it had a population of about 60,000; the desire for separation was based upon the difficulty of communication with Nueva Caceres. The president expressed a doubt as to the ability of such a small district to support a separate government, but stated that his petition would be considered.

Señor Andres Gorchitorena, also of the Lagonoy district, said the people had debated the advisability of asking for a separation. He said the majority seemed to favor it. For himself, however, he took issue with the majority; he did not think the Lagonoy district had a population of over 40,000 and did not think, for the present at least, that the number of inhabitants were able to bear the burdens of a separate government. He thought if the island of Catanduanes was added to the Lagonoy district, the two together could support a separate government. He stated that the island of Catanduanes was very near and had easy communication with the Lagonoy district. He agreed with the president that it might be better to allow the matter to stand over until normal conditions are restored. He was told the commission recognized the present inconvenience of reaching the capital, but that this was a difficulty it hoped to reduce, if not to remove, by furnishing the province a system of regular communication between the capital and the various parts of the province. The speaker here referred to the road leading from the district of Riconado to Sangay, on the Bay of Lagaonoy, where there is a good port; without this road they were compelled to bring their products to Nueva Caceres for shipment to San Miguel Bay at great labor and expense. He asked that a part of the money appropriated by the commission for road

building be used here. He was told that the expenditure of this money was in the hands of the military governor and that application should be made to him through the district commander.

Señor Eugenio Ocampo, presidente of Nabua, said the construction of the road mentioned by the last speaker might help two or three Spaniards, owners of plantations of abaca, but would not help the Filipinos in the district. He thought the money could be better expended. This brought upon him the wrath of the previous speaker, who accused him of meanness, because he would sacrifice his own people rather than benefit a few planters. The speaker was called to order.

Señor Jose Anson said he thought the province should remain as now constituted; that the island of Catanduanes should not be joined to it as it properly belonged to Albay, being nearer Legaspi. He suggested the following salaries: Governor, \$2,000; secretary, \$1,500; treasurer, \$2,500; supervisor, \$2,000; fiscal, \$1,800, and \$2 per day for traveling expenses. He thought the presidentes should meet four times a year. He favored levying a cedula tax of \$1. He said that as most of the rice land of the province was now fallow, he thought the land tax should be further deferred.

Another speaker referred to what was known in Spanish times as the "communal league," being a parcel of land granted to each municipality for pasture, wood, water, etc., to be used in common; said many of the municipalities had not availed themselves of this grant and wished to know what could now be done. He was told this was more properly a subject for general legislation and would be considered in connection with the general land law; at the present time, however, the Commission had no power over the public land, but it would be glad to have him file a memorial setting out his ideas in the matter. The present forestry law was then explained to him. The speaker also asked that there be added to the municipal officers a municipal physician. He was told that under the code each municipality could appoint a physician. The question of public instruction was also raised, the speaker asking that some general system be established under the control of the provincial board. He was told that it was thought best to limit the work of the provincial board to questions of taxation and internal improvements, leaving to the municipalities the matter of education, under the direction of the general superintendent of public instruction for the islands, assisted by division superintendents. The general educational bill was then explained by the president.

The Commission then adjourned until 4 p. m., when it was hoped the special bill could be passed and the appointments announced.

AFTERNOON SESSION, APRIL 28, 1901, NUEVA CACERES, P. I.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 5.45 p. m., and the following amendments offered to the special bill:

Add to the title of bill the words "Ambos Camarines."

Insert in section 1, after words "island of," the words "Luzon and adjacent islands," and after the words "province of" the words "Ambos Camarines."

Insert in section 2, after words "province of," the words "Ambos

Camarines," and insert as salaries of officers the following sums: Governor, \$2,000; secretary, \$1,500; treasurer, \$2,500; supervisor, \$2,000; fiscal, \$1,500.

Insert for traveling expenses \$3 per day.

Insert as bond in section 3, \$20,000.

Insert as capital in section 5, "Nueva Caceres."

Add as section 6, following:

SEC. 6. The oath of office may be administered to provincial officers by a member of the Commission, by a judicial officer having jurisdiction in the province, or by any officer of the United States Army stationed in the province.

Renumber present section 6 to read "section 7."

With reference to the island of Catanduanes the president stated it was thought best not to incorporate it either with the Camarines or Albay until its people could be consulted as to their wishes. As to the division of the province into North and South Camarines the commission was convinced that the present was not the time for such division; it was possible that the mineral resources of North Camarines would so develop as to justify a separate government; if so, the division could easily be made. The same considerations would apply with respect to the Lagonoy district.

The amendments proposed were adopted, and the secretary directed to call the roll upon the passage of the special bill as amended. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president then announced the following-named persons as the appointees of the Commission for the various provincial offices: Governor, First Lieut. George Curry, Eleventh Cavalry, U. S. V.; secretary, Ramon Enrile; treasurer, Maj. Henry B. McCoy, Forty-fourth Regiment, U. S. V.; supervisor, Capt. Elmer O. Worrick, Forty-fifth Regiment, U. S. V.; fiscal, Fulgencio Contreras.

The president stated that the delicate task of selecting the provincial officers had given the Commission much trouble. The Commission would have preferred to appoint a native as governor, as this was its policy wherever possible. Where it found, however, that the people were divided into two or three parties or factions, it felt great reluctance in taking sides in the controversy. In such cases, where it could find a person who was not likely to be a candidate in the next election and who was familiar with the interests of the province, it appointed him. While the appointment of an American might be used by some as an argument that the Commission was not disposed to favor control by the Filipino people, it was felt by the Commission that this was refuted by the fact that there was to be a popular election for governor within a very short time. The oath of office was then administered by the president to Captain Curry and Señores Enrile and Contreras.

After an address by Dr. Pardo de Tavera and a few words by the president, thanking the people for their hospitality and for the assistance rendered by them to the Commission in its work of organizing the province, the session was declared adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

SORSOGON, PROVINCE OF SORSOGON,
April 30, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.
The session was called to order by the president at 10.35 a. m. and the roll of pueblos called by the secretary. The following representatives were present:

Bulan:

Esteban Nicolas, president.
José Figueroa, councilor.
Adolfo Verches, councilor.
Apolonio Grecia, councilor.
Gregorio Grajo, councilor.
Ricardo Gredona, councilor.
Juan Gualves, councilor.
Guillermo Grecia, councilor.
Antonio Guarín, councilor.
Lamberto Grajo, councilor.
Eugenio Guardian, councilor.
Eriberto Gomba, councilor.
Justo Guardian, councilor.
Faustino Gredona, councilor.
Mario Guarina, councilor.
Cecilio Griego, councilor.
Juan Griego, councilor.
Pedro Grefaldeo, councilor.
Leoncio Grajo, councilor.
Julio Groyon, councilor.
Bernabe Gripola, councilor.

Donsol:

Rodrigo Abitria, president.
Damaso Abrontes, ex-capitan.
Dionisio Pacheco, ex-capitan.
Eugenio Toledo, ex-capitan.

Santa Magdalena:

Isidro Gallanosa, president.
Francisco Irwaldo, secretary.
Marcelo Garados, delegate.
Fermin Fungo, delegate.

Santa Magdalena—Continued:

José Gajo, ex-cabeza.
Paulino Fordilon, ex-cabeza.
Pedro Gajo, ex-cabeza.
Nicolas Fullas, resident.

Barcelona:

Domingo Espigol, president.
Aniceto Don, vice-president.
Tomas Gabrentina, councilor.
Apolinio Equibal, councilor.
Severino Esternon, councilor.
Leoncio Estuye, councilor.
Roman Espera, councilor.
Teodoro Enteria, councilor.
Pedro Galaroza, councilor.
José Fortunato, councilor.
Esteban Bontigao, councilor.
Juan Formento, councilor.
Ignacio Puedan, councilor.
Cenon Galora, councilor.
Dalmacio Espinar, councilor.

Sorsogon:

Leon Paras, acting president.
Crisanto Bongan, teniente.
Gaspar Larenza, teniente.
Cipriano Jasmin, teniente.
Mariano Page, teniente.
Saturnino Licup, teniente.
Ciriaco Ocampo, teniente.
Santiago Aguirre, teniente.
Eduardo Jesus, teniente.
Fermin Laguna, teniente.

All of the towns, with the exception of Pilar, were represented. The representatives of a number of the towns, however, failed to hand in their names. The president stated that the Commission was in Sorsogon for the purpose of establishing civil government, and it had great pleasure in meeting the representatives of a province which had shown its desire for such government by having in it complete pacification. The question of pacification in any district depended not only upon the military officers in command, but also upon the courage of the people in asserting their true desire concerning pacification. An explanation was then made of the provisions of the municipal code and of the Provincial Act and their application to the province of Sorsogon. The special bill applying the Provincial Act to the provinces was also explained. The bill was then read for a third time by its title and suggestions invited upon the part of the public.

Señor Leon Paras, presidente of Sorsogon, after extending a welcome to the Commission, asked that the same salaries be paid in Sorsogon as were paid in Albay. His attention was called to the fact

that the population of Sorsogon was but 100,000, while that of Albay was 200,000. By his request a list was furnished him showing the salaries paid by the Commission in other provinces organized. He then asked that the same salaries be paid in Sorsogon as were paid in Tayabas; viz: Governor, \$1,600; secretary, \$1,100; treasurer, \$2,200; supervisor, \$1,800; fiscal, \$1,350.

Señor Rufino Gerona, of Bulan, thought these salaries too high, owing to the ravages caused by the war and the fact that practically all of the cattle in the province had died of rinderpest. The principal product of the province was said to be hemp. Cattle were not so necessary in the cultivation of hemp as of other products, though they were required in its transportation. Rice is the second product of the province, though they did not raise more than enough for local consumption. The province has a little lumber. The annual revenues of the province in Spanish times were estimated at from 125,000 to 150,000 pesos.

Señor Celestino Mercades, ex-insurrecto governor of the province, said that their collections had aggregated this amount. He said the province was supposed to export 4,000,000 pesos worth of hemp annually. He favored the cedula tax, believing it would be a stimulus to the working people. The daily wage had increased from 25 to 50 cents Mexican per day, and in some cases to 1 peso per day.

Señor Gerona thought the increase in wages a very bad thing for the people. He said formerly they could just get enough to support themselves by working every day. At the present wages they can work one day and lay off the next. He asked that the Commission, in its wisdom, pass a law compelling the laboring men to work. Two dollars per day was suggested as traveling allowance.

Lieut. W. R. Harrison, internal-revenue collector, thought it would be possible to collect a revenue of between \$50,000 and \$70,000 gold from the province annually. Since he had begun collecting in July, 1900, in a few towns near the capital, collections had increased rapidly. The population had also increased rapidly, as the people had returned home with the passing of the insurrection. Referring to the cedula tax, the speaker said that by exempting women and levying it on the males over 23 years of age, practically every household would be assessed, as the men usually marry at 18 and frequently younger.

Señor Juan Maron, of Bulan, wanted the capital transferred from Sorsogon to Casiguran. It appeared that there were no provincial buildings in either place. He said Casiguran was more healthful and had a better port; population was about 9,000, that of Sorsogon being 12,000. After some discussion the question of the location of the capital was submitted to a vote of the presidentes. The ballot resulted in a tie vote in favor of Sorsogon and Casiguran. The people asked that the deciding vote be left to Colonel Howe. The Commission stated, however, that it would reserve the casting vote and would consult with Colonel Howe in the matter.

The session then adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, APRIL 30, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 3.30 p. m. and the following amendments offered to the special bill.

Add to title of bill the word "Sorsogon."

Insert in section 1, after words "island of," the word "Luzon," and after the words "province of," the word "Sorsogon."

Insert in section 2, after words "province of," the word "Sorsogon," and insert salaries as follows: Governor, \$1,700; secretary, \$1,200; treasurer, \$2,200; supervisor, \$1,700; fiscal, \$1,250.

Insert for traveling expenses \$2.50 per day.

Insert as bond of treasurer, \$18,000.

Insert as capital, in section 5, "town of Sorsogon."

Insert as section 6 the following:

SEC. 6. The oath of office may be administered to provincial officers by a member of the Commission, by the provincial governor, by a judicial officer having jurisdiction in the province, or by any officer of the United States Army stationed in the province.

Number present section 6 "section 7."

The president stated that the aggregate of salaries suggested was the same as that in Tayabas, though they were differently arranged. As to the capital, having had a tie vote, the Commission, after consulting with Colonel Howe, had decided in favor of Sorsogon; this because it already had been the capital, and it seemed to have a better harbor than Casiguran. Furthermore, the Commission felt it should not interfere with the status quo, where the people seemed evenly divided. If the people desired a change after the government was established, it could be submitted to a popular vote.

The amendments were adopted and the roll called upon the question of the passage of the special bill as amended. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president then announced the following-named persons as the appointees of the Commission to the various provincial offices: Governor, Capt. J. G. Livingston, Forty-seventh Infantry; secretary, Leon Paras; treasurer, Capt. E. W. Terry, Forty-seventh Infantry; fiscal, Patricio Bailon; supervisor, _____.

The president stated that, with respect to the appointments, the Commission had consulted all the presidentes, as also the colonel commanding, and had met such other officers as the limited time at its disposal permitted. It was explained that the usual custom was to select a native for governor, but here the Commission had received a number of petitions asking for the appointment of an American. Not relying upon this alone, the Commission has had interviews with each of the presidentes. The Commission is convinced, from its investigations, that for the period between now and the election next February it would suit the people better to have an American governor. The oath of office was then administered to all of the appointees.

Dr. Tavera was then introduced to the audience and delivered, as usual, a strong and interesting address. The president, after thanking the people for their hospitality and expressing the pleasure it had given the Commission to be among them, declared the session adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

BOAC, ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE, *May 1, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 10.15 a. m. The delegates present were practically the same as those who met with the Commission on March 13. In addition, however, there were Colonel Abad and some of his followers, who had surrendered in the interim.

The president expressed the pleasure experienced by the Commission in coming again to Boac and in learning that the people of Marinduque had complied with their part of the contract entered into with the Commission on its former visit. Peace having been restored, the Commission was with them now to meet its part of the agreement and establish civil provincial government.

The discussion concerning the possible annexation of Marinduque to Tayabas, had on the previous visit of the Commission, was recalled, as also the fact that the people had unanimously voted down the proposition and the Commission had yielded to their wishes. The president stated that while it was then decided that the province was perhaps able to support a government of its own, economically administered, the question of salaries had not been settled, and an expression of opinion was invited from the delegates upon the subject.

Señor Ricardo Paras, of Boac, asked that he be permitted, before entering upon a general discussion, to state as expressive of the sentiments of the people of Marinduque that if the Commission experienced pleasure in being with them again, in compliance with its promise, the people of the various pueblos experienced greater pleasure in having the Commission and its party with them a second time. He congratulated the Commission upon its successful tour through the southern islands, and thanked it for its promise to implant civil government in the island of Marinduque.

Señor Eduardo Nepomuceno, presidente of Boac, thought the islands of Banton, Maestro de Campo, and Simara, annexed to Romblon, were more convenient to Marinduque, and might properly form a part of it. He also asked that the pueblos of the island of Mindoro, facing to the east, be annexed to Marinduque. He was told that Mindoro was not yet occupied by American troops and action upon his suggestion could not be taken at this time. It developed that there were various small islands adjacent to Marinduque which could be included in the province. As to salaries, the speaker suggested the following: Governor, \$600; secretary, \$500; treasurer, \$700; supervisor, \$600; and fiscal, \$600, all in gold. He thought these were in keeping with the limited resources of the province. He suggested \$1 per day as an allowance for traveling expenses, and thought Boac should remain the capital. Being asked whether he thought officials could travel about the island for \$1 a day, he said they could. Referring to the Provincial Act, the speaker said that while the province was authorized to use a corporate seal, no form of seal was prescribed. He was told that in the absence of such provision the provincial board could decide on a seal. He called attention further to the fact that no insignia of office was provided for provincial officers while such an insignia was

provided for municipal officers. Personally, he did not believe such insignia was necessary, but as they were authorized for municipal officers he thought some provision should be made for provincial officers. He suggested the governor might wear some sort of badge. He asked whether the salaries of provincial officers fixed by the Commission were permanent. He was told that the salaries now fixed were necessarily tentative, owing to the lack of information as to the resources of the province; that there was nothing to prevent their being changed subsequently.

Some discussion was then had of the expense to be borne by the provincial treasury. It was pointed out that as to roads and bridges in the province an understanding would have to be had between the supervisor and the towns to determine the territory to be covered by the province and the territory to be covered by the towns. The speaker asked as to the jurisdiction of the military authorities in Marinduque after the establishment of civil government. He was told that upon the establishment of civil government and civil courts martial law would cease. It was explained, however, that where a state of war has existed it could hardly be expected that conditions would immediately adjust themselves. For the purpose of assisting civil authorities in maintaining peace and order it would be the policy of the Government to maintain military forces at various places in the Islands. Arbitrary arrest, however, would cease with the organization of civil government. With civil government everyone who is arrested will have the right to be informed as to the cause of his arrest and to have an investigation at once as to the probability of his guilt or innocence. The provincial governor was charged with the duty of maintaining order in the province. If he found himself unable to do so with the ordinary peace police, then he was authorized to call upon the military commander to assist him. When the military forces move, however, such forces are subject entirely to the military commander.

A discussion was then had as to the sources of income of the province, pending the application of the land tax. The speaker was asked how the people would regard the application of a cedula tax, it being explained to him that the proceeds of such tax would go toward paying the expenses of the towns and province. The speaker thought that if a cedula or personal tax was levied as a temporary measure until the land tax became effective, then the people would not object to it. He suggested, however, that it might be better for the insular treasury to meet from month to month any deficit that might exist in the province. This to be repaid later by the province. It was explained to him that it was not the purpose of the Commission to place any of the burdens of the central government upon the province or the municipalities; this being so, it was thought the central treasury should not be called upon to bear any of the burdens of the province or the towns. In urgent cases, however, assistance would no doubt be rendered. Being asked the daily wage in Marinduque, the speaker said it was 50 cents. Being asked whether he did not think it would be fair for each laborer to contribute the wage of two or three days to the support of the government which protected him, he replied that he thought it would be fair. The speaker, referring to the last clause of section 19 of the Provincial Act, asked how the judge of first instance was to be punished for a criminal act. It was pointed out that the judge was not a provincial officer; that he could be removed by the Commission and prosecuted in the

courts for any criminal conduct. The section was inserted for the purpose of having it distinctly understood that every person, no matter what his position or standing in the community, was entitled to no privileges, but was to be tried in the same court and in the same manner as other offenders. Being asked whether it would be possible for Marinduque to unite with some other province in the use of a fiscal, the speaker thought the fiscal of Tayabas might also act in Marinduque. Señor Ricardo Paras stated that he did not agree with the last speaker on the proposition of the fiscal. He believed one of the chief reasons why Marinduque desired separate government was that it did not want to go elsewhere seeking justice; they wanted their own officers at hand. He was told the only reason for the suggestion was to save expense. The speaker thought a fiscal could be had at the salary suggested, \$600 gold, and they desired to avoid the delays and inconvenience incident to communication with another island.

Señor Ruperto Mirafuente raised the question of establishing in Marinduque some sort of bank. He said the people had land, but no money with which to cultivate it. The powers and limitations of the Commission in this regard were explained by the president, who said that the Commission would make strong recommendations in its next report concerning the necessity for the incorporation of banks to loan money at reasonable rates, for it had been surprised at the outrageous rates of interest which now prevailed in the archipelago. To secure low rates of interest it was necessary to have settled conditions, security of land titles, and courts in which to enforce claims. It hoped to furnish these things to the Philippine Islands in the very near future. The speaker stated that the cattle disease or locust pest had not yet visited Marinduque, though a great many cattle had been taken by the *insurrectos* and by *ladrones*.

Señor Mariano Rodriguez agreed with the previous speaker as to the desirability of Marinduque having an independent fiscal and not being made dependent upon Tayabas. He also favored the levying of a *cedula* tax, even if only temporarily. He agreed that it would be equitable to continue the *cedula* tax as to those who did not pay a land tax. Referring to the damages caused by war, the speaker asked that the forestry tax be raised until the people could reconstruct their houses. The existing forestry regulations were explained to him, by which any person unable to buy timber can secure it free upon certificate by the presidente of the town.

The session then adjourned until 2.30 p. m.

Afternoon session.

BOAC, May 1, 1901.

The session was called to order by the president at 2.30 p. m., and the following amendments offered to the special bill organizing the province of Marinduque:

Add to title of act word "Marinduque."

Insert in section 1, after the words "island of," the words "Marinduque and small islands immediately adjacent to be," and after the words "province of" the word "Marinduque."

Insert in section 2, after the words "province of," the word "Marinduque," and insert as salaries following: Governor, \$1,000; secretary, \$800; treasurer, \$1,500; supervisor, \$1,300; fiscal, \$800.

Insert for traveling expenses, \$1 per day.

Insert as bond of treasurer, \$7,000.

Insert as capital of province, town of Boac.

Insert as section 6 following:

SEC. 6. The oath of office may be administered to provincial officers by a member of the Commission, by the provincial governor, by a judicial officer having jurisdiction in the province, or by any officer of the United States Army stationed in the province.

Number present section 6 "Sec. 7."

Referring to the salaries, the president stated that the commission felt those suggested by the speakers were too small. While it was not the policy of the Commission to pay excessive salaries, it wanted to pay salaries which would enable the persons receiving them to live, and not be dependent upon perquisites. It was pointed out that the salaries fixed by the commission aggregated \$400 less than those paid in Romblon, while it was believed that Marinduque was better able to support a provincial government than Romblon.

The amendments proposed were adopted, and the roll called upon the passage of the bill as amended. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president then announced the following-named persons as the appointees of the commission to the various provincial offices: Ricardo Paras, governor; Eduardo Nepomuceno, secretary; Francisco Sumulong, fiscal.

It was explained that the Commission was not able at this time to name the provincial treasurer and provincial supervisor.

The president stated that a petition had been received, numerously signed, suggesting the appointment of an American as governor. It was found, however, on an examination of the presidentes, that their chief reason for wishing an American officer was that he would be familiar with the American form of government and could better initiate the new régime. It has been the policy of the Commission to appoint a native as governor wherever the circumstances justified such action. In the opinion of the Commission, it was much more important to have the treasurer an American than the governor, for with the treasurer rests the inauguration of a tax system entirely new to these Islands. The presence of an American treasurer would enable the Filipino officers to receive suggestions as to doubtful points when desired.

The oath of office was then administered to Señor Paras and Señor Nepomuceno.

Señor Nepomuceno then delivered an address to the Commission, thanking it for having established civil government in Marinduque, and speaking in high terms of the work being accomplished looking to the political and material regeneration of the Islands. He spoke of the struggle of the Filipino people to achieve their political rights, and rejoiced that their destinies were now linked with the greatest and freest nation the world had ever known. He thanked the commission and the American people for the benefits already received by his people, which he realized were but the promise of those to be bestowed when his country should have realized the true end and purpose and history of the American people.

The president responded as follows:

As we came into the harbor of Boac this morning it was remarked by the members of the Commission and party that we felt we were coming home; that we were

coming among friends we had known before; and as we came into this spacious building again and sat here in conference with the leading citizens of Marinduque we were delighted to find added to their number the gallant Colonel Abad and his brave chief of staff, who, with their followers, have reached the conclusion that it is better to seek individual and political liberty under the Government of the United States. Allusion was made by the gentleman who has so eloquently addressed the Commission to the great Filipino patriot, Rizal, and his love of liberty. We believe, and I hope believe justly, that under the sovereignty of the United States the Filipino people can acquire all those liberties which Rizal prized. I am reminded by one of my colleagues, and I desire to remind you, that to-day three years ago was fought the battle of Manila Bay. How pregnant with fate was that victory, both for the Filipino people and the United States. Civil liberty a government can offer to a people, but whether such liberty results in bringing happiness and prosperity must depend upon the people themselves. The government can offer public schools and education to the people, but the people must turn that education to the betterment and improvement of their own condition. You must watch your officers, you must have in mind the public weal, you must insist that your officials serve only the public good and not their personal gain. Without making invidious comparisons, the truth of history must be stated, that in the three hundred years of civilized rule in these Islands the standard of public honesty has not been maintained as it should have been. I do not claim for the Americans absolute honesty. That we have dishonest men among us and dishonest public officials goes without saying, but I do say that the standard of official honesty which we hope to introduce here is high, and that being introduced here it means the beginning of a prosperous and happy government. When you find a public official, whether he be an American or a Filipino, who is false to his trust and is lining his pockets with the money of the people, know that he is a worse criminal than the man who steals your cattle and enters your house and steals your goods. Pursue him as you would a criminal and put him behind the prison bars, where he belongs. Let no good nature growing out of the traditions of a former government prevent you from regarding this crime as it should be regarded. If you find dishonesty in an American official, know that the Americans who are responsible for this government would rather put a dishonest American in prison than a Filipino or a man of any other race. In conclusion, I wish to express again the great pleasure the Commission has experienced in making these two visits to Boac—coming first when there was war in your island, coming now when there is peace; coming then when we had enemies in the mountains, coming now when we find those former enemies our friends.

The president then introduced Dr. Tavera, president of the Federal party, who delivered a stirring address to the audience, urging them to remember the words of the president of the Commission and to prove themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them. He pointed out the great stumbling block to popular government in these Islands, that of making politics a personal rather than a public matter, calling upon them to sink their personal ambitions and jealousies in that of the general good.

The session then adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

BATANGAS, *Province of Batangas*, May 2, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.
The session was called to order by the president at 11 a. m. and the roll of pueblos called by the secretary. The province was represented as follows:

Nasugbu:

Florencio G. Oliva, resident.
Carlos Castillos, resident.
Pedro Rodrigues, resident.

Calaca:

Higinio Concepcion, president.
Perpetuo de Joya, member, federal party.
Eugenio Marasigan, secretary, federal party.
Petronilo Macatangay, treasurer, federal party.

Lemery:

Ricardo Aguirre, president.
Agapito Paganiban, secretary.
Leoncio Noble, resident.
Jose Baldora, resident.

San Jose:

Ambrosio Makalital, representative.
Salvador Aguila, representative.
Juan Mitra, representative.
Basilio Aldae, representative.
Daniel Luna, representative.
Sixto de Leon, representative.

Batangas:

Jose Villanueva, president, federal party.
Florencio R. Caedo, member, federal party.
Potenciano Hilario, member, federal party.
Pedro Pastor, member, federal party.

Balayan:

Manuel Ramirez, president.
Vivencio Ramos, resident.
Felipe Ramos, resident.
Julian Afable, resident.
Matias Carides, resident.
Lucas Alcaraz, resident.
Cornelio Alcaraz, resident.
Tiburcio Asimundo, resident.
Pascual Ramos, resident.
Felix Nugaon, resident.

Liang:

Timoteo Zarsozo, president.
Lorenzo Hermita, municipal secretary.
Gregorio Linjoco, secretary, federal party.

Liang—Continued.

Sinforoso Lamano, treasurer, federal party.

Tanawan:

Florentino Laureano, president.
Ruperto Laurel, secretary, federal party.
Pantaleon Gonzales, councilor.
Florentino Collantes, councilor.
Buenaventura Tapia, member, federal party.
Juan Gonzales, member, federal party.
Valentin Dimayuga, member, federal party.
Sixto Macaissa, resident.

Santo Tomas:

Jacinto Meer, president.
Pedro Castillo, vice-president.
Eulalio Aro, councilor.
Ambrosio Sanchez, councilor.
Nicolas Navarro, councilor.
Florentino Navarro, councilor.
Mariano Malabuyo, councilor.
Joaquin Arullas, councilor.
Gregorio Torres, councilor.
Jose Malolos, member, federal party.
Tomas Meer, member, federal party.
Victoriano Villegas, member, federal party.
Potenciano Medrana, member, federal party.
Juan Torres, member, federal party.
Marceliano Villegas, member, federal party.

Bauan:

Sebastian Bonai, president.
Cipriano Buenviaje, vice-president.
Antonio Lonahati, member, federal party.
Felipe Contreras, member, federal party.

Lipa:

Valerio Calao, president.
Jose Templo, vice-president.
Primitivo Calao, police lieutenant.
Jose Villapardo, member, federal party.
Martin Quizon, municipal captain.
Laureano Manalo, resident.

Seven towns were not represented. The president expressed the pleasure of the Commission in meeting the representatives of the towns of Batangas and in being honored by the presence of the clergy,

who exercise so much influence among the people, and whose presence evidenced that the coming of the Commission was deemed by them as indicative of future good to the province. The president then gave a full description of the municipal code, of the Provincial Act, and of the special bill. Explanation was made of the sphere to be covered by the town government, by the provincial, and by the central government, and the limit of interference which one might exercise over the other pointed out. The provision as to taxes was explained and illustrated by examples, and a full exposition given of the provisions made by the Commission for public instruction. The question of applying a cedula tax was presented, and the attitude taken toward it by the people of other provinces explained.

The session then adjourned until 3 p. m., when a public discussion of the bill was invited.

Afternoon session, May 2, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 3.30 p. m. The special bill was read for a third time by its title and discussion by the public invited.

A representative from Balayan asked that the town be organized under the municipal code and inquired the procedure. He was told it could be done on petition of ten of the citizens or upon the initiative of the Commission. It was probable that a person would be appointed to act as chairman of the committees of organization of all the municipalities in the province ready to be organized.

A petition was presented by another representative of Balayan, asking the organization of the town. The first speaker challenged some of the signatures, stating they were secured by threats. The president stated that the Commission did not have time to consider that question now, but would take it up later. The speaker stated his people were satisfied with the terms of the provincial law. All the delegates appeared satisfied with the provisions of the law as explained by the president, and had no suggestions to volunteer. In answer to questions addressed to the different presidentes and others, the following information was obtained: That Batangas was a first-class province in Spanish times; population estimated at 300,000. The annual revenues amounted under the former régime to 400,000 pesos, of which 300,000 were derived from the cedula tax. This was exclusive of municipal revenues. Did not know what was collected in the municipalities, or what was collected subsequently while Batangas was under the insurrecto government. The cedula tax, however, was the principal source of revenue during the insurrection. The cattle disease had killed off about 90 per cent of their cattle and carabaos and interfered greatly with the agriculture of the province. Fields were now being cultivated partly by horses and partly by hand. The chief product of the province was sugar. Coffee was at one time the great source of wealth of the province, but some years ago an insect or disease had attacked and ruined all of the coffee plants in the province; no more had been planted. They produced a little hemp and some rice, though not enough for local use, large quantities being imported; very little copra raised; did not have many horses. Said there were a number of well-constructed roads in the province, but they were in need of repair, some of them

being almost impassable during the rainy season; at the present time, however, one could travel in a carriage from Batangas to Manila. Agreed that a cedula tax of 1 peso could probably be levied until the land tax went into force, and continued thereafter on those who did not pay a land tax, provided the money was spent in the municipalities and province where collected. This was promised them. Thought such tax should be assessed on all males over 18 years of age, instead of 23 years, as a Filipino could earn his living at 18; suggested that the limit be placed at 55 years, as a man was entitled to rest at that age. The delegates were asked whether they thought the organization of provincial government at this time would aid the cause of peace in the province, and whether it met the views of the great majority of the people. They said it was what they all desired; that they had come for that purpose. There was no discussion as to the location of the capital. There was some question as to whether the presidentes should meet four times a year, owing to the difficulty of transportation. They thought if the government furnished a launch, meetings could be had every three months. Said there were no regular steamers between coast points.

During a short recess taken by the Commission for the purpose of preparing amendments to the special bill, the president asked Señor Felipe Buenacamino, a director of the Federal party who had come to Batangas to meet with the Commission, to address the audience. This he did, speaking in Tagalog and awakening considerable enthusiasm.

The president then offered the following amendments to the special bill:

Add to title of bill the word "Batangas."

Insert in section 1, after words "island of," the words "Luzon and adjoining islands," and after words "province of," the word "Batangas."

Insert in section 2, after words "province of," the word "Batangas," and insert as salaries the following: Governor, \$2,250; secretary, \$1,500; treasurer, \$2,500; supervisor, \$2,000; fiscal, \$1,500.

Insert as traveling expenses, \$2.50 per day.

Insert as bond of treasurer, \$20,000.

Insert as capital of province, "Batangas."

Insert as section 6 the following:

Sec. 6. The oath of office may be administered to provincial officers by a member of the Commission, by the provincial governor, by a judicial officer having jurisdiction in the province, or by any officer of the United States Army stationed in the province.

Number present section 6 "section 7."

The amendments were adopted and the question put on the passage of the bill as amended. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president then announced the following-named persons as the appointees of the commission for the various provincial offices: Governor, Felix Roxas; secretary, Florentia Cardo; treasurer, R. D. Blanchard; fiscal, Diego Gloria.

In naming Señor Roxas as governor, the president spoke as follows:

I desire to state that the appointment of Mr. Roxas as governor has been made by the Commission with a profound feeling of respect for the appointee. The Commission has had opportunity to know Señor Roxas well. He proved of great assistance to the Commission in its public sessions in Manila in the consideration of the municipal code and provincial law. He has accompanied the Commission on its long trip

through the archipelago and the Commission knows him to be a gentleman of the most sterling integrity and a man of culture and learning, upon whom it is delighted to confer an honor. It congratulates the province of Batangas on having such a man as its first governor.

After an address by Dr. Tavera and a few words of thanks by the president for the kindness extended to the Commission and party, the session adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

PASIG, PROVINCE OF MANILA, *June 5, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Wright, Ide, Moses, and the president.

The Commission met to-day at Pasig delegates from the district of Morong and that portion of Manila Province which lies outside of the city of Manila. The meeting, which was held in the village church, was called to order by the president at 10 a. m., who thanked the padre for giving the Commission the unusual privilege of occupying his church for a meeting of a political character. The roll was then called by the secretary, the two provinces being represented as follows:

PROVINCE OF MANILA.

Santa Ana:

Rafael Rivera, president.
Higinio Estanislao, councilor.
Epifanio Trinidad, secretary.

Pineda:

Pascual Villanueva, president.
Clemente Isidro, vice-president.
Isabelo Reyes, councilor.
Roman Cifra, councilor.
Andres Guara, councilor.
Victorino Delicano, councilor.

Mariquina:

Vicente Gomez, president.
Juan Molina, police lieutenant.
Gregorio Jose, councilor.
Jose Guevara, councilor.
Silverio de Leon, councilor.
Eulogio Santos, secretary.

San Felipe Nery:

Antonio Fernando, president.
Lucio de la Cruz, police lieutenant.
Lucio Alberto, secretary.

Tambobong:

Eduardo Bernardo, president.
Santiago Quinson, secretary.
Andres Herrera, representative.

San Jose de Navotas:

Florencio Antonio, president.
Emigdio Buenaventura, councilor.
Angelo Angeles, councilor.
Andres Espina, councilor.
Calixto de Leon, councilor.
Prudencio Suarez, councilor.
Isabelo Araulio, councilor.

Malibay:

Santiago Garcia, representative.
Rafael Cruz, representative.

Malibay—Continued.

Andres Vizcarra, representative.
Anacleto Vizcarra, representative.
Juan Mendoza, representative.
Mariano Geronimo, representative.
Severino Cruz, representative.
Maximino de Leon, representative.
Francisco Cruz, representative.
Marcos Patino, representative.
Teodoro Tolentino, representative.
Pedro Francisco, representative.
Tereso Cruz, representative.
Brigido Cruz, representative.
Francisco Francisco, representative.
Marcario de Gusman, representative.
Meltion Santos, representative.
Angel de Guzman, representative.

San Mateo:

Ismael Amado, president.
Sixto Angeles, representative.

Pasig:

Felipe Gomez, president.
Canilio de la Cruz, vice-president.
Baldomero Diaz Sarte, secretary.
Balbino Omana, delegate.
Canuto Tolentino, delegate.
Macario Bautista, delegate.
Prudencio Taas, delegate.
Pedro Reyes, delegate.
Esteban Carrasco, delegate.
Brigido Garcia, delegate.
Natalio Baltazar, delegate.
Gregorio Ramos, delegate.
Luciano Ramos, delegate.
Hipolito de los Reyes, delegate.
Alejandro Alvares, delegate.
Segundo Cruz, delegate.

Pasig—Continued.

Simeno Salazar, delegate.
 Leocadio Masilang, delegate.
 Dalmacio Cruz, delegate.
 Felipe Cruz, delegate.
 Felipe Gomez, director federal party.
 Fernando Santiago, director federal party.
 Pastor Lozada, director federal party.
 Liberato Damian, director federal party.
 Camilo C. Cruz, director federal party.
 Eugenio Santos, director federal party.
 Victor Sanchez, director federal party.
 Patricio Dumandan, member federal party.
 Alipio de Silva, member federal party.
 Jose Gomez, member federal party.
 Jacinto Lucas, member federal party.
 Ambrosio Santiesteban, member federal party.
 Francisco Nonato, member federal party.
 Francisco de la Paz, member federal party.
 Agapito Poson, member federal party.
 Juan Bartolome, member federal party.
 Martin Reyes, member federal party.
 Julio Marcelo, member federal party.
 Eligio Robles, member federal party.
 Manuel Jobson, member federal party.
 Simeon Angeles, member federal party.
 Faustino Javier, member federal party.
 Nicolas Asuncion, member federal party.
 Joaquin Tuason, member federal party.
 Maximo Tec, treasurer federal party.
 Fernando Carnucho, secretary federal party.

Taguig:

Feliciano Pagcalinanan, president.
 Pantaleon Franco, vice-president.
 Antonio Cruz, counselor.
 Damaso Dionisio, counselor.
 Juan Cuevas, counselor.
 Silvestre Buenaventura, counselor.
 Victoriano Estacio, counselor.
 Tomas Monsod, counselor.
 Nicolas Mozo, counselor.
 Bernabe Santa Teresa, counselor.
 Luis Santa Ana, secretary.
 Felipe Clemente, member federal party.
 Lucio Palitan, member federal party.
 Pedro Natividad, member federal party.
 Laureano Natividad, member federal party.

Taguig—Continued.

Basilio Guerrero, member federal party.
 Claudio Natividad, member federal party.
 Graciano Jura, member federal party.
 San Pedro Macati:
 Eusebio Arpilleda, president.
 Antonio Lumelay, vice-president.
 Ramon Reynaldo, secretary.
 Urbano Caraballo, counselor.
 Severino Jacinto, counselor.
 Paranaque:
 Maximo Rodriques, president.
 Valentino de Leon, vice-president.
 Timoteo Bernabe, president federal party.
 Sabas de Guzman, member federal party.
 Casareo L. de Leon, member federal party.
 Santiago Inquimboy, member federal party.
 Pedro Feliciano, member federal party.
 Perfecto Reyes, representative.
 Caloocan:
 Pedro Sevilla, president.
 Montalban:
 Julian de Jesus, secretary.
 Ciriaco Domingo, representative.
 Adriano Manuel, representative.
 S. Juan del Monte:
 Andres Soriano, president.
 Maximo A. Reyes, vice-president.
 Jose Boras Santos, counselor.
 Apolinio Gatdula, counselor.
 Severo Tenano, counselor.
 Urbano Soriano, member federal party.
 Bernabe Songa, member federal party.
 Placido Arteaga, member federal party.
 Luciano Carino Albert, secretary.
 Anacleto Cristobal, counselor.
 Las Pinas:
 Francisco Julio, president.
 Mariano Tolentino, counselor.
 Antonio Aldana, counselor.
 Jose Aguilar, counselor.
 Calixto Lara, member federal party.
 Andres Castaneda, member federal party.
 Mariano Santos, member federal party.
 Pedro de Lara, member federal party.
 Apolinario Julio, member federal party.
 Monico Julio, member federal party.
 Teodorico Reyes, member federal party.
 Eulogio Aranda, member federal party.
 Pablo Gutierrez, member federal party.

Las Pinas—Continued.

Bernardo de Lara, member federal party.
Sisenando Fernandez, member federal party.

Pateros:

Telesfor Manalo, president.
Moyses Ocampo, councilor.
Feliciano Concio, councilor.
Julio Tangco, councilor.
Castor Imson, councilor.
Pedro Mengunto, councilor.
Juan Castillo, councilor.
Andres Costas, councilor.
Leoncio Monsod, councilor.
Estanislao Calingo, sindaco.
Gregorio Espiritu, secretary.
Gregorio Flores, member federal party.

Pateros—Continued.

Antonio Calingo, member federal party.
Lazaro Calingo, member federal party.
Pedro Domingo, member federal party.
Feliciano Crecio, member federal party.
Julio Tangco, member federal party.
Andres C. Cruz, member federal party.
Gregorio Salva, member federal party.
Hipolito Francisco, member federal party.
Pedro Castillo, secretary federal party.

DISTRICT OF MORONG.

Tanay:

Estanislao Melendras, president.
Bonifacio Matienzo, councilor.
Bonifacio Catapusam, councilor.
Ciriano Castillo, councilor.
Pedro Catapinican, councilor.
Luis Catolos, representative.
Domingo Capistrano, representative.

Pililla:

Regino Cuitiong, president.
Antonio Vidanes, councilor.
Julio Paz, councilor.
Perfecto, councilor.

Quisao:

Marcelo Umpoc, president.
Cipriano Siya, representative.
Gabriel Casale, representative.
Eusebio Tejada, representative.
Eladio Lomabas, representative.

Teresa:

Rafael Mangoma, president.
Brigido C. Cruz, representative.
Maximo Garronillas, representative.

Baras:

Felix Hanco, representative.
Jose Robles, representative.
Bonifacio Geromo, representative.

Binangonan:

Jose Zuares, president.
Protacio P. Reyes, councilor.
Zacarias Bernardo, councilor.
Isidoro Mejorada, councilor.
Maximo C. Flores, councilor.

Binangonan—Continued.

Feliciano Villahermosa, councilor.
Maximino Aramel, councilor.
Marcelo Cenidosa, councilor.
Maximo Reyes, councilor.
Florentino Sesante, representative.
Narcisco G. Bautista, representative.
Petricio Contreras, representative.
Felisissimo Finesa, representative.

Cainta:

Baldomero Perez, president.
Exequiel Ampil, vice-president.
Hilario S. Buenaventura, representative.
Numeriano Pagcatipunan, representative.
Esteban Alvano, representative.
Geronimo S. Diego, representative.

Morong:

Pascual de la Cruz, president.
Hilarion Raymundo, representative.
Jose Tupas, representative.
Fernando Angeles, representative.
Cecilio Salvador, representative.
Aniceto Tupas, representative.

Jalajala:

Pablo Belleza, representative.
Gregorio Gellidon, representative.

Antipolo:

Valentin Sumulung, president.
Sixto Coronado, secretary.
Hipolito Amador, councilor.
Juan Sumulong, councilor.
Jose F. Oliveros, councilor.

The president stated that the Commission had met with the people to organize a civil provincial government under the general Provincial Act as amended. The usual explanations were then made of the provisions of that Act, as also of the municipal code and the special bill. The president then stated that it had been suggested to the Commission that the district of Morong was not sufficiently extensive to justify separate organization, and that it would be better to unite Manila and Morong under any name that might seem best. The Commission, however, did not desire to take any action until after giving the people an

opportunity to consider and discuss the subject. Public discussion was invited.

Señor Hilario Reymundo, of Morong, championed in rather vehement style the right of the district of Morong to a separate organization. He said that it had enjoyed such separate existence since 1853, and, if the Commission now deprived them of it, the people would relapse into an inert mass. He said the district had a population of 80,000, divided into 14 towns, and throughout Spanish times it had supported the different branches of civil and ecclesiastical governments. He said the district now had due it a balance of 50,000 pesos from the central treasury. Some doubt was expressed by the Commission as to whether the 50,000 pesos had remained in the treasury. Some question was raised as to whether the population was 80,000. The Jesuit Atlas, published in conjunction with the report of the former Philippine Commission, showed the population at 42,800. The speaker said those figures were false, and, if the Commission wanted to prove it and have a census taken, he offered his services to see that it was done. The speaker then read from a petition, which had been forwarded to the Commission at Manila on the part of various towns of Morong, protesting against the union of that district with Manila. He said that all the towns of Morong, with the exception of Antipolo, were opposed to the union. The great burden of the speaker's argument seemed to be that if they ceased to be a separate district they would in some mysterious way lose touch with the high governing authorities and become political outcasts, the prey of everybody. He said that when the ladrones descended upon them from Laguna they wanted their governor where they might put their hands upon him. It was explained to him, and every effort made to convince him, that under the new system of things now being established the material and physical presence of the governor was not so important as some other things. The system of town organization was explained to him, as also the scheme of government of the province, where the power rests, not with the governor, but with the provincial board. The speaker, however, could not rid himself of his central idea that if the provinces were united their governor would be "far removed" from them, and he retired contending that the union was prejudicial to his district and that, while they would submit to any action taken by the Commission, they would protest against it now and forever.

Señor José Oliveras, of Antipolo, district of Morong, favored the union of that district with Manila. He said that Morong had never been a province, but simply a politico-military district, and the reason why it was not made a full province was because of its insufficient revenues. The fact that it lacked resources to support a separate government was illustrated by the fact that the district exported nothing; said the province did not have a population of more than 46,000. He expressed his surprise at the attitude of the previous speaker and the other presidentes in Morong, in that they were not able to distinguish between the old military form of government, where the military commander had absolute control of the towns, and the government proposed to be organized by the Commission under the municipal and provincial laws. The speaker thought if the different presidentes could become convinced of the difference in the two systems that their opposition to the union would cease. He said the only industry of the province was mat making; he said they had stone quarries at Binango-

nan; said the people did not raise rice enough for local consumption; some sugar was raised. He said that the principal source of revenue to the people were the religious feasts held at Antipolo. It appears that during the month of May of each year Antipolo becomes the mecca for thousands of people who come from all parts of the archipelago to pray at the shrine of Our Holy Lady of Antipolo. He said the daily wage was now \$1, it having been 50 cents before American occupation.

Señor Jose Tupas, of Morong, spoke against the union. He said the reason why Spain had not made Morong a full province was not because it lacked resources, but because of its great forests, which furnished a hiding place for ladrones, and it was thought a military district could afford the people more protection. He said the same conditions still existed, and that was why they wanted to have a separate province, so that they could have their governor with them. He said that the forests had not been utilized as yet for lumber. Some talk was then had about navigation on Laguna de Bay and the necessity for dredging at the outlet of the lake into the Pasig River to furnish proper transportation facilities. Being asked what the province exported, the speaker entered into quite a prophecy of the possible resources of the province and what it might export in the future under certain conditions. Being asked what they now exported, he said that they sent out some petates (mats) and bamboo. He had no statistics to show the revenues of the district nor the amount of its exports. He raised the question of population, and said the figures set out in their petition, something like 80,000, were secured from the presidentes of the towns. It seems the presidentes got their figures by calling together the "leading citizens" and putting the question to them as to what they thought the local population was. The speaker did not think the great American nation, which was the emblem of liberty, had come here to deprive the people of what even Spain accorded them— a separate political existence. He was told there were certain kinds of liberty which brought ruin upon one's house, and if Morong attempted to run a separate government without sufficient resources, and failed, the principle of liberty would furnish them very little consolation. The principle of civil liberty would not justify every town erecting itself into a separate government simply because the people asked it. The question of division into provinces was one simply of convenience and good government, and was to be determined not only by the desires of the people, but also by the resources of the territory to be divided. The speaker was told that if the district of Morong did not want, for sentimental reasons, to become a part of Manila Province, then another name might be given the new province. This speaker, like the first one, however, labored under the impression that unless their particular territory was governed under the name of Morong they would suffer greatly in their lives, property, and personal rights.

Señor Juan Sumulong, of Antipolo, argued in favor of the union, his arguments covering much the same ground as those of Señor Oliveros. He said that several of the signers of the petition against the union, when he had explained to them the benefits that would accrue to the people from forming a part of the large province, had expressed to him a desire to withdraw from their protest. He said the district of Morong was small and its people were poor. He thought objections to the union, if they came from anyone, should

come from the people of Manila Province rather than those of Morong. He said the whole basis of the objection was local pride, without giving any consideration whatever to the public good. Some discussion was had as to where the capital should be located. It developed that no town had provincial buildings.

The session then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon session.

The session was called to order by the president at 3 p. m. He said the Commission would be glad to have the question of salaries, etc., discussed, as it was felt the question of the union of the provinces had been quite fully considered. The speakers, however, did not appear to think so, for they immediately plunged into the question again.

A new representative from Morong went over the arguments for his side of the controversy. He said that \$60,000 Mexican was collected from cedula alone in the district of Morong in Spanish times. He felt that would be enough to meet the provincial expenses. His other reasons were not new.

Señor Reymundo, the leader of the opposition, then demanded of Señor Sumulong his authority for the statement that some of the signers of the petition opposing the union of the provinces wished to withdraw. He called upon his followers, signers of that petition, to rise in their places and say whether or not such a statement could be true. They arose. It being pointed out to him that the petition had some 250 signers and that the party with him did not number more than 20, he explained that these were the signers in chief, it being evidently the idea that the other signers did not amount to much, one way or another. He was told, however, that the Commission was not there to try the question of veracity between two speakers. After talking for some time longer, Señor Reymundo thought it remarkable that there should be so much discussion on this point, especially in view of the reasons which were adduced against the union in their petition. He said again that, if the Commission felt that the population had been overestimated in that petition, he hoped it would appoint a special commissioner to go over the ground and verify the figures. The speaker said that he would guarantee the provincial salaries, offering this as a reason why he would not discuss their amount.

A representative from San Mateo, province of Manila, then took the floor. He suggested a salary of \$3,000 gold for the governor in case the provinces were united. He was told that this salary had been paid in only two provinces in the archipelago—Cebu and Iloilo. He did not know the population of the province of Manila. He had nothing to say as to the union of the provinces, though he could not understand why Morong, being the smaller of the two, should object to the union. He thought Pasig ought to be the capital of the united provinces. He said there was a municipal house there, which might be used for provincial purposes. It appeared that Pasig was the most accessible point to both Manila and Morong. It was thought that a traveling allowance of \$2 per day would be ample. The delegates also favored quarterly meetings of the presidentes.

Some question was raised by one of the speakers concerning the fact that the provincial treasurer was usually paid a higher salary than the governor, while in the municipalities the municipal treasurer

received less than the presidente. He thought the rule should be the same in the provinces. It was explained to him that the municipal treasurer did not collect the taxes; that the provincial treasurer was also the tax collector for the municipalities and held the most responsible position in the province.

At this point Dr. Tavera, of the Federal party, who accompanied the Commission, asked that he might make a suggestion with reference to the proposed union of Manila and Morong provinces. It was his opinion that in case of union neither the name of Morong nor Manila ought to be retained. He then stated the custom which prevails in the United States and other countries of naming important localities or districts in memory of some illustrious citizen of the country. In line with this he suggested that the united provinces be named "Rizal," in memory and in honor of the most illustrious Filipino and the most illustrious Tagalog the Islands had ever known. The president stated that the Commission, not less than the Filipinos, felt proud to do honor to the name of Rizal, and if, after consideration, it decided to unite the provinces, it would have pleasure, if such action met the desires of the people, in giving the new province the name of Rizal. The president stated, however, that in view of the opposition developed to the union it would take the matter under consideration. It desired to examine more fully into the resources of the province of Morong from the statistics which are available. It hoped to reach a conclusion within a few days, when it would pass the special bill and announce its appointments.

Dr. Tavera was then called upon to address the audience, after which the meeting adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

CAVITE, P. I., *June 6, 1901.*

Present: Commissioners Wright, Ide, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 10.10 a. m.

Sr. Lacarias Fortich, presidente of Cavite, expressed the gratitude of the citizens of Cavite for the visit of the Commission, and the president in turn expressed the pleasure of the Commission in meeting the representatives of the province. He noted also that the Commission and the people of the province were honored by the presence of the acting commander in chief of the naval station, Admiral Rodgers, and mentioned the unexpected pleasure of the reception by the colonel of marines and his fine body of men. He also expressed the pleasure of the Commission in meeting General Trias, a citizen of the province who, within the last three or four months, has done so much to bring about peace and tranquility. The secretary was then directed to call the roll of the pueblos. The following towns were represented:

Cavite:

Presidente	Sr. Zacarias Fortich.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Leon Borromeo.
Councilors	Sr. Jose de Castro.
	Sr. Domingo Mogueis.
	Sr. Anacleto Bunales.
	Sr. Luciano Francisco.
	Sr. Marcos de Guzman.

Cavite—Continued.

Councilors	Sr. Florentino Sanagustin.
	Sr. Carlos de la Cruz.
	Sr. Hipolito Morente.
	Sr. Antonio Fernandez.
San Roque:	
Presidente	Sr. Francisco Baza.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Serapion Nicolas.
Secretary	Sr. Mariano Mendoza.
Councilors	Sr. Antonio de Ocampo.
	Sr. Mariano Manalo.
	Sr. Pedro de la Cruz.
	Sr. Guillermo Fulgencio.
	Sr. Irineo Dayao.
	Sr. Juan Martinez.
La Caridad:	
Presidente	Sr. Jose Raqueno Bautista.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Felipe Custodio.
Sindico	Sr. Florencio Fernandez.
Treasurer	Sr. Eulogio Santiago.
Secretary	Sr. Pedro R. Bautista.
	Sr. Tito Crisostomo.
	Sr. Marcelino Reyes.
	Sr. Florentino Revita.
	Sr. Antonio Garduno.
	Sr. Ignacio Mariano.
	Sr. Rafael R. Bautista.
	Sr. Celestino Fernandez.
	Sr. Isidro Benitez.
Bacoor:	
Presidente	Sr. Felix Cuenca.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Pedro Malinis.
Secretary	Sr. Dionicio Mascardo.
Treasurer	Sr. Andres Siapuatco.
Juez de Paz	Sr. Simon Cuenca.
Councilors	Sr. Paulino Narvaez.
	Sr. Pedro Evaristo.
	Sr. Nicolas Rivera.
	Sr. Doroteo de Ocampo.
	Sr. Catalino Pagtacjan.
	Sr. Ruperto Angeles.
	Sr. Arcadio Nario.
	Sr. Jacinto Garcia.
Members of the local school board	Sr. Epifanio Gomez.
	Sr. Blas Rivera.
Principales del pueblo	Sr. Timoteo Evaristo.
	Sr. Justo Narvaez.
	Sr. Tomas Javier.
	Sr. Jose de los Reyes.
	Sr. Alipi Loczo.
Imus:	
Presidente	Sr. Licerio Topacio.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Pedro Buenaventura.
Treasurer	Sr. Guillermo Tirona.
Secretary	Sr. Celestino Aragon.
Councilors	Sr. Cayetano Topacio.
	Sr. Sixto Sapinoro.
	Sr. Estanislao Villanueva.
	Sr. Severino Ilano.
	Sr. Juan Fajardo.
	Sr. Blas Mallari.
	Sr. Fernando Matro.
	Sr. Cayetano Buenaventura.
Justice of the peace	Sr. Inocencio E. Santos.
Committee of the Federal party	Sr. Donato Virato.
	Sr. Esteban Quiogue.
	Sr. Domisiano Monson.
Schoolmaster	Sr. Jose Buenaventura.

Noveleta:

Alcalde	Sr. Mariano Alvarez.
Teniente alcalde	Sr. Nicolas Ricafrento.
Treasurer	Sr. Maximo Alvarez.
Secretary	Sr. Santiago Alvarez.
Councilors	Sr. Gavino Modiro.
	Sr. Calixto Chavez.
	Sr. Epifanio Agrava.
	Sr. Antonio Montano.
	Sr. Crispino Villafior.
	Sr. Florentino Alvarez.
	Sr. Lorenzo Cafuir.
	Sr. Eleuterio Lantoc.
Tenientes del barrio	Sr. Juan Maybay.
	Sr. Benito Ignacio.
Justice of the peace	Sr. Andres A. Dias.
Justice of the peace suplente	Sr. Macario Olais.

Naig:

Presidente	Sr. Juan Lopez.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Pedro Valensuela.
Chief of the Federal party	Sr. Ciriaco Nazareno.
Ex-presidente	Sr. Cristobal Bustamente.
Principales	Sr. Martin Astuar.
	Sr. Andres Gonzalez.
	Sr. Blas Arenas.

Cavite Viejo:

.....	Sr. Benigno Santi.
	Sr. Claudio Tirona.
	Sr. Daniel Tirona.
	Sr. Andres Tirona.
	Sr. Pedro Villanueva.
	Sr. Felipe Igno.

Maragondon:

Presidente	Sr. Primitivo Cuagino.
Secretary	Sr. Exequiel Jimenez.
	Sr. Tomas Avancena.
	Sr. Pedro Riego.
	Sr. Justino Mendoza.
	Sr. Filomeno Martin.

Ternate:

Committee of the Federal party	Sr. Jose de Leon.
	Sr. Crispin Cachuela.
	Sr. Ciriaco Ramos.
	Sr. Valentin Nigoza.
	Sr. Ambrosio Nigoza.
	Sr. Anastacio Ramos.
	Sr. Agaton Zapanta.

Rosario:

Presidente	Sr. Andras Ner y Quijano.
Cabeza del barrio	Sr. Macario Morale.
Pharmacist	Sr. Victoriano del Rosario.

Indan:

Presidente	Sr. Fernando Diocno.
	Sr. Mariano Penafiorida.
	Sr. Agustin de las Alas.
	Sr. Eugenio Salazar.
	Sr. Jose Mojica.
	Sr. Apolonio Cruzate.

Mendez Nunez:

Presidente	Sr. Severino Llamada.
Secretary	Sr. Balbino Crucillo.

Silang:

Presidente	Sr. Nicolas Madlangacay.
Councilor	Sr. Marcelo Benitez.
Justice of the peace	Sr. Gregorio Ermitano.

Amadeo:	
Presidente	Sr. Santiago Bayot.
Capitan pasado	Sr. Honorio Bayot.
Capitan pasado	Sr. Feliciano Ramos.
Teniente pasado	Sr. Clemente Ramos.
Secretary	Sr. Melecio Crisostomo.
Perez Dasmariñas:	
Presidente	Sr. Francisco Barzaga.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Conrado Malijan.
Justice of the peace	Sr. Fausto Bautista.
Cabazas de barrio	Sr. Dalmacio Ramirez.
	Sr. Justo Salabar.
	Sr. Pedro Sarne.
San Francisco:	
Presidente	Sr. Diego Mojica.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Wenceslao Mota.
Secretary	Sr. Nicolas Portilla.
Justice of the peace	Sr. Bonigno Saraiha.
Justice of the peace suplente	Sr. Jacinto Genoino.
Councilors	Sr. Pablo Sabali.
	Sr. Eulogio Santiago.
	Sr. Valeriano Nocon.
	Sr. Valeriano Olimpo.
	Sr. Estanislao Arnaldo.
	Sr. Isidro Oracion.
	Sr. Anastacio Poniente.
Santa Cruz:	
Presidente	Sr. Jose del Rosario.
Abogado	Sr. Jose Maria del Rosario.
	Sr. Eladio Bocalan.
	Sr. Eduardo Imzon.

As some of the delegates were not familiar with the Spanish language, the remarks of the president were also translated into Tagalog by Sr. Felipe Calderon, who accompanied the Commission.

The president explained the provisions of the provincial government act and the special bill applying such act to the particular provinces, and that portion of the municipal code relating to taxation. Referring to the provision in the municipal code postponing the imposition of the land tax until the three months following the month of March, 1902, and exempting for one year more the land of anyone who had not raised a crop during the period between January 1, 1901, and March 1, 1902, because of the war, he explained that in order to meet expenses in the meantime the following provision had been made: First, that one-half of all the internal-revenue collections of the province, including collections under the forestry regulations, be turned into the treasury of the municipality where collected and the other half into the treasury of the province; that this provision relates back to the 1st of January of this year, so that one-half of the collections of this tax in the province is due from the central government to the treasury of the province and one-half the internal collections in a municipality is due from the central government to the treasury of the municipality where collected from the 1st of January, 1901. In addition to this he explained that the provincial board and the municipal councils together have been authorized to levy annually a cedula tax of 1 peso Mexican upon all male persons between the ages of 18 and 55 years, with certain exceptions, one-half of which is to be paid into the provincial treasury and the other half into the treasury of the municipality where collected; but that after the 1st of March next, when the land tax becomes payable, those who pay more than 1 peso as land tax are to be exempt

from the cedula tax. In addition to these resources of the province, an act had been passed by the Commission providing that any provincial board which shall apply to the insular treasurer may obtain from the central treasury a loan of \$2,500 gold, not required to be paid back until December 31, 1902. The president suggested that it would thus be seen that the policy which the Commission is trying to carry out is that all the money which is raised from the people of the province is devoted to the particular province or municipality in which the money is paid. It was hoped that with these resources there will be no difficulty in the organizing and carrying on to a useful end the provincial governments. The blank form of the special bill was then distributed. In this form is left blank the name of the province, the territory to be included, the salaries to be paid the provincial officers, the per diem allowance for expenses while traveling in performance of duties, the amount of bond of treasurer, and the location of the capital. The delegates were instructed to fill in these blanks according to their respective opinions, when they would be taken up. The following telegram was here received from Bacolor:

COMMISSION, Care Commanding Officer, Cavite:

I have the honor to inform you that the presidente and principals of Bacoor started to Cavite this morning, but owing to the state of the bay they all got very wet and had to come back. They are getting other and better bancas and will be there, although somewhat late, as soon as possible.

T. R. HAYSON, Captain, Commanding.

(The representatives of Bacoor arrived before the close of the morning session.)

At the expiration of a short recess, Señor D. Andres Ner was recognized, and, referring to the question of the location of the capital, stated that he desired to voice the opinion of a great number of the inhabitants of the province that it should be at San Francisco de Malabon; that one argument in favor of the change is, that it hardly seemed proper to have the civil capital within the confines of a military and naval station such as Cavite, the present capital. He said that San Francisco de Malabon has a population of from 8,000 to 9,000; that there are buildings there suitable for provincial purposes. In answer to inquiry he stated there was no tribunal, but there was a public school and convent there, the latter quite a large building, and he thought it could be rented, because it is now occupied by the American troops. He thought it would be sufficiently large for the residence of the governor and of the provincial officers; there were rooms below and upstairs. He said the tribunal and some houses were destroyed during the war, but there were plenty of good houses left. There are good roads between San Francisco and other towns. The town lies between two rivers and its water supply is met from these rivers, and the water is good. Relative to healthfulness, he said there were no malarial fevers there at all; that in proof thereof the American troops situated there are in a very healthy condition and a very contented state of mind. It was a great deal healthier than Cavite. In answer to inquiry, he said it was about 2 miles from Santa Cruz and about 6 miles from Imus. He did not think it was 10 miles from San Francisco de Malabon to Cavite. He thought a person could travel the distance in a carromata in one hour and a half if the roads were good, but in the rainy season it would be difficult to make the distance in four hours.

He said the road was in very bad condition. He could not say if the people of Cavite province were unanimous in the selection of San Francisco de Malabon as the capital, and he could not say if the people would be willing to have it submitted to the vote of the towns represented. As far as he was concerned, he would be so willing.

Señor Antonio Fernandez, secretary of Cavite, was then recognized and presented a petition, signed by fourteen persons, representing the pueblos of Cavite, San Roque, and La Caridad, praying that the capital remain at Cavite and setting forth the reasons therefor. This petition will be found in the files of the Commission.

Señor Primitivo Cuagincó, of Maragondon, was recognized, and, voicing not only his own opinion, but he believed of every pueblo, with the exception of the three mentioned in the petition just read, thought the capital should be transferred to a more central point for all the towns of the province. He said it was true that the port of Cavite has been the capital for a number of years and no point had been raised as to the convenience or inconvenience that it presented for a provincial seat; but it may be recalled in this connection that under the former régime the people had to come to the capital whether they wanted to or not; that any objections that they might make would have been immediately overruled. He thought the fact that the town of San Francisco may not have the buildings necessary for public offices is not such an obstacle that it might not be overcome, considering that it is a central point and better located with respect to all the other towns of the province; that the government of the province could see to it that a sufficient number of buildings and offices were provided. He did not care to express an opinion as to the suitability of Imus for the capital; that he was simply expressing the sentiment entertained by the great mass of the people of the province in advocating San Francisco de Malabon as the capital. He said the situation of Cavite only favors a few, whereas a more centrally located provincial seat would favor the great majority of the towns.

Señor Daniel Trias Tirona was recognized, and said he desired to answer the question of the president as to whether Imus or San Francisco de Malabon was the most centrally located point. He thought that perhaps Imus was the best situated of the pueblos, because it has both sea and land communication, as he believed there was a river that leads up to it that is navigable for small steamers.

Señor Victoriano del Rosario thought, in order to curtail the discussion as to the location of the capital, it should be submitted to vote. The president stated that ultimately that might be done, but that the Commission desired to learn the local conditions, and would be very glad to hear from anyone in the convention. Señor Rosario then said he favored San Francisco de Malabon as the capital, although he was not a resident of that town.

Señor Leonardo Osorio said that in addition to the allegation that in Spanish times there was no objection raised to Cavite as the capital, and other arguments set forth in the petition presented by the secretary of the town, he desired to say that in his opinion every capital of a province should have, as far as possible, modern improvements; that there are plenty of suitable buildings in Cavite for the government offices, and the town possesses many elements which suit it for the provincial seat, whereas a change to San Francisco de Malabon would at once necessitate a call upon the provincial treasurer to pro-

vide proper buildings and offices, as it is probable that most of the buildings there which might be in some way suitable for offices are private property and at any rate would have to be remodeled, whereas in Cavite there are three or four buildings which belong to the municipality or the province and which are in good condition to be used as offices. In answer to inquiry he said there was a very large provincial building in Cavite—the building in which the Spanish governor of Cavite formerly lived. He said it was a very good building, and newly constructed.

Señor Julian Lopez, presidente of Naig, said that all this about the beautiful buildings possessed by Cavite may be true, and its proximity to Manila may even be admitted, but he said these were benefits only to the few people who lived in the vicinity of Cavite, and he thought the rights and comfort of the rest of the province ought to be consulted. He thought sound judgment, having in view the benefit of all, would select the most central point as the capital. He was in favor of San Francisco de Malabon. He said he thought that his town of Naig would make a very good capital; that it has better buildings and is a better fitted place than San Francisco, but it is not so central, and therefore he does not urge it for the capital.

Señor Antonio Fernandez thought that the statement that San Francisco de Malabon would make the best capital because it was the most centrally located, or rather a little more centrally located, did not hold good, as Cavite could be reached by all the towns on the Bacoor coast by land. Others farther removed might be subjected to slight difficulty, but no more so than if the capital was at San Francisco de Malabon. In answer to inquiry he said there were very good roads between Bacoor or Cavite Viejo and San Francisco de Malabon, but in the rainy season they became a little bad. He did not know about the roads between those places and Imus, as he had not been to the latter place for some years. Formerly there were fairly good roads in the dry season. He did not know whether they have been improved or not. In answer to Commissioner Ide he said the jail here is a vault in the wall, and another one of those holes was used as a presidio. Replying to inquiry as to the cost of constructing the present provincial building, he said that as the capital has been in Cavite from time immemorial, the provincial house is a very old one, and in 1880 it could not resist the assault of the earthquake and succumbed, and in 1890 was rebuilt and remodeled at a cost of between \$19,000 and \$20,000. He thought with the present wages and cost of material, a house as solidly built and as capacious as the present one could not be reproduced for \$50,000, and he thought if a building as good as this were to be constructed in a centrally located town it would cost a great deal more than that, because land transportation of material would have to be taken into consideration. To construct a house equal to the one in Cavite in Imus or San Francisco he said would cost over 100,000 pesos. He said he doubted the assertion on the part of some of the previous speakers that all the pueblos of the province would be benefited by the removal of the capital to San Francisco de Malabon. He had traveled a great deal over this territory, and if anybody should tell him that the town of Magallanes and those towns which are near the Batangas boundary would be benefited by the removal of the capital to San Francisco, he would very much doubt the statement, and if he was told that the people of Bacoor, who come to Cavite in a banca in half an

hour, would be benefited by such removal he would consider it a very unlikely statement. He admitted that water transportation has its inconveniences, the same as land transportation when there are bad roads. He said he never heard a complaint of the inconvenience when the people had to come to Cavite in Spanish times. In answer to inquiry, he said that Imus, Bacoor, Naig, Indan, Silan, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, and Maragondon had the largest populations; that Cavite had a population of only about 4,000. He said that, besides the building used as the residence of the governor and for government offices in Spanish times, Cavite has other buildings which belong to the Government. He said all the towns outside of Cavite are country towns; that formerly Santa Cruz and San Francisco were fairly good towns, but, although he has not been to either one for a number of years, he is pretty well satisfied that with the ravages of war they have gone back to a condition of rurality. He believed, besides being centrally located, the capital city should have improvements which the country towns would not have, such as public charitable buildings, public government buildings, and other improvements.

Señor Felix Cuenca, presidente of Bacoor, stated that notwithstanding the shortness of the trip by water from Bacoor to Cavite, a great many have been drowned, and it is only by very great luck that a great many more have not met the same fate. In regard to the condition of roads, he said the one between Cavite and Cavite Viejo can not be used at all in the rainy season; that the road between Bacoor and Imus is not a good one, because it is of a sandy nature, and the road between Bacoor and San Francisco in the rainy season is a difficult one to travel. Taking everything into consideration he thought Imus would make the best capital. He said there were no buildings that could be used at Imus, but he thought that by a small tax on all the people of the province, which he believed they could stand, enough funds could be secured to erect a public building. It was suggested to him that during the first year or year and a half sufficient taxes might not be raised to pay the necessary salaries, and to meet the expenses of immediately necessary public works, repairs, improvements, etc., aside from erecting buildings. He then said there was a convent and some other suitable buildings in Imus which might be rented reasonably. Commissioner Wright asked him if he did not think, even admitting that Cavite is not the most centrally located nor the most desirable point, that considering that the provincial buildings are here, it would be best to allow the capital to remain here until the people have regained their lost fortunes to some extent and are able to bear the additional burden involved in naming a new provincial seat. The gentleman thought it should be taken into consideration as an objection to Cavite being even a temporary capital that a great number of fatal accidents have happened to people who have endeavored to come to Cavite, and another thing, when, for instance, parties and witnesses are summoned to court, there have been times when cases have been tried and judgments rendered when the parties could not possibly get here owing to the difficulty of passage. It was pointed out to him that under the American régime no such injustice would be done. He was then asked if he did not think, in view of the difficulty of raising taxes sufficient to meet the necessary expenses, it would be well to provide in the law that Cavite should be the capital for two years, and at the expiration of that time the question of per-

manent location be settled by a vote of the towns, to which he replied that the proposition was all right so far as he was concerned.

Señor Benigno Santi, presidente of Cavite Viejo, was of the opinion that within two years the towns could recover from the results of the war, and could raise sufficient money to construct a public building elsewhere if it was decided to change the capital. Leaving aside the question of buildings, he said the people of his town would prefer to have the capital at Imus, as it is a little more central and has a little larger population than San Francisco.

A recess was then taken until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon session.

The session was called to order by the president at 3 p. m., and Señor Diego Mojica, presidente of San Francisco de Malabon, was recognized. He thought the question of the location of the capital should be submitted to vote. The president told him that the Commission would like to hear some of the advantages of his town as a place for the capital. He said one of the advantages was that it was his town; another that it had plenty of good water; that it has good agricultural country around it; that it has several buildings suitable for provincial offices, and that it is centrally located. Departing from the question of the capital, the president asked if the province of Cavite had suffered much from cattle pest, to which he replied that it had, but that it is all over now; the last case he thought was less than six months ago. He thought about two-thirds of the cattle of the province had died from pest. He said, in answer to inquiry, that sugar and rice are the principal products of the province. He thought more rice was raised than was consumed in the province; that some was exported. He also thought that there was more sugar raised than was consumed. They do not raise many tubers. The principal food of the people is rice. As a general rule, farm hands are not paid in money, but in produce; the owners and farm hands work on shares, as it were. He said there was a general wage for hired labor, but it was not a permanent wage; that it ranged between one-half dollar and \$1 Mexican per day, and with or without food, as the case may be.

Señor Jose Ner was recognized and said that although he had not lived in the province for a number of years he was born in Cavite and had recently taken the trouble to investigate the condition of the province. After stating what he thought should be considered in the establishment of a provincial government, referring to the question of resources, he said it must be admitted that the agricultural product or wealth of Cavite is limited to rice, sugar, and coffee. However, there are other special sources of wealth, such as the salt deposits and the fishing industry. He said the rice alone which might be produced in the province would support a government, and yet with this agricultural wealth and labor of years the province was poor, because the towns, instead of enriching themselves, were adding to the wealth of the so-called religious societies of the Islands. If it were not for this fact, he asserted, that if Cavite would not at this time be the first province in the archipelago it would at least be the second. Referring to the question of location of the capital, he favored San Francisco de Malabon, but thought the question ought to be submitted to the vote of the towns represented. He could not understand how Cavite could be selected for the provincial seat, as there was no room in the town

for civil government; that the whole ground is covered and ruled by the military and no civil government could find a footing if it were to have any jurisdiction whatever. He was asked if his argument would have no effect if the building that popularly belonged to the province were vacated by the military authorities and were passed over to the civil authorities absolutely, and he replied that these buildings might be sold and the proceeds of the sale utilized to erect buildings in the town which the voice of the people should select as the provincial seat. He said San Francisco was the geographical center and had various means of communication with every town in the province, with the exception perhaps of Cavite. His attention was called to the limited resources of the province as provided by taxation, and it was suggested that perhaps it would be the part of wisdom to delay for a year or two a change which would involve a considerable expenditure. The president stated that it would be easy for the Commission to submit the question to the majority and abide the vote if it could rid itself of the responsibility which in initiating a government it has to take. If, for instance, the Commission were to follow the vote of the majority in this case and it should turn out badly, it would be none the less responsible for the result; that while the Commission would be glad to follow the wishes of the people, there sometimes arise cases in which the first wish of the people can not be followed, because, by the experience of the Commission in other provinces, it is possible that it knows a little more about the cost to begin a provincial government. He then said he was very willing to abide by the decision of the Commission. In answer to inquiry, he did not know the exact number of acres of land owned by the friars in Cavite province, but he said it was large and he knew that the greater part of the money of the people goes into the hands of the friars. It was pointed out to him that when the land tax goes into effect the owners of land, friars and all, will be called upon to pay it, and then the province will be in better condition to make a change in the provincial seat if desired. Señor Ner said that if that was the decision of the Commission he was positive that every man in the province would receive it and would be satisfied. Referring to the lands of the friars, the president said that the only fact that is relevant in this respect, in discussing the provincial government, was that their lands are to be taxed as well as the land of anybody else. Since the subject had been mentioned, he would say that the Commission has investigated this question with great care and has formulated a recommendation to Congress that the best method of remedying what is evidently an evil—the ownership of so much land, indeed it would seem the ownership of all the valuable land in the province of Cavite—would be for the State to purchase the rights of the friars and then sell out the lands to the tenants. However, Congress has not had time to act on this recommendation. (During the discussion of this subject considerable feeling was manifested by the delegates against the friars.)

The president then brought up the question of the territory to be included in the province of Cavite. He said there were some islands lying between Cavite and Mindoro provinces, and General Trias mentioned the islands of Lubang and Corregidor. The president stated that he understood there were people living on the island of Lubang, and they desired to be made part of the province of Cavite. All the representatives agreed that they should be taken in. The president asked if Corregidor belonged to Cavite or Bataan, and the delegates answered

that it belonged to Cavite. Señor Trias stated that there was another small island which was uninhabited, except by a friar.

Señor Primitivo Cuagingo, presidente of Maragondon, was then recognized and offered a few more suggestions relative to the change of the location of the capital to San Francisco de Malabon.

The president then explained that as the time was not sufficient to go on and pass the special bill to-day and decide upon the persons to be appointed, the session would be adjourned to Manila, where the bill would be passed in accordance with the suggestions received and appointments made, and the result of the same would be communicated to the presidente of each town in the province, together with a copy of the law.

The president then introduced Attorney-General Torres, who delivered an eloquent address in Spanish. He was followed by Dr. Pardo de Tavera, whose remarks in Spanish were likewise well received. The President then called upon Señor Felipe Calderon, who addressed the delegates in Tagalog.

Señor Juan Mateas then read an address of welcome to the representatives of the Federal party, after which the president of the Commission closed the session by thanking the people of Cavite for the cordial reception extended and for the words of appreciation for the work the Commission is doing.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

SAN ISIDRO, PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA,
Saturday, June 8, 1901.

Present: Commissioners Wright, Ide, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9.50 a. m., and the secretary directed to call the roll of pueblos.

The towns were represented as follows:

Jaen:

Presidente	Sr. Apolinario Esquivel.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Pedro Payumo.
Treasurer	Sr. Benito Frias.
Secretary	Sr. Fortunato Jimenez.
Councilors	Sr. Andres Velarde.
	Sr. Basilio Llado.
	Sr. Honofre Frias.
	Sr. Victor Payumo.
	Sr. Ciriaco Javate.

Peñaranda:

Presidente	Sr. Pedro Padilla.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Marcos Abes.
Councilors	Sr. Pedro Padilla, 1st.
	Sr. Eleuterio Padilla.
	Sr. Alipio Ramos.
	Sr. Pascual Padilla.

Sto. Domingo:

Presidente	Sr. Nicolas Andres.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Juan Serna.
Councilors	Sr. Remigio Aquino.
	Sr. Teodoro Salvatierra.
	Sr. Remigio Saluno.

Bongabon:	
Vice-presidente	Sr. Bibiano Aquino.
Secretary	Sr. Francisco Zotangco.
Treasurer	Sr. Francisco Miranda.
Councilors	Sr. Marcelo Mantile.
	Sr. Ramon Quiamse.
	Sr. Eusebio Contreras.
San Antonio:	
Presidente	Sr. Nazario Cando.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Cecilio Lamson.
Treasurer	Sr. Santiago Cruz.
Aliaga:	
Presidente	Sr. Alejandro Corpus.
Councilors	Sr. Bonifacio Dumayag.
	Sr. Ventura Palacio.
	Sr. Manuel Naceno.
	Sr. Venancio Alamon.
	Sr. Hermenejildo Gonzalez.
San Isidro:	
Presidente	Sr. Pedro Carmen Legaspi.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Florencio Miranda.
Sindico	Sr. Rufino Villanz.
Treasurer	Sr. Crispulo Sideco.
Secretary	Sr. Petronilo Reyes.
Councilors	Sr. Antonio Elvina.
	Sr. Lucas Cornejo.
	Sr. Manuel Policarpio.
	Sr. Gabriel Bantug.
	Sr. Leopoldo Pardo.
Licab:	
Presidente	Sr. Tito Lanoria.
Councilors	Sr. Mariano Calderon.
	Sr. Pedro Rivera.
	Sr. Juan Simpliciano.
	Sr. Feliciano Balincungan.
	Sr. Severino Aningat.
	Sr. Marcelino Victorio.
	Sr. Anacleto Reyes.
	Sr. Pablo Tagle.
Santa Rosa:	
Presidente	Sr. Norberto Matias.
Principal del pueblo	Sr. Mariano del Barrio.
Talavera:	
Presidente	Sr. Mariano Talento.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Elias Ferrer.
Councilors	Sr. Pablo Villafior.
	Sr. Francisco Alivio.
Cabiao:	
Presidente	Sr. Jose Crespo.
Treasurer	Sr. Bonifacio S. San Mateo.
	Sr. Salvador Relucio.
Gapang:	
Presidente	Sr. Simeon Linsangan.
Vice-presidente	Sr. Saturnino Arcadio.
Councilors	Sr. Jose de los Santos.
	Sr. Agustin Cinson.
	Sr. Ludovico Morales.
	Sr. Marciano Adorable.
	Sr. Calixto San Pedro.
Zaragoza:	
Presidente	Sr. Casimiro Escames de la Cruz.
Secretary	Sr. Daniel Pagaduan.
Members of the directory of the Federal party	Sr. Mariano Veloso.
	Sr. Juan Belsa.
	Sr. Basilio Calderon.

Cabanatuan:	
Vice-presidente	Sr. Antonio Jiminez.
Councilors	Sr. Domingo Cuedas.
	Sr. Doroteo Soto.
	Sr. Bernabede Guzman.
	Sr. Ruperto Carlos.
	Sr. Agustin Garcia.
	Sr. Mamerto Santarina.
Carrancian:	
Vice-presidente	Sr. Lorenzo Amante.
	Sr. Vicente Alindada.
	Sr. Ciriaco Esteban.
	Sr. Blas Sanz.
	Sr. Benedicto Castaneda.
	Sr. Mariano de Leon.
	Sr. Jose Mariano.
	Sr. Felipe Sans.
San Jose:	
Vice-presidente	Sr. Crisanto Sanches.
Secretary	Sr. Leopoldo Reyes.
	Sr. Antonio Alzasua.
	Sr. Simplicio Villa.

The president then explained to the representatives the provisions of the general Provincial Government Act and of the special bill applying such Act to the particular provinces and those provisions of the municipal code affecting the question of taxation. He also explained the cedula tax, provided in an act amending the provincial government act, and the act providing for the loan of \$2,500 from the central treasury to the treasury of each province organized under the general provincial act. He stated that it was the intention of the Commission, if possible, to return to the province and to the municipality all the taxes collected in either for the local benefit of the people of that province and municipality; that the carrying out of that purpose, however, was dependent upon the further question whether the central government will be able from the customs duties on importations to raise sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the central government. In this connection the question of the validity of the present tariff law was brought up, and the president stated that the Commission was awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Porto Rican tariff case, which had the same bearing on the Philippine Islands. He explained in some detail the effect upon the revenue and trade of the Islands should the Supreme Court hold that there should be absolute free trade between the Islands and the United States, and also the effect upon the islands of a contrary decision.

Referring to the special bill applying the general Provincial Government Act to the particular provinces, he called attention to the fact that in the special laws establishing the provinces of Pampanga, Tarlac, and Bulacan there was a section providing that the provincial boards of those provinces should have authority to unite in the employment of an engineer or engineers who should examine the Tarlac River and the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, to see what steps might be taken to provide against the great injury which the overflow of those rivers had caused, and if the inhabitants of this province desire a similar provision it may be incorporated in this special law. He stated that this suggestion was only offered to enable the citizens to know that here is an opportunity to begin the first step of resisting the very destructive force of these two rivers, which seemed to have united in one and to have brought a good deal of injury to the prov-

ince. A report would be expected so that a comprehensive plan of improvement might be adopted.

As some of the delegates were not familiar with the Spanish language, the remarks of the president were also translated into Tagalog.

A recess of ten minutes was then taken, at the expiration of which Señor Antonio Jimenez, vice-presidente of Cabanatuan, was recognized, and stated that he headed the delegation from the town of Cabanatuan, and desired to express the pleasure which they all experienced upon having the Commission in their presence. He said that in the name of the town he represented, and also of a great number, if not a majority, of the inhabitants of the province, he prayed the Commission to lift the state of siege prevailing in the province, as it is now entirely pacified, in order that they might all exercise the rights of individual liberty, for which they have been wishing so long. He also asked, and he believed that he was interpreting the wishes of the people of the province, that the towns of Rosales, Umingan, Balungao, and San Quintin be returned to the province of Nueva Ecija from that of Pangasinan, to which they had been joined; that undoubtedly by the separation of those four towns from the province of Nueva Ecija it is bereft of a great many resources which would help support the provincial government; that these towns had requested to be transferred into the province of Pangasinan because peace reigned within its borders, and Nueva Ecija was at the time in a state of hostility against the constituted government. But as the province is now entirely pacified, he thought there was no longer any reason for their separation. In answer to inquiry, he said that there were no mountains between these towns and San Isidro. However, it is true that there is a great distance between them and the present provincial seat, but that this could be remedied by removing the provincial seat to the town of Cabanatuan, which is 5½ leagues from San Isidro. Communication between these four towns and San Isidro was difficult on account of the distance (10 or 12 leagues) and the bad roads. It is about 7 or 8 leagues between them and Cabanatuan, and there is a fair wagon road during the dry season, but rather bad in the wet weather.

Señor Pedro Carmen, presidente of San Isidro, stated that he agreed with Señor Jimenez in that the state of siege in the province should be raised, as it is entirely pacified, but that the town of San Isidro by no means agrees with the gentleman that, should the four towns mentioned as transferred to Pangasinan be returned to this province in the future, the provincial seat should be moved to Cabanatuan, because in the first place, at the present time at least, the town of Cabanatuan has not the necessary buildings for the use of the provincial government, and the town of San Isidro has all those elements which go to make up a provincial seat. It has a sufficient number of buildings, and besides it is connected with all the other towns of the province by fairly good roads. He stated that the government house in San Isidro had been destroyed, but that it may be restored to the same condition in which it was prior to its destruction without very much trouble. He thought \$10,000 to \$15,000 Mexican would be sufficient for the purpose, but that he was not informed in such a matter and could not give a close estimate. He stated that they had a jail which was a very good structure and could be used for provincial offices, and there was also a convent which might be utilized. He said that as one of the officials of the government was to be a civil engineer, it is inferred

that he will be a man capable of putting the roads and buildings into good condition. The president explained to him that the question was what they have in San Isidro which can be adapted, by the expenditure of a small sum of money, for use as a provincial government building; that the amendment to the provincial law provides that after the offices of the provincial officers are furnished then the rest of the building may be used as the residence of the governor, it being the hope of the Commission to dignify the office of governor, and of course it is important in determining where the capital shall be whether there is now available a building which may be used for the purpose without the expenditure of as much money as would really be involved in the erection of a new building. Señor Carmen stated that during the Spanish rule the provincial building was not kept in proper repair and naturally it was destroyed. The walls are of stone and in fairly good condition, but the roof would have to be repaired, but was not in exceedingly bad condition. He did not know whether or not the building was ever used by General Lawton or for any other purpose than for a provincial building.

Señor Epifanio de los Santos agreed with the other speakers that the towns mentioned as transferred to Pangasinan should be returned to Nueva Ecija. The president explained to him that the representatives of the towns who came before the Commission at Dagupan, province of Pangasinan, presented their claims chiefly on the ground of distance and difficulty of access to the capital, and that their business relations were with the people of Pangasinan and their language the same. They said that they had come from Pangasinan, and that they wanted to remain there. Señor de los Santos stated that from time immemorial these four towns had belonged to the province of Nueva Ecija, and that only the town of San Nicolas y Bayug formerly belonged to that place, was afterwards incorporated into the province of Nueva Ecija, and then returned to Pangasinan; that as to the language and business relations that existed between them, he said that the official language for the last fifty or sixty years in this province, as well as in Pangasinan, had always been Spanish; and that, as to the distance and commercial relations, there might be some shadow of truth in this if Dagupan were still the provincial seat, but the provincial seat was changed to Lingayen, and they are as far from that place as they are from San Isidro. In answer to inquiry he afterwards stated that Dagupan was the provincial seat during the revolutionary government, and then, of course, three of those towns were nearer to the capital than they were to San Isidro.

The president stated that the Commission had received a petition from two or three towns to be united to the province of Tarlac, and the governor of Tarlac favored the change, but the Commission declined to consider the petition until it should consult the people of Nueva Ecija in such a convention as this. Señor de los Santos thought the people of Nueva Ecija Province have a right to ask that these towns, which belonged to them for at least two hundred years, should be returned; that they ask for an investigation into the wishes of these four towns to be made now and ascertain whether they desire to remain in Pangasinan or want to return to Nueva Ecija. They request a full investigation as to the desire of the whole people and not of two or three leading citizens, so as to arrive at the opinion of the majority. The president suggested that they make this a subject

for the next general election. Señor Santos said so true is it that the majority of the people of these towns desire to return to Nueva Ecija, that the local committees of the Federal party consider themselves as members of the committees of Nueva Ecija rather than of Pangasinan. The president stated that at the time the commission last heard from these towns they preferred to remain where they were, but that the Commission may institute the investigation requested and find out if they now desire to return; that certainly the Commission had no desire to defeat the will of the towns and the people of Nueva Ecija, and if it is a fact that they desire to return there will be no difficulty about doing so. Señor Santos did not think that the return of the towns should involve a change in the county seat. He said that the pueblo of Aliaga was the most centrally located geographically and that San Isidro was the commercial center, and from the standpoint of communication with the different pueblos San Isidro is the most centrally located.

Recess was then taken until 3 o'clock.

Afternoon session.

The session was called to order by the President at half past 3 o'clock.

Señor Pedro Carmen, presidente of San Isidro, in answer to inquiry, stated that by a state of siege was meant that the towns were under police charge of American soldiers, and he thought they should have their own police force; that the duties of the American soldiers as policemen should be confined to the military buildings, and that the patrol of the towns should be discontinued by the soldiers and be made by the Filipino police; in other words, that acting as local police by the soldiers be discontinued.

In answer to inquiry, Señor Pablo Padilla stated that all the towns, so far as he knew, have been organized under General Order No. 40, and that a communication from the military commander had been received stating that they should continue under that organization until the provincial civil government is established. In answer to the president, he said that some of the towns were operating under General Order No. 40, and not under the code.

The presidente of San Antonio stated that his town had been operating under the municipal code since the 1st of April.

Señor Padilla stated that the presidentes have been informed in writing by the military authorities to continue operating under General Order No. 40 until provincial civil government was established. The president explained that that was a mistake, and if he could furnish the Commission with a copy of the order the error would be corrected. He stated that there were police organized in the towns, but not in sufficient numbers, he thought, to keep the peace if the soldiers were withdrawn from police duty; that the policemen have not even revolvers.

Señor Pedro Carmen stated that the idea was that before the forces are withdrawn the local police forces ought to be armed. He stated that his police force had revolvers.

The president explained that the change into different conditions would necessarily be gradual; that everything can not be done at once, but the Commission has no doubt that in the course of a month matters will be adjusted so as to meet the views of the gentlemen who have spoken, and that they may depend upon the Commission doing everything possible to bring that about.

Señor Antonio Jimenez, of Cabanatuan, thought that with the statement of the Commission this morning on what the resources of the province would be one could well calculate what salaries should be paid to the provincial officers. He thought the governor should be paid \$1,500 gold; treasurer, \$2,000 gold; secretary, \$900 gold; supervisor, \$1,200 gold, and the provincial fiscal, \$1,500 gold. He thought the fiscal should receive a larger salary than two of the other officers in view of the fact that much money had been spent in learning his profession, and that in view of the amended provincial and municipal codes considerable more work will be thrown on him. Referring to traveling expenses, he thought \$3 gold per day should be allowed, being an increase of \$1 over that allowed in Tarlac, where he said communication was much more easy and rapid.

The president asked for an expression of opinion as to the wisdom of having a section in the special bill relative to the appointment of an engineer or engineers, as provided in the Tarlac and Pampanga bills, to investigate the rivers referred to this morning and the evils they cause. All the delegates agreed that such a section should be inserted.

Señor Jimenez thought that the meeting of the presidentes twice a year would be all that was necessary and that the months of May and November would avoid the high water and would be the best time. He then referred again to the location of the capital, commenting upon the statement of the presidente of San Isidro that the provincial seat should remain in that town because it possessed buildings suitable for the use of the provincial government, to wit, a jail and a ruined Spanish government house, which it would cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000, Mexican, to rebuild and place in proper condition. He thought that for \$12,000 or \$15,000 a fine provincial building could be erected in Cabanatuan. Another objection to San Isidro was that in the rainy season the town is entirely under water, which is not true of Cabanatuan. He stated, in answer to inquiry, that Cabanatuan was the capital of the province up to about thirty or forty years ago. It was the capital under the revolutionary government; that whenever the enemy came to San Isidro they walked to Cabanatuan. He said he did not know why the capital in Spanish times was moved from Cabanatuan to San Isidro. There are only ruins left of the buildings in Cabanatuan that were used in those days. The town had 8,000 or 10,000 inhabitants. He did not think San Isidro was so large. Here the presidente of San Isidro stated that his town had a population of 11,000 to 12,000. Señor Jimenez thought it would be very good to have a provision in the law providing that the capital should be as formerly until a certain time or until the next general election, when the people could decide for themselves where the capital should be. He said he did not know what towns Tarlac was reaching out for, but upon the suggestion of the president that he might infer from their proximity to Tarlac, he thought San Juan de Guimba was one of them. (This town was not represented at the meeting). Cuyapo was another town in the neighborhood that Tarlac might be reaching for. (The representative of this town was not in the room). In answer to inquiry as to whether these towns were so situated that it is difficult for people to come from them to San Isidro, he said that in the wet season it was, but now the roads are fairly good. Cuyapo is about 7 or 8 leagues and San Juan de Guimba is from 4 to 4½ leagues from

San Isidro. He said the towns were nearer to other towns in the province of Tarlac than to the town of Tarlac itself; that the idea was that they could go to those nearer towns and then take the train. He did not know whether it was because of their desire to become a part of Tarlac that these towns were not represented at the meeting.

Señor Toto Lanoria, presidente of Licab, was asked if his town was not one of those which presented a petition to the Commission asking to be transferred to Tarlac, and he said no, but that he had spoken to the presidente of Victoria, which is in Tarlac, and asked him if he thought he could not transfer to Tarlac, because the capital of Tarlac is nearer to his town, and the presidente of Victoria spoke to the governor. In answer to inquiry as to whether the people of Licab would not rather be in Nueva Ecija than Tarlac, he said that part of them wanted to go over to Tarlac, and he was one of them. He did not know whether a majority desired to be transferred or not.

Señor Ludovico Morales, of Gapan, wanted to know if those towns which were organized under General Order No. 40, and which have now come under the terms of the municipal code, might continue operating under that law. He was told that the officers who were elected under General Order No. 40 would continue to be the officers under the municipal code, except that that code abolishes the office of *sindico*. There is another provision in the amendment of the municipal code, recently passed, which provides that when, under General Order No. 40, taxes have been levied which could not under the municipal code be levied and collected from part of the people, that notwithstanding the municipal code the town may proceed and collect the remaining taxes, i. e., from the people who have not paid, although there is no provision for the collection of such taxes in the municipal code. By direction of the president, the secretary then read the section relating to this subject, marked "n," in act No. 132. Señor Morales stated that his reason for asking light upon this matter was because his town of Gapan, as soon as the municipal code went into effect, suppressed the office of *sindico*, and is now and has been operating under the municipal code, while some of the other towns in the province, which were likewise organized under General Order No. 40, have not been operating as they should, under the municipal code, by military order. His town had received no communication on this subject whatever from the military authorities.

The president explained again that the military order was certainly issued by mistake; that the matter of the organization of towns is controlled by the municipal code, which provides that every town organized under General Order No. 40 shall, after April 1, continue as if organized under the municipal code and be subject to the terms of that code, and as soon as the province is organized and the governor has been appointed and taken the oath of office he can attend to the matter. Señor Morales said he believed he was interpreting the feelings of the majority of the people of his town in stating that if the capital is not transferred to Gapan it should remain in San Isidro. He thought that a provision in the act that the selection of the capital by the people through an election or some other way in the course of a year would meet the views of his people.

Señor Gaudencio Medina, of Aliaga, was recognized and asked the Commission to look into the matter of compulsory service, without pay, in the building of public roads by the military authorities. He said

that men were compelled to leave the fields when it was about time to plow and get ready for planting crops. The president suggested that he request the presidente and councilors of Aliaga to make a statement of the facts, mentioning the names of the men who were compelled to work and the time when such work was required, and also the men who made them work, and forward this statement to the Commission. The president thought that such action might have been taken under some Spanish law which was supposed to continue in force. If so, the Commission would learn by applying to the person who purported to act under such law, and would take steps to bring an end to that sort of thing by suppressing the legislation. It was not the policy of the Commission to have compulsory service of that sort except in the case of criminals. The president further stated that this was probably a continuation of the Spanish law as a means of collecting a road tax; that that method prevails in a good many States of the United States, and a man is allowed, if he is not able to pay the money, to meet the tax by working on the roads. There is no such provision, however, in the provincial or municipal code, and it was not the intention of the Commission to continue that system. In answer to inquiry as to what town he thought should be the capital, he said as Aliaga was the center of the province he had no second choice. He was in favor of a committee to study the flooding of the country by the river.

Señor Apolinario Esquivel, of Jaen, asked if the municipal officers would be subject to the cedula tax. He was informed that everybody would be subject to it except the soldiers. He thought San Isidro should remain the capital.

The president then stated that the time of the Commission in the towns recently visited, Pasig and Cavite, was so short that it was unable to enact the special law and make the appointments before leaving the towns, and the same is true of Nueva Ecija; there was not sufficient time to carefully draft the special bill for the province, and therefore the meeting would be adjourned to Manila, where, after preparing the law in accordance with the suggestions received from the delegates present, it will be passed and appointments made, and the form of the law and the names of the appointees would be forwarded to each presidente in the province. The officers may be sworn in before the judge of first instance, who is at San Isidro.

Señor Felipe Calderon, in response to the call of the president, then spoke at some length in Tagalog, and his remarks were well received by the delegates.

The president then expressed the profound gratitude of the Commission for the cordiality of the reception tendered and its pleasure at having present Generals Lacuna and Sandico to assist at the meeting. He then announced the session adjourned.

Adjourned.

Attest:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

SAN FERNANDO, *La Union*, August 15, 1901.*Public session.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 9.30 a. m., and the roll of pueblos of the province called by the secretary.

The province was represented as follows, all the pueblos having delegates:

Pueblo de Naguilian:

Presidente	Juan Estepa.
Vice-presidente	Macario Madayag.
Secretario	Alejandro Vergara.
Tesorero	Isidro H. Estillare.
Juez de paz	Tiburcio Florindo.
Secretario del juzgado	Martin Rimando.
Cabezas	Concordio Pulmano.
	Juan Rimando.
	Anastacio Guilon.
	Fructuoso Rimando.
	Ambrosio Baladad.
	Santiago Corpus.
	Menando Rimando.
	Fidel Villaneuva.
	Juan Estepa.
	Fidel Ortiz.
	Miguel Rimando.
	Andres Caedac.
	Alejandro Vergara.
	Luciano Garcia.
	Leon Diliyo.
	Eduardo Soriano.
	Juan Rimando.
	Enrique Florindo.
	Jacinto Florena.
	Liberato Tejano.
	Anselmo Patacsil.
	Cipriano Florena.
	Teodoro Lichian.
	Marcelo Lichian.
	Ambrosio Castaneda.
	Luis Floresca.
	Ramon Lajorca.
	Narciso Rimando.
	Ricardo Perez.
	Benigno Quesada.
	Filomeno Madayag.

Pueblo de Ago:

Presidente	Andres Ayner.
Cabezas	Silverio Agustin.
	Trifon Ayner.
	Vicente Puzon.
	Placido Alban.
	Paulino Mendoza.
	Narciso Estonilo.
	Marcos Javier.
	Marcos Milanes.
	Nicolas Milana.
	Fulgencio Aspiras.
	Pedro Estonilo.

Pueblo de Agoo—Continued.

Cabezas	Carlos Nortes. Patricio Leroco. Gregorio Laroya. Paulino Boda. Gil Defuntorum. Guillermo Villanueva. Diego Nieva. Alfonso Galban. Pablo Galban.
Pueblo de Namacpacam:	
Presidente	Manuel Resureccion.
Juez de paz	Lucas Ancheta.
Vice-presidente	Eligio Serra.
Tesorero	Dionisio Bopez.
Cabezas	Mariano Velasco. Laureano Nerida. Simon Ablao. Teodoro Nisce. Juan Borromeo. Julio Nuval. Angel Bautista. Mariano Jarapan. Lucio Astel. Mariano Dias. Salvador Santarromana. Elias Serrano. Emilio Resureccion.
Pueblo de Cava:	
Presidente	Timoteo Leiquisia.
Juez de paz	Cornelio Camacho.
Presidente partido Federal	Lucas Rimes.
Consejales	Carlos Maglaya. Agustin Baungam. Mariano Benites. Francisco Dulay. Mariano Maglaya. Fabian Bautista.
Pueblo de Banang:	
Presidente	Vicente Dumpit.
Juez de paz	Luis Jularbal.
Secretario municipal	Tomas de Guzman.
Cabezas	Geronimo Dumpit. Juan Balagot. Calixto Calua. Bernabe Mallare. Patricio Madayag. Cosme Abenoja. Sinforooso Dumo. Antonio Rebollo. Jose Ortega.
Pueblo de San Juan:	
Presidente	Bartolome Alguer.
Juez de paz	Ignacio Abad.
Secretario municipal	Mariano Gaertan.
Presidente partido Federal	Matias Aquino.
Consejales	Daniel Padrien. Estanislao Macamag. Domingo Estrada.
Pueblo de Rosario:	
Presidente	Francisco de Guzman.
Vice-presidente	Diego Bejar.
Consejales	Juan Posadas. Daniel Madriaga. Felipe Dacoco. Jose Lopez. Fernando Refuerzo.

Pueblo de Rosario—Continued.

Consejales	Hipolito Aspier. Anacleto Dacumus. Fruto Ulatan.
Cabezas	Mauricio Posadas. Januario Sison. Antero Estacion.
Juez de paz	Gavino Veduna.
Pueblo de Aringay:	
Presidente	Marcos Madarang.
Juez de paz	Pedro Dacanay.
Miembro partido Federal	Florencio Baltazar.
Cabezas	Fabian Abelleza. Fulgacio Quesada. Teodoro Mamaril. Candido Resurrección Ramon Quesada. Aniceto Carbonel. Mariano De Vara. Pedro Abellera. José Dulay.

Pueblo de Santo Tomas:

Presidente	Bruno Pacho.
Presidente partido Federal	Sixto Zanduetta.
Juez de paz	Pedro Villanueva.
Juez de paz auxiliar	Angel Manzano.
Secretario municipal	Vicente Unson.
Cabezas	José Arboleda. Macario Aquino. Prudencio Nitura. Gaspar Fernandez. Dionisio Lachica. Pedro Calub. Sixto Estacio. Norberto Paculan. Eugenio Lisma. Antonio Manzana. Bonifacio Aquino. Antonio Laceste. Ladislao Doctolero. Mariano Eisma.

Pueblo de Tubao:

Presidente	Teodorico Ayvier.
Cabezas	Adriano Buenaventura. Bernardo Viduya. Primo Fang. Adriano Milanes. Esteban Suquitan. Vicente Estolar. Hilario Fontanilla. Gaspar Lopez. Lino Jaravata. Manuel Zarate. Timoteo Lopez. Juan Mapolo.

Pueblo de Bangac:

Presidente	Anastacio de Castro.
Vice-presidente	Calixto Mangaibin.
Juez de paz	Apolinio Ramires.
Cabezas	Timoteo Leoda. Cipriano Lopez. Bruno Mangibin. Mariano Coloma. Mariano La Pena. Silvino Coloma. Juan Monis. Delfin Coloma.

Pueblo de Bangac—Continued.

Cabezas	Claro de Castro. Cosme Ramirez. Timoteo Leorien. Gregorio Dacio. Calixto Coloma. Anastacio La Pena. Marcelino Morales. Francisco Barba. Mariano Roque. Martin La Pena. Ignacio Dacio. Francisco Dacio. Mariano Mangibin. Antonio Lopez. Ramón Barba. Nicolas Macoso. Rufino Mangibin.
Secretario municipal	
Pueblo de Balaoan:	
Presidente	Juan Rodriguez.
Vice-presidente	Valentin Octavian.
Juez de paz	Dalmacio Vildria.
Tesoreo	Pedro Avillo.
Secretario	Daniel Zambran.
Cabezas	Juan Pague. Norberto Rodriguez. Mateo Paguirigan. Macario Directo. Lucio Arbano. Estanislao Serra. Pedro Agturap. Santiago Compaon. José de Benito. Mateo Lupu. Bernardo Peralta. Juan Concepción. Leonadio Astrea. Apolonio Vildrea. Santiago Paguisigan. Bruno Ordon. Bartolome Astrea. Eustacio Astrea. Pedro Astrea. Camilo Lopez. Francisco Lopez. Siverio Concepción. Pio Lopez. Alejandro Abaldo. Eugenio Alinar. Macario Directo. Leon Vilorio. Gelacio Lanrata. Cornelio Leoda. Barnardino Peralta. Domingo Nesa.
Pueblo de Bacnotan:	
Presidente	Angel Lopez.
Tesorero	Liberato Buerab.
Secretario	José Carbonel.
Vice-presidente	Domingo Carganilla.
Concejales	Andres Dacanay. Potenciano Lagazca. Juan Padilla. Praxedes Carbonel. Juan Dacanay. Joaquin Carbonel. Sabino Dacanay. Faustino Oropilla.

Pueblo de Bacnotan—Continued.

Juez de paz	Justiniano Dacanay.
Juez de paz auxiliar	Paulino Nebes.
Secretario del juzgado	Pio Perlas.
Cabezas	Arcadio Cuaresma.
	Agustin Binago.
	Basilio Delfinado.
	Candido Pagaduan.
	Dionisio Bucalbo.
	Juan Bucalbo.
	Pantaleon Dacanay.
	Tomás Cargamento.
	Pablo Padilla.
	Pedro Borja.
	Lorenzo Espero.
	Simon Corpus.
	Simeon Cariuso.
	Agapito Dacanay.
	Primitivo Parong.
	Jacinto Bensit.
	Vicente Obra.
	Domingo Pigael.
	Cornelio Valmoya.
	Ismael Higoy.

Pueblo de San Fernando:

Presidente	Paulino Altia.
Vice-presidente	Edilberto Aquino.
Secretario	Juan Lucero.
Tesorero	Vicente Carbonel.
Consejales	Guillermo Galves.
	Felipe Salanga.
	Pio Zafra.
	José Zafra.
	José Hidalgo.
	Eliseo Hidalgo.
	Faustino Alivar.
	Pedro de Guzman.
	Teodoro Alviar.
	Francisco Flores.

The president then addressed the meeting and expressed his regret that the Commission had not been able to visit the province of La Union in June, when first contemplated, but circumstances had rendered it impossible. He expressed the gratification of the Commission, however, at now being able to meet with them, and its appreciation of the cordial reception which had been accorded it. He then explained to the people that the government which is being established in these Islands is divided into three branches—the first the municipal government, with which they were familiar; the next above that the provincial government, which the Commission was here to establish, and the third branch the central or insular government, which is now exercised through a Commission as a legislative body and a civil governor as the chief executive; that the central government would not be fully organized until September 1, when three Filipinos would be added to the five American commissioners, and when four great executive departments would be organized. Within the sphere defined by law each branch of the government is independent of the other branches. The municipal officers were only subject to the provincial authorities when they passed beyond the limit of law, and the same relation existed between the provincial officers and the central authority. The provisions of the provincial law and the government proposed to be established thereunder were then explained in detail, special stress being

laid upon the provisions relating to taxation. Reference was made to the cedula tax of 1 peso, levied by an amendment to the original provincial law, upon all males between 18 and 55 years of age. It was stated that discussion with the representatives of various provinces had demonstrated that this cedula tax would be necessary in order to furnish revenue for the province until such time as the land tax became operative. Furthermore, it was believed that those who did not own land and did not pay a land tax should contribute something toward the support of a government whose protection they enjoyed. Reference was also made to the law passed by the Commission permitting the province to borrow from the central treasury \$2,500 gold with which to meet its early necessities, the loan to be repaid on or before January 1, 1901, without interest.

The special bill applying the General Provincial Act to particular provinces was then explained, attention being invited to the blank spaces which had to be filled before the law was passed. These related to the boundaries of the province, the salaries to be paid provincial officers, the allowance for traveling expenses, the bond of the treasurer, and the town to be chosen as the capital of the province. The object of the coming of the Commission to the province was to discuss these matters with the people and to receive their suggestions.

The president also referred to the fact that there were quite a number of Igorrote rancherias in the province of La Union, and some question had arisen as to the best method of dealing with these people—whether they should be brought under the municipal code and the provincial act, or whether they should be brought under the operation of the laws of Benguet, which had been framed for the government of an Igorrote population. Suggestions were invited upon these points.

The Commission then took a recess of ten minutes to enable the presidentes and delegates to discuss among themselves the points suggested. During the recess of the Commission various petitions were presented to it, some recommending candidates for provincial offices, and others, which formed the majority, asking the Commission to pardon political prisoners now in the local jail or in the prison of the district. Referring to the latter petitions, the president advised the people that neither the Commission nor the civil governor had the power to grant pardons to offenders committed by the military authorities, its powers extending to civil offenses only and to persons convicted by the civil courts. The petitions would be referred, however, to the military governor with a recommendation for leniency in view of the present pacific condition of the province and the evident purpose of the people to respect the present constituted authorities.

Following the recess Señor Angel Lopez, presidente of Bacnotan, was recognized. He stated that he wished to discuss three points with the Commission: First, the question of public works; second, resources of the provincial government, and, third, resources of the municipalities. Referring to the matter of public works in the municipalities and the province, he stated that under Spanish rule such work was done under the provision of law requiring fifteen days' labor from every person in the province. He feared that without such a provision, and in view of the present high price of labor, the revenue provided for the pueblos under the municipal code would not be sufficient to undertake new improvements. Being asked if he thought the people would be willing to have such a law imposed upon them again, he said he thought they

would. He said the people were not opposed to the other law, but what they objected to was that when they contributed money in lieu of labor it all went to the central treasury, no part of it being expended for the benefit of the contributors. Inquiry developed that the principal products of the province were tobacco, sugar, and rice. The rinderpest had destroyed most of the horned cattle and carabaos in the province, interfering seriously with the cultivation of the soil. While there were some horses in the province, the people were not accustomed to using them in the fields, nor could they take the place of the carabaos in many classes of work.

Referring to the revenues provided for the provincial government, the speaker was of the opinion that not enough money would be raised to support the government. Considerable discussion was then had as to the probable revenue which the province would collect from the land tax and cedula tax. The speaker estimated the population of the province at 127,000 and the probable value of the land at 4,000,000 pesos. Inquiry developed that the value of sugar, tobacco, and rice lands in the province ranged from 60 to 150 pesos per hectare, such land having increased greatly in value during the past year. In view of these facts the Commission felt that the estimate of the speaker as to the value of the lands and buildings in the province was too low. He was told that this matter of a land tax was something new for the Filipinos, and until it had been given practical effect it would be impossible to tell just exactly what it would produce; that the Commission was loath to increase the tax until it had been tried as now fixed. As to the forced labor law recommended by the speaker, they felt that the sentiment of the people was opposed to it and thought it should not be imposed. It was suggested, finally, that the present system be tried for a time, and if the revenue was found insufficient, means would have to be devised to increase it.

The speaker suggested, as an amendment to the land tax, that property worth less than \$200 be exempt. He was told that the end he sought was accomplished another way, to wit, by providing that when a person paid a land tax amounting to \$1 he should be exempt from the cedula tax.

Señor Joaquin Ortega, San Fernando, president of the Federal party, referring to the proposition of Señor Lopez to exempt from taxation property worth less than \$200, said the effect of such an exemption would be to invalidate the land-tax law, as practically all the property of the province, with the exception of one or two large tracts, was owned in lots of less value than the figure named. He said that over 14,000 declarations of ownership had been made upon the lists recently distributed in the province. The two greatest crops in the province were stated to be tobacco and rice; little copra or hemp being grown. The speaker estimated there were 8,000 Igorrotes in the province. He also suggested the advisability of annexing to La Union six towns in the southern part of Ilocos Sur; this because the capital of La Union was more convenient to the people of these towns than was the capital of Ilocos Sur. He was told that the Commission could not decide this question until after consulting with the people of the towns interested. Señor Ortega did not agree with the last speaker as to the advisability of a law requiring forced labor, stating that the people were opposed to it. He thought the Igorrotes should have special laws suited to their needs and should not come under the

provisions of the municipal code. He said the Igorrote rancherías now formed barrios of the different pueblos of the province. Under Spanish rule they came under the jurisdiction of the pueblos. He said most of the Igorrotes in La Union were baptized and were known as New Christians. He thought Igorrotes over 18 years of age could pay the cedula tax. As Filipinos lived in most, if not all, of the Igorrote rancherías, some question was raised as to the practicability of applying such special laws to the Igorrotes. It was further stated that should these rancherías be treated simply as barrios of pueblos they would be subject entirely to the rule of the more educated Ilocanos. The speaker stated that the revenues of the province from the last year of Spanish rule amounted to 189,115 pesos, of which 125,000 pesos was derived from the cedula tax.

Referring to the comandancia of Amburayan, the speaker stated that during Spanish times this comandancia was administered from La Union. He said that a wagon road connected the two places which could be traveled in good weather. Señor Ortega, as president of the Federal party of the province, then read an address welcoming the Commission to La Union and expressing the high appreciation in which its work was held by the people of his province and of the entire archipelago.

The president responded to the address, thanking the speaker on behalf of the Commission not only for the expressions of good will and of loyalty contained in his address, but for the great aid which the Federal party of La Union and other provinces of the Islands had rendered to the cause of peace and pacification. The president also referred to the fact that the new judicial system implanted in the Islands by the Commission was to be inaugurated in the province of La Union to-day, dwelling at some length upon the significance of this fact to every inhabitant of the province. Reference was also made to the coming of American teachers to the province, 600 of whom were expected in Manila within the next few days. He said that it was not the intention of the Commission, however, that these teachers should supplant Filipino teachers, but that they should teach Filipino teachers how to teach.

The Commission then adjourned until 3.30 p. m.

Afternoon session.

The session was called to order at 3.30 p. m.

The president stated that the Commission, in deciding what salaries should be paid the provincial officers, had been somewhat influenced by the doubt expressed as to the revenues of the province. For this reason the salaries had been fixed at a lower figure than suggested in most of the lists handed in by the delegates.

The following amendments were then proposed:

Insert in the title after the words, "The Provincial Government Act," the words, "and its amendments," and insert same words in second line of section 1 after words "February 6, 1901."

Insert word "La Union" in title of act after words "province of," and the word "Luzon" after the words "Island of" in the third line of section 1, and the words "La Union" after the words "province of" in the same section.

Insert as salaries of provincial officers, section 2, the following: Pro-

vincial governor, \$1,800; provincial secretary, \$1,300; provincial treasurer, \$2,000; provincial supervisor, \$1,700; provincial fiscal, \$1,300.

Insert \$2.50 as traveling expenses of the provincial officers.

Insert as amount of bond of provincial treasurer in section 3 the sum of \$12,000.

Strike out words "until after July 1, 1901" at the end of section 3.

Insert as capital of the province, section 5, the town of San Fernando.

The president stated that no change would be made in the boundaries of the province until an investigation and report could be made to the Commission by the provincial boards of the provinces interested.

The amendments were adopted, and the question being then upon the passage of the law as amended, the secretary was directed to call the roll. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president, as civil governor, then submitted to the Commission for its confirmation the following nominations of provincial officers for La Union: Governor, Joaquin Ortega; secretary, Andres Asprer; treasurer, Dean Tompkins; fiscal, Joaquin Baltazar.

The nominations were confirmed by the Commission.

In announcing the appointees the president stated that the Commission had, as an expression of its appreciation of the attitude of the people of La Union toward the American Government and of the confidence which it had in their judgment, followed their suggestions in naming provincial officers except as to the position of supervisor. For this position a trained engineer and surveyor was required by law and the place could not be filled until the Commission returned to Manila.

Oath of office was then administered to Señores Ortega and Asprer and to Mr. Dean Tompkins by Hon. E. F. Johnson, judge of first instance of the third judicial district.

The president then presented to the audience Señor Tomás del Rosario, a director of the Federal party and a prominent lawyer of Manila, who addressed the people. Señor Rosario is accompanying the commission on its trip.

The commission then adjourned.

Adjourned.

Attest:

D. R. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

VIGAN, PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR, *August 16, 1901.*

Public session.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, and the president.

The session was called to order at 10 a. m., and the roll of pueblos was called by the secretary. The representation of the province was as follows:

Pueblo de San Jose:

Presidente municipal	Panlaleon Biteng.
Concejal, cabeza de Barangay, and lieutenant	
of police	Feliciano Quilop.
Concejales	Tomas Tappiod.
	Guillermo Locsac.
	Rufino Lopdag.
	Remigio Pacudan.
	Mariano Bangasan.
	Prudencio Taqueban.

Pueblo de San Vicente:

Presidente	Inocente Bevilla.
Vice-presidente	Alejandro Lazo.
Cabezas	Quintin Lazo.
	Domingo Rivera.
	Paulino A. Ciron.
	Elias Rosales.
	Agustin Ribulanan.
	Urbano Lucero.
	Bernardino Mata.
	Agapito Rosal.
	Elias Robinol.
	Esperidion Lazo.
	Domingo Revilla.
	Mariano Ranches.
	Filomeno Dancel.
	Domingo Lazo.
	Timoteo Rocero.
	Prudencio Lazo.
	Norverto Navarro.
	Cornelio Rojas.
	Mariano Geronimo.

Pueblo de Salcedo:

Presidente municipal	Simeon Sumaoi.
Vice-presidente	Dionisio Vilaoen.
Representante	Marcelo Sumaoi.
	Feliciano Amaguey.
	Felipe Sarmiento.
	Julian Pilayan.
	Gregorio Gumintono.
	Cesareo Bicasan.
	Pedro Camanga.
	Nicolas Aluyen.
	José Oanavan.

Pueblo de Sevilla:

Presidente	Tomas Artone.
Juez de Paz	Benito Estrella.
Cabezas	Sinforoso Gavay.
	Feliciano Dava.
	Toribio Mazanda.

Pueblo de Vigan:

Alcalde	José Rivero.
Teniente alcalde	Valentin Ramirez.
Tesorero	Luis Encarnacion.
Secretario	Fernando Ferrer.
Concejales	Pedro Formoso.
	Joaquin Singson.
	Ligorio Foz.
	Alejandro Morales.
	Isidro Meris.
	José Querol.
	Pastor Verzoza.
	Paulino Florendo.
	Filomeno de Leon.
	Francisco de Leon.
	Paulino Alvares.
	Benedicto Centeno.

Pueblo de Masingal:

Presidente	Francisco Vera Cruz.
Representantes	Egidio Oandasan.
	Juan Agatep.
	Sopio Rosario.
	Pablo Jurado.
	Julian Vilamino.
	Cesareo Urias.
	Timoteo Lara.
	Bruno Viorge.

Pueblo de Masingal—Continued.

Presidente	Severo Tumanong. Catalino Soliven. Arcadio Gonzales. Mariano Tumaneng. Antonio Garcia. Placido Tabon. Norberto Sequi. Bruno Barbado. Guillermo Rosario. Vicente Tolentino. Froilan Mercado. Cipriano Farinas. Isabelo Farinas.
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Pueblo de Cabugao:

Presidente	Maximiano Suero.
Juez de paz	Gregorio Sison.
Representantes	Ambrosio Serna. Eduardo Cabangbang. Macario Suller. Santiago Sol. Esteban Savellano. Pedro Santella.

Pueblo de Santa Maria:

Presidente	Gregorio Guibilan.
Representantes	Gelanio Joronda. Juan Lazo. Ignacio Ramirego. Ignacio Ramirez. Ruperto Quibilan. Julio Castillo. Pastor Mendoza. Raimundo Antonio. Nicolas Eleccion. Apolinario Escobar. Andres Dacquel. Prudencio Tablang. Simplisio Dacquel. Modesto Dacquel. Agapito Dias. Juan Directo. Claro Quebral. Anastacio Dirigo. Tiburcio Macabao. Emeterio Escobar. Felix Arreola. Romualdo Floresca. Olegario Reyes. Seberino Sebastian. Quiterio Florendo. Gregorio Gaerlan. Brigido Damocles. Bernardo Dacquel. Faustino Domingo.

Pueblo de Cagayan:

Presidente	Manuel Llanes.
Representantes	Fulgencio Querubin. Tomas Querubin. Felix Querido. Juan Quintos. Candelario Cabildo. Ramon Querubin. Juanuario Llanes. Luis Querido. Victoriano Pichay. Isidoro Lopez. Zenon Querubin. Julio Querido.

Pueblo de Candon:

Presidente	Pedro Legaspi.
Delegado partido Federal	Lino Abaya.
Secretario municipal	Cipriano Abaya.
Tesorero	Victoriano Abaya.
Concejales	Mariano Crisolo.
	Guillermo Alviar.
	Gregorio Mati.
	Basilio Madarang.
	Elias Abaya.
	Isabelo Madaray.
	Victorino Valvin.

Pueblo de Santa Maria:

Presidente municipal	Domingo P. y Lacandola.
Directorio partido Federal	Candido Arce.
Miembros partido Federal	Emeterio Plana.
	Bonifacio Plana.
	Nicolas Reynante.
	Juan Ramiscal.
	Silvino Gorospe.
	Crispulo P. y Lacandola.
	José Centeno.
	Doroteo Cortes.
	Ricardo Racho.
	Pedro Enriquez.
	Maximo Gorospe.
	Santos Bagaza.
	Teodocio Arce.
	Eleuterio Rapanut.
	Sotero Ramiscal.
	Segundo Estela.
	Roman Ragaza.

Pueblo de Santiago:

Presidente	Marcelino Liping.
Cabezas	Pragedio Ellasar.
	Antonio Mendoza.
	Juan Evalle.
	Bernardino Siping.

Pueblo de Santa Cruz:

Vice-presidente	José Pimentel.
Concejales	Lino Talavera.
	Pastor Apeles.
	Severo Pimentel.
	Angel Talavera.
	Delfin Sanches.
	Mariano Josue.
	Juan Josue.
	Ambrosio Sanchez.

Pueblo de Bantay:

Presidente	Daniel Paz.
Juez de paz	Benito B. Pilar.
Representantes	Gregorio Pe Benito.
	Mariano H. Pilar.
	Canuto Pilar.
	Baltasar Pilar.
	Domingo Perez.
	Alejandro Paz.
	Esteban Pe.
	Benigno de Castro.
	José Maria Paz.
	Miguel Parrell.
	José Purugganan.
	Macario Pe Benito.
	Enrique Maria Paz.
	Pio Pilar Paz.
	Cipriano Paz.

Pueblo de San Ildefonso:	
Presidente municipal	Romualdo Soriano.
Representantes	Lorenzo Padayao.
	Lorenzo Vega.
	Luis Pasis.
	Juan Pati.
	Monico Castillo.
	Sinforoso Gonzales.
	Agaton Raquepu.
	Gregorio Vega.
	Catalino Jaramillu.
Pueblo de Santa Lucia:	
Presidente municipal	Mariano Fernandez.
Vice-presidente	Francisco Saldevar.
Lieutenant police	Tomas Joven.
Juez de paz	Matias Talavera.
Presidente partido federal	Juan Festejo.
Principales	Pedro Festejo.
	Pedro Aguilar.
	Hugo Salgado.
	Bernardo Pimentel.
	Rafel Sanches.
	Zacarias Joven.
	Modesto Joven.
	Isidoro Antolin.
	Claro Rivero.
	Joaquin Pimentel.
	Gervasio Soria.
	Evaristo Festejo.
	Marcelino Jines.
Pueblo de Santo Domingo:	
Presidente municipal	Juan Tesoro.
Vice-presidente	Job Tesoro.
Presidente partido federal	Wenceslao Soliven.
Directorio partido federal	Aniceto Abila.
	Francisco Esposo.
Cabezas de barrio	Arcadio Guerrero.
	Vito Guerrero.
	Julian Benites.
	Rufino Tagorda.
Pueblo de Lapo:	
Presidente municipal	Alejandro Varilla.
Vice-presidente	Clemente Quilala.
Cabezas and concejales	Potenciano Ceracruz.
	Benito Aquino.
	Pedro Corpus.
	Hilario Pereyra.
	Nicolas Aquino.
	Natalio Pereyra.
	Martino Corpus.
	Valente Guerrero.
	Liverato Mercado.
	Anacleto Venida.
	Juan Gorospe.
	Pascual Villa.
	Julian Gorospe.
	Mariano Valle.
	Tito Veracruz.
	Eduardo Padua.
	Nicolas Guzman.
	Nicolas Pereyra.
	Macario Veloria.
	Gaudencio Veracruz.
Pueblo de Santa:	
Presidente municipal	Saturnino Bello.
Vice presidente	Marcelina Martinez.
Maestro	Mariano Bello.

Pueblo de Santa—Continued.

Teniente de policía	Nemesio de Peralta.
Concejales	Ignacio Peralta.
	Tomas Advincula.
	José Bello.
	Nazario Bello.
	Pedro Bueno.
	Florencio Ramirez.
	Pio Brillantez.
	Casimiro Leones.
	Pablo Leones.
	Macario de Peralta.
	Vicente Berzabal.
	Eladio Villalba.
	Hilario Bello.
	Ciriaco Bello.
	Valentin Malana.
	Nicolas Bagoyo.
	Sixto Brillantez.
	Cipriano Brillantez.
	Mateo Buenavista.
	Mauricio Berzabal.
Cura Parroco.....	Bonifacio Brillantez.
Pueblo de Nuevo Coveta:	
Presidente municipal	Fabian Dagyo.
Cabezas de Barangay	Francisco Domava.
	Fabian Bang-go.
	Francisco Bull-lon.
	Laureto Gat-eb.
	Felix Castro.
	Vicente Foronda.
	Macario Dalit.
	Mariano Lestino.
	Geronimo Domingo.
	Maximo Dayos.
Pueblo de Smit:	
Presidente	Ciriaco Husca.
Representantes.....	Severo Agayan.
	Doroteo Inis.
	Teodorico Ipac.
	Nicolas Morales.
	Timoteo Inocelda.
	Julina Agdeppa.
	Diego Calevoso.
	Hilarion Yadao.
Pueblo de Narvacan:	
Presidente	Rafino Banes Marcelo.
Presidente partido Federal	Victorino Damasco.
Miembro partido Federal	Ponciano Viloria y Martinez.
	Felipe Gaerlan.
Pueblo de Tagudin:	
Presidente	Apolonio Villanueva Acosta.
Juez de paz	Maurisio Manglapus.
Directorio partido Federal	Ambrosio Mina.
Miembro partido Federal	Candido Mausang.
	Marcelo Lonsameda.
	Bernardino Laminosa.
	Faustino Somera.
	Pedro Lagemilla.
	Esteban Acosta.
	Pascual Lorenzana.
	Basilio Lamadrid.
	Pedro Ringor.
	Higinio Villanueva.
	Pantaleon Bunocan.
	Buenaventura Villanueva.

Pueblo de Tagudin—Continued.

Miembro partido Federal	Eulogio Jimeno.
	Juan Quines.
	Liberato Lasmarias.
	Doroteo Parpana.
	Juan Dacio.

Pueblo de San Esteban:

Presidente	Antonio Taquian.
Representantes.....	Cornelio Vergara.
	Leandro Mendoza.
	Julian Vergara.
	Dimas Espejo.
	Pedro Europa.
	Vincente Esparanza.
	Francisco Esperanza.
	Juan Hernaes.
	Juan Imperial.
	José Ebojo.
	Lino Ordones.
	Malaquias Ordones.
	Eulogio Mendoza.

Immediately after the session was called to order, Señor Fernando Ferrer, secretary of the municipality of Vigan, took the floor, and thanked the Commission for coming to Vigan and Ilocos Sur, and for the good work it was doing in the establishing of civil governments. He asked that the outward manifestations which the Commission saw be considered evidence of the respect and affection which the people of Ilocos Sur had for the sovereignty of the United States. A short address of welcome of a similar character was also delivered by the president of the federal party. A third speaker asked that there be established in the province of Ilocos Sur, at the expense of the central government, institutions of learning, not only for elementary instruction, but also schools for the development of the arts and sciences; that there should also be established schools for the teaching of English to adults, inasmuch as English was to be the official language in five years, and in which connection he also requested that this period be extended from five years to ten. In view of the bloody war which had taken place in the province, he asked that the collection of the land tax be postponed for ten years; and, lastly, that there should be absolute equality of salary between Americans and Filipinos in all cases.

Señor Saturnino Bello, presidente of the town of Santa, welcomed the Commission, and asked to call its attention to the serious predicament in which his town found itself, by reason of the encroachments of the Abra River, which was cutting away the bank upon which the town was located. The people had been gradually forced back by the encroachments of the river, many of the houses having been carried away, and at the present rate, in a few years, the site of the present town of Santa would be wiped out. The commanding officer of the detachment of United States troops located at Santa, with the help of the citizens of the town, and under the direction of an American engineer, had attempted to turn the course of the river, so as to prevent the disaster which is threatening them, but the resources of the town of Santa were wholly inadequate to such a work, and they now asked the central government to come to their relief.

Replying to the remarks which had been made by the different speakers, the president, on behalf of the Commission, expressed high gratification at the welcome received at Vigan, and thanked the gentlemen who had spoken for their loyal sentiments. He said that the Com-

mission wished to apologize for its delay in coming to Ilocos Sur, but that it was at last here for the purpose of establishing civil provincial government. With the establishment of such civil government would come additional responsibilities to the citizens of the province, as the army would step aside and an opportunity be given the people to show whether they could maintain law and order under the organization to be furnished them. If each officer administered his office so as to benefit the general public and not his individual interest there would be no difficulty in maintaining law and order and giving to the people contentment and prosperity, but if any official shall regard his office solely as a means of gratifying either his personal desire for revenge or to benefit particular friends, then the government would be a failure. The president stated that the cordial expressions and enthusiasm manifested was an evidence that the people desired to make their government a success, but it would require, he begged them to remember, something besides enthusiasm. Success could only be obtained by hard work and by remaining true to correct principles at times when they were not carried away by enthusiasm. The Commission believed, however, that the people of Ilocos Sur would make their government a success, and it would expect them to vindicate that judgment. It was not to be expected that all the affairs of government would run smoothly at first, but that would come with experience.

Referring to the requests which had been made by the speakers, the president stated that the question of the local improvement for the town of Santa was one which addressed itself, first, to the authorities of the town; second, to the provincial authorities, and, third, to the central government. But the central government could take no action until investigation had been made by competent persons, who could state what the exact condition is and what the exact relief should be. The Commission was asked to postpone the levying of the land tax for ten years. The president asked the delegates how it would sound to ask a man to give up eating for ten years. The government must be supported by taxation, and the only question was as to the best method of raising such taxes. The Commission had recognized that much loss had been occasioned by the war, and the collection of the land tax had therefore been postponed until the coming year, and in every case where it shall appear that no crop has been raised by reason of the war, that land is exempted from taxation for still another year. The president then showed by practical examples that the land tax was not at all the burden which the speakers seem to think, as the total possible maximum amount which could be levied under the law was only \$8.75 Mexican per \$1,000 of valuation. Furthermore, any person who paid a land tax of \$1 or more was exempted from the payment of the cedula tax. Attention was also directed to the fact that none of this tax would be sent to Manila, but that it was all intended for the support of the municipal and provincial governments. It was also pointed out that the urbana tax would be abolished and the industrial taxes largely reduced, besides which the stamp and timber taxes would be collected hereafter by the provincial treasurer and used for provincial and municipal purposes and not sent to Manila. Lastly, all of the internal revenue collected since the 1st of January last would be returned to the province, one-half for the support of the provincial government and one-half to the towns in which it had been collected. In other words, the central govern-

ment expected to be supported by its duties on imports. The president then referred to the many other benefits which the central government should give to the municipal and provincial governments in the way of the judicial system, the school system, etc., for which latter 600 teachers were now about to arrive in Manila, to be followed in the near future by 300 or 400 more. Regarding the remarks made concerning equality of salaries between Americans and Filipinos, the president pointed out that until the Filipinos became proficient in English many of the positions would have to be filled by Americans, especially those in the departments of a clerical nature, where, by reason of the large and continual correspondence in English, a thorough knowledge of that language was absolutely essential with the employees. But as far as equality was concerned, equality before the law, the Filipinos were exactly equal in their rights to the Americans.

The president then briefly explained the plan of organization of the provincial government and described the duties of each of the five provincial officers, calling attention also to the law by which the province may borrow \$2,500 from the central government, to be returned without interest by January 1, 1903. Attention was then called to the special act which it was necessary that the Commission should pass in order to make the provincial act applicable to Ilocos Sur, and the points named upon which it was necessary to decide in regard to salaries of the provincial officers, bond of the treasurer, traveling expenses for provincial officers, and the location of the capital of the province. The Commission invited discussion upon all of these subjects. In closing the president stated that there was not a person in the province of Ilocos Sur who had more interest in the success of the government which was about to be established than did the members of the Commission, and stated that he closed his remarks as he had begun them, with expressions of gratitude for the cordiality of the reception given the Commission and with confidence in the success of their government.

There was then held a recess of ten minutes for the purpose of permitting the representatives to discuss the questions under consideration.

After the recess the president of the Federal party was requested to rise, as the Commission wished to ask him some questions. Regarding the chief agricultural product of the province he stated it to be sugar, very little tobacco or rice being raised, most of the latter being imported from Ilocos Norte. When asked about the horned cattle in the province, the speaker replied that they, as well as the carabaos, had nearly all died; there had also been an epidemic of glanders among the horses, which had killed many of them. Planting had been much neglected by reason of the lack of animals; but the sugar-crop prospects were fair. The glanders and epizootic were still prevalent to a slight degree in the province, although it was the general opinion that the diseases had about run their course. There were schools in most of the towns of the province, and in Vigan there were three American teachers. There were also American teachers in a number of other towns in the province. The question of schoolhouses being brought up, Brigadier-General Bell, commanding general of the district, who was present, stated he would like to know from the speaker why schoolhouses were not built in Vigan, there being only one and it was incomplete. The speaker replied that it was on account of the want of lumber. The province formerly got its lumber from the province of Abra, because the lum-

ber which could be obtained near by was not suitable for building purposes; but as they could not get any lumber from Abra now, it had put a stop to building. Discussion as to why lumber could not be obtained from the province of Abra disclosed the fact that thirty years ago the Spanish Government enacted a law forbidding the cutting of timber in Abra in order to allow the forests to grow up, as they had been almost exhausted. The timber had grown up again now, however, and the repeal of the old Spanish law would be a great help, not only to Ilocos Sur, which was practically without building material, but also to Abra, which would benefit from the forestry tax collected. The president in reply stated that the Commission had never heard of this matter before and that it would investigate same upon its return to Manila, and if there was no good reason to the contrary Abra province would be as open to the cutting of lumber as any province in the Islands.

The Commission then adjourned until 3.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was called to order at 4.15 p. m., and the president announced that after a conference somewhat long drawn out the Commission had arrived at its conclusions regarding matters to be determined at Vigan.

The president then submitted the following amendments to the special act organizing the province:

Insert in the title, after the words "the provincial government act," the words "and its amendments," and add to the title the words "Ilocos Sur."

Amend the first section of the bill by inserting the word "Luzon" after the words "island of," and the words "Ilocos Sur" after the words "province of."

In the second section, that the salaries of the provincial officers be fixed as follows: Provincial governor, \$1,800; provincial secretary, \$1,300; provincial treasurer, \$2,100; provincial supervisor, \$1,700; provincial fiscal, \$1,400.

In the second section, that the traveling expenses to which each provincial official is limited be fixed at \$2.50 per day.

In the third section, that the bond of the provincial treasurer be fixed at \$15,000.

In section 5, that the capital of the province be fixed at Vigan.

Insert as new section section 6, as follows:

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect on its passage and officers may be appointed and qualify at once, but the government shall not be organized, nor shall the provincial officers receive any salary, until September 1, 1901. The internal revenue of the province shall continue to be collected until September 1, 1901, by the collector of internal revenue, now incumbent.

The amendments as proposed were adopted.

The question being upon the passage of the bill as amended, the secretary was directed to call the roll. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president, as civil governor, then announced the following nominations for the confirmation of the Commission: For provincial governor, Mena Crisólogo; for provincial treasurer, C. W. Ney; for provincial fiscal, Vicente Singson.

For the position of provincial supervisor, the president announced that as this position required the services of a skilled engineer, no nomination could be made until after the arrival of twenty civil engi-

neers from the United States, who had been sent for by the Commission and were expected at any time.

Regarding the nomination for provincial secretary, the president stated there was some doubt. The Commission had read with much interest the recommendations of the Federal party, but found that there was some differences regarding this position. The Commission had, therefore, decided to leave to a vote of the presidentes of the towns present the question as to who should be nominated as secretary of the province.

The roll of pueblos was then called, each presidente casting his vote as the name of his pueblo was announced. The result of the vote was as follows:

Fernando Ferrer	14
Ramón Florendo	5
Juan Arbolido	2
Luis Encarnación	1
Fernando Florendo	1
Lino Abaya	1

The president then stated that he would, as civil governor, in accordance to the wishes of the representatives as expressed by their vote, nominate as secretary of the province of Ilocos Sur Señor Fernando Ferrer.

On motion, the nominations were confirmed by the Commission.

The oath of office was then administered to Señores Mena Crisólogo and Fernando Ferrer, after which the president introduced Señor Tomás G. del Rosario, a prominent lawyer of Manila and a member of the directory of the Federal party, who is accompanying the Commission on its trip. Señor Rosario delivered a stirring address in Spanish to the delegates present, which brought forth great applause.

It being called to the attention of the president by General Bell that the town of Alilem, which was an Igorrote town, had delegates present at Vigan, but that the Ilocanos would not permit them to take part in the meeting, claiming that they were not a part of the province, the president stated that, in the opinion of the Commission, under the present law the town of Alilem becomes a part of the province of Ilocos Sur. The Commission was not at the time ready to decide the question of whether the people who live there, being pure Igorrotes, should have a different form of government, but they would at present be regarded as attached to this province.

The president stated that he was informed by General Bell, to whom he wished to say the Commission was indebted a great deal for assistance in many parts of the archipelago, that but few towns in the province were organized under the municipal code. In order that all of the towns might be organized the president announced that he would, as civil governor, nominate, before the Commission left Vigan, the governor of the province, Señor Mena Crisólogo, as chairman of the committees of organization of all the towns not now organized under the municipal code.

Commissioner Worcester announced that he would like to meet all of the presidentes after the session who had Igorrotes or Tinguianes living in their barrios, for the purpose of discussing matters in regard to these people.

The session then adjourned.

Attest

D. R. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

BANGUED, ABRA, *Monday, August 19, 1901.**Public session.*

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, and the president.

The session was called to order by the president at 10 a. m. and the roll of pueblos called by the secretary. The province was represented as follows:

Pueblo de Tayum:	
Presidente	Catalino Cariño.
Pueblo de Bucay:	
Presidente	Narciso Torres.
Vice-presidente	Pedro Gonzalez.
Concejales	Urbano Tacbas.
	Pablo Bernaldes.
	Pablo Flores.
Pueblo de San Jose:	
Presidente	Leon Lizardo.
Vice-presidente	Autero Ballesta.
Pueblo de Dolores:	
Presidente	Plácido Angco.
Principal	Rosalio Eduarte.
Concejales	Jacinto Eduarte.
	Florentino Buenafé.
	Nicomedes Gusman.
Pueblo de San Juan:	
Presidente	Rafael Lucas.
Vice-presidente	Mariano Llana.
Cabeza	Faustino Belisario.
Principal	Catalino Molina.
Cabeza	Hipolito Billedo.
Principal	Timoteo Crisologo.
	Juan Sagasag.
	Agustin Llana.
Pueblo de La Paz:	
Vice-presidente	Severo Escala.
Cabezas	Demetrio Doce.
	Ruperto Timbresa.
	Vicente Leona.
Pueblo de San Gregorio:	
Presidente	Perfecto Bulayong.
Vice-presidente	Eurebio Brioso.
Principal	Esteban Bay-on.
	Agustin Elpa.
Cabezas	Rafael Bun-ao.
	Diego Bulayon.
	Eustaquio Padasil.
	Ambrosio Elpa.
Principal	Alfonso Rafñero.
Pueblo de Pidigan:	
Presidente	Andrés Peña.
Vice-presidente	Francisco Bringas.
Concejales	Fermin Parifias.
	Felipe Paculan.
	Bonifacio Pilar.
	Buenaventura Bringas.
	Esteban Bringas.
	Agapito Perlas.



BAMBOO RAFT ON WHICH THE COMMISSION ASCENDED THE ABRA RIVER.
Rafts of this sort carry 1,000 pounds and draw but three or four inches of water.

Pueblo de Pidigan—Continued.

Principales	Justo Perez. Bernardino Palmonea. Ygnacio Bringas. Mariano Bringas. Yldefonso Natalio. Graniano Bringas. Marcelo Pilar. Miguel Parifias.
Pueblo de San Quintin:	
Presidente	José Gordoncillo.
Cabeza	Pastor Aragon.
Pueblo de Pilar:	
Presidente	Lorenzo Anioay.
Cabezas	Daniel Busque. Pedro Bumatay. Bartolome Batoan. Arcadio Valvia. Juan Pastores. Juan Benauro. Ydeloceto Pacquing. Juan Valeza de Paz. Enrique Valera. Victorino Astudillo. Matias Rule.
Cabezas y principales	Teodoro Bumatay. Cirilo Valera. Damaso Foz.
Pueblo de Villavieja:	
Principal y ex-presidente	Juan Cacho.
Pueblo de Bangued:	
Presidente	Lucas Paredes.
Vice-presidente	Juan Feraren.
Concejales	Timoteo Acosta. Atateo Astudillo. Monico Florentin. Leocalio Serra. Ysidro Borgoña. Bartolome Bersamira. Doroteo Benzon. Felipe de la Vega. Alilarion Garcia. Gabriel Martinez.
Pueblo de Alfonso XII:	
Presidente	Bangibang. Bay-toe. Bang-gao Gonogon. Montero.

The president then advised that the Commission had come to Bangued to discuss with the people the question whether provincial government should be organized or not in the province of Abra—to ask them if they wanted such a government and whether they were willing to pay for it. They answered yes to both questions. Some of the people not understanding Spanish, the remarks of the president, besides being interpreted into Spanish, were also interpreted into Ilocano by Señor Lucas Paredes, presidente of Bangued.

It was explained that the organization of provincial government in Abra presented certain questions which did not exist in other provinces; that all of the inhabitants of Abra were not Ilocanos, but that a large number of Tinguianes and Igorrotes lived in the province. These latter had asked for an independent government—i. e., that their pueblos should be independent of the Ilocano pueblos and not joined to them as at present. It was pointed out that the province had suf-

ferred greatly from the war, and that were it not for the local pride of the people in their province, which it was the duty of the Commission to encourage, it would seem wiser to attach Abra to Ilocos Sur. Being asked if they wished to be united with Ilocos Sur, the people responded "No."

It was then explained that in order to properly discuss with them the various provisions of the provincial and municipal laws a brief statement would be made of such points in these laws as were of greatest interest in the province. Having a cold and sore throat, the president requested Commissioner Worcester to explain these laws in his stead.

The various provisions of the municipal code and of the provincial law were then discussed by Commissioner Worcester. Reference was had again to the fact that there were in the province a large number of Tinguianes and Igorrotes, and that it was possible these people were not in a position to have applied to them the provisions of the municipal code, which was a somewhat elaborate law. Certain features of the law now being applied in the province of Benguet, where there is an Igorrote population, were explained, and it was suggested that something similar might be provided for the non-Christian peoples of Abra Province—that this was one of the points upon which the Commission wished to hear from the people. Discussion was also invited upon the question as to what should be the boundaries of the province, as also upon the matters of salaries, etc. The people were first asked, however, if, having heard what a civil government would cost them, they still desired it or whether they would prefer to continue as at present under military government. Those desiring a civil government were requested to arise. All arose.

Señor Juan Villamor, late lieutenant-colonel in the insurgent army, was then recognized. Referring to the question of provincial boundaries, he thought all that portion of the province east of the crest of the cordilleras should be cut off, this because of the distance and the difficulty of access, and also because the people living there were Igorrotes and were entirely uncivilized. He thought that portion of the province should be added to Bontoc. He estimated the number of people to the east of the mountains at from 5,000 to 8,000. The population of Abra by the last census was stated to be 49,000. The speaker thought this estimate did not include the wild people. He then submitted a statement showing the revenue derived by the province during the fiscal year 1898-99 under Spanish rule. The total revenue, provincial and municipal, was \$37,445 Mexican. Of this over \$18,000 Mexican was contributed by Bangued, as follows:

Industrial tax	\$4,500
Urbana tax	100
Chinese head tax	300
Cedula tax	10,000
Public markets	900
Slaughterhouses	800
Charge for sale of meat, 1 cent per pound	1,000
Tax for burial	180
Registration of births	200
Registration of deaths	150
Marriage tax	300
Transfer of cattle	200

It appeared that under the Spanish system the tax for Ilocanos was 2 pesos and that for Tinguianes and Igorrotes 50 cents. The speaker

thought the people could now pay a uniform cedula tax of 1 peso. He stated that the industries of the province were cattle raising and agriculture, the latter consisting of tobacco, palay, and corn. Tobacco is the only article exported. They have not exported timber because of difficulty of transportation and lack of machinery to cut it with and get it out. Only a small crop of tobacco was yielded this year, because little was sown. Palay is now being planted; the corn crop is good. He said the province had much fine timber. Nearly all the cattle and carabaos in the province had been destroyed by the rinderpest. He said that native ponies could not be used in the fields. Inquiry developed that the people living in the Pilar Valley were starving, no food products having been raised there for a year. For two months rice has been furnished them by the military authorities. This provision will be necessary, furthermore, until November, when the present rice crop will be harvested. Major Bowen, commanding at Bangue, thought it would cost \$600 gold a month to supply them. The speaker thought it would be well to make a gift of this money to the people, but agreed later that it would be better to furnish the people work in building roads. He thought the Tinguianes should be provided with a separate government, not only because of ethnological and religious differences, but because under existing conditions, if attached to Ilocano pueblos, all the offices would be monopolized by the latter.

The speaker was asked if he thought it possible for the fiscal of Ilocos Sur to serve also as fiscal of Abra; this to save expense. He thought it possible. It appeared that there are no lawyers in Abra.

Don Ambrosio Villamor was of the opinion that if any provincial official was to be eliminated it should be the supervisor and not the fiscal. He looked upon the latter as the proper instructor of the people in all matters pertaining to municipal and provincial government. He thought also that there would be little work for the supervisor for some time, while he would cost the province more money than the fiscal. It was explained to him that the intention was not to give the province no fiscal, but to have one fiscal serve for the two provinces of Abra and Ilocos Sur. It was also pointed out that there would be need of a supervisor to settle the various boundary disputes between the pueblos, and also to survey and construct needed roads. Inquiry from some of the presidentes developed that numerous boundary disputes existed, particularly between the towns of Bucay, Dolores, and Tayug, and between La Paz and San Juan.

The presidente of Bucay, Señor Narcisus, said that many Tinguianes lived in his pueblo. He thought these people incapable of governing themselves, and thought they should be made dependent upon Ilocano pueblos; this without prejudice to their having local representatives. His attention being called to Alfonso XII, a pueblo where the Tinguianes conducted a municipal government. He said the people of that town had more education than the other Tinguianes of the province. A Tinguiane representative from Pilar asked that his people be taxed less than the Ilocanos, this being the practice under Spanish law. Being asked if his people wanted schools and if they wanted an independent municipality where they could elect their own officers, he said that they did. When asked if they were willing to pay for this, he said they were, provided the taxes paid were expended for the benefit of the town.

The presidente of Alfonso XII inquired how he could reimburse himself for some money paid to a school-teacher, there being only two pesos in the municipal treasury. He was told that he would either have to get it back from the teacher or raise it by taxation. Being asked why his town did not have more money, and why taxes were not collected, he stated that they did not know anything about the law under which taxes could be collected. Señor Paredes, presidente of Bangued, explained that Tinguianes were absolutely without any knowledge of the administration of affairs; that in Spanish times they had their own gobernadorcillo, but he governed in name only, the actual government being in the hands of a director, who was generally a school-teacher. When the Spanish judicial system was extended, the justices of the peace were limited to Ilocano pueblos, thus making the Tinguiane settlements dependent in this regard upon some pueblo in their vicinity. Later they also became dependent for their administrative jurisdiction upon a neighboring pueblo. When this occurred the Tinguianes began to ask for their original privilege, and it is this which they are now asking.

The presidente of Alfonso XII was advised that the provincial board, or possibly the provincial fiscal, would be the proper person to consult as to what taxes could be levied and collected in his municipality.

The session then adjourned until 3.30 p. m.

Afternoon session.

The meeting was called to order at 4 p. m.

The president stated that the Commission had experienced some difficulty in framing the special law for the province, particularly in the matter of salaries. The salaries which had been agreed upon were low, but there was nothing to prevent their being raised later should the prosperity of the province so justify. He further stated that the Commission had followed the suggestion of Colonel Villamor and had excluded that portion of the province lying east of the crest of the Cordilleras. He stated the Commission had also authorized Major Bowen to spend \$1,000, gold, to relieve the necessities of the people in the Pilar Valley.

The president then offered the following amendments to the special bill:

Insert in the title of the act, after the words "the provincial government act," the words "and its amendments," and add to the title the word "Abra."

Insert after words "February 6, 1901," in second line of section 1, the words "and its amendments."

Insert word "Luzon" after words "island of," in the third line, and the words "under the Spanish sovereignty" after the word "known," in the same line, and insert after the words "province of," in the same line, the words "Abra, except the part thereof lying east of the crest of the Cordillera Central."

Insert in section 2, after the words "province of" the word "Abra," and insert as salaries of provincial officers, in same section, the following: Provincial governor, \$1,000; provincial secretary, \$900; provincial treasurer, \$1,200; provincial supervisor, \$900; provincial fiscal, \$900.

Insert, as allowance for traveling expenses, same section, the sum of \$2 per day, and as bond of treasurer, in section 3, the sum of \$5,000.

Strike out the words "until after July 1, 1901," at the end of section 3.

Insert as section 5 (new section) the following:

SEC. 5. Owing to the fact that there is in the province of Abra no regularly admitted member of the bar of the supreme court of the islands, it shall not be a necessary qualification of the provincial fiscal that he be a member of such bar.

Renumber sections 5 and 6 to read 6 and 7.

Insert as capital of the province the town of Bangued, and change section 7 to read as follows:

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect on its passage, and officers may be appointed and qualify at once, but the government shall not be organized nor shall the provincial officers receive any salary until September 1, 1901.

The amendments were adopted.

The question then being upon the passage of the law, as amended, the secretary was directed to call the roll. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president stated that the Commission had not forgotten the question of providing a separate organization for the Tinguianes. The legislation necessary, however, to enable them to carry on a simple form of government under the direction of the provincial officers was one requiring a great deal of care and the Commission did not feel able at this time to make the necessary provisions. The subject would be taken up at once, however, and embodied in an amendment to the law organizing the province.

The president, as civil governor, then submitted to the Commission for its confirmation the following nominations of provincial officers for the province of Abra: Governor, W. H. C. Bowen, major, Fifth Infantry; secretary, Juan Villamor; treasurer, W. J. Scott; fiscal, Lucas Paredes.

On motion the nominations were confirmed by the Commission.

It was explained that no nomination could be made for supervisor, but that a number of civil engineers had reached Manila since the departure of the Commission and arrangements would be made to send one of them to Abra.

In nominating Major Bowen the civil governor stated that the province of Abra had but recently been pacified, and, as was natural, the traces of war could not be wiped out at once, especially when such traces were found in personal feelings. There were two parties in the province, representing factions which existed before peace was declared; that while the Commission was profoundly grateful to those who had sided with the Americans before the final surrender it was now organizing a civil government in which all persons must be recognized as being entitled to equality before the law, and that, while the commission intended by its appointments to recognize both parties in the province, it expected to put at the temporary head of the government Major Bowen, a gentleman who has had much to do with the province, and who would, the Commission felt sure, do much toward composing the differences between the contending factions.

The oath of office was then administered by the president to Major Bowen, Señor Villamor, and Señor Paredes.

The president then announced that the Commission had as one of its party Señor Benito Legarda, who had been appointed by the President of the United States as a member of the Commission, to take his seat

on September 1; that he had the pleasure of introducing Señor Legarda to them to deliver an address.

After Señor Legarda's address, and after a few words of thanks by the president to the people for their cordial reception and for the interest they had taken in the formation of civil government, the meeting was declared adjourned.

Attest:

D. R. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

LAOAG, ILOCOS NORTE, *Tuesday, August 20, 1901.*

Public session.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, and the president.

The session was called to order at 10.45 a. m. The president expressed his pleasure at meeting with the people of Ilocos Norte, and stated that to be with them this morning the members of the Commission and party had been compelled to take a bath in the surf, one of its members being now absent drying his clothes. After some further preliminary remarks the secretary was directed to call the roll of pueblos of the province. The following representatives were present:

Pueblo de San Nicolás:

Presidente	D. Baltasar Valdez.
Vice-presidente	D. Juan Madamba.
Secretario	D. Luciano Reyes.
Tesorero	D. Lucio Madamba.
Concejal municipal	D. Eduardo Valdez.
	D. Felis Barba.
	D. Pedro N. Lardizabal.
	D. Juan Lopez.
	D. Claro Valdez.
	D. Venancio Bonmaan.
	D. Isaac Sambrana.
	D. Gregorio Guerrero.
Juez de Paz y concejal	D. Cayetano Madamba.
Concejales municipales	D. Hernando Madamba.
	D. Manuel Palafox.
	D. José S. Palafox.
	D. Lacarias Bonnoan.
	D. José Bonnoan.
	D. Cornelio Bonnoan.
	D. Andres A. Barba.
	D. Paulo Barba.
	D. Alejandro Barba.
	D. Antonio Sambrano.

Pueblo de Paoay:

Presidente	D. Teodoro Evangelista.
Secretario	D. Blas Espiritu.
Tesorero	D. Adriano Borja.
Cabezas del barrio	D. Eleuterio Esposo.
	D. Julio Llaguno.
	D. Pedro Pobre.
	D. Pedro Degollado.
	D. Feliz Pobre.
	D. Juan Llaguno.
	D. Felipe Claros.
	D. Gabino Umayam.
	D. Miguel Villanueva.

Pueblo de Paoy—Continued.

Cabezas del barrio.....	D. José Navarro.
	D. Rafael Dumlao.
	D. Francisco Dumlao.
	D. Cirilo Ballesteros.
	D. Leon Diaz.
	D. Gregorio Arantilada.
	D. Martin Dumlao.
	D. Pablo Rosete.

Pueblo de Piddig:

Presidente.....	D. Mariano Estavillo.
Vice-presidente.....	D. Evenceslao Lamorena.
Secretario.....	D. Manuel Aquino.
Tesorero.....	D. Domingo Caluya.
Cabezas del barrio.....	D. José Silvano.
	D. Secundino Asis.
	D. Leon Garcia.
	D. Esteban Lagasia.
	D. Pedro Cortes.
	D. Saturnino Valentin.
	D. Samuel Pandarasan.
	D. Lucio Aquino.
	D. Florencio Castro.
	D. Alejandro Arúmfante.
	D. Segundo Samonte.
	D. Julio Suguitan.
	D. Aritero Duldulao.
	D. Bautio Piedad.
	D. Antonino Pandaraoan.
	D. Geronimo Asis.

Pueblo de Vintar:

Presidente.....	D. Daniel Agcaoite.
Vice-presidente.....	D. Frederico Nagtalon.
Secretario.....	D. Cornelio Pazis.
Tesorero.....	D. Mateo Leaño.
Delegados de barrios.....	D. Silvino Flores.
	D. Nicomedes Agea.
	D. Adriano Gapusan.
	D. Benito Agbayani.
	D. Lorenzo Malasig.
	D. Francisco Agravili.
	D. Martin Edrozo.
	D. Francisco Vinoya.
	D. Rafael Leaño.
	D. Francisco Drigue.
	D. Roman Foronda.
	D. Donato Zumiga.
	D. Gabriel Agravili.
	D. Benito Reyes.
	D. Francisco Rivera.
	D. Eladio Borci.
	D. Ramon Flores.
	D. Manuel Macadangdang.
Principales.....	D. Guillermo Agbayani.
	D. Rufino Edozzo.
	D. Venancio Drigue.
	D. Manuel Gapusan.
	D. Juan Leaño.

Pueblo de Bacarra:

Presidente.....	D. Andres Lazo.
Juez de paz.....	D. Marcelo Danyeng.
Vice-presidente.....	D. Augustin Albano.
Principales.....	D. Isidoro Castro.
	D. Pedro Ramiro.
	D. Victoriano Ruiz.
	D. Antonio Albano.
	D. Juan Vizaya.

Pueblo de Bacarra—Continued.

Principales	D. Jacobe Sales.
	D. Donato Jove.
	D. Tranquilino Reginaldo.
	D. Lorenzo Vea.
	D. Domingo Aserot.
	D. Agapito Macadangdang.
	D. Essebio Baysa.
	D. Augustin Cardona.
	D. Leoncio Barut.
	D. Toribio Albano.
	D. Rosendo Damycuy.
	D. Francisco Camingao.
	D. Andres Cadiz.
	D. Barnardino Salos.

Pueblo de Dingras:

Presidente	D. Joaquin G. Madamba.
Vice-presidente	D. Ramon Castro.
Secretario	D. Juan Borulla.
Tesorero	D. Benito Albano.
Concejales	D. Policarpio Garcia.
	D. Felipe Albano.
	D. Ramon Castro.
	D. Primitivo Peralta.
	D. Juan Peralta.
	D. Gabriel Guerrero.
	D. Estanislao Lazo.
	D. Aniceto Parado.
	D. Luis Verzoza.
	D. Jose Dancel.
	D. Cipriano Albano.
	D. Ygnacio Parado.
	D. Francisco Antonio.
	D. Francisco del Prado.
	D. Mariano Alisangco.
	D. Juscenio Goze.
	D. Antonio Ceredon.
	D. Bernardino Alvano.

Pueblo de Laoag:

Presidente	D. Pedro T. Acosta.
Vice-presidente	D. Blas P. Alvano.
Secretario	D. Teodorico Guerrero.
Tesorero	D. Severino Placido Cid.
Concejales	D. Petronito de Castro.
	D. Severino Palting.
	D. Apolinario Guerrero.
	D. Candido Espiritu.
	D. Inigo Bitanga.
	D. Lorenzo Bonnoan.
	D. Primo Domingo.
	D. Pablo Guintos.
	D. Nemesio Adiarte.
	D. Bernardo Fabia.
	D. Fernando Ruiz.
	D. Jorge Bueno.
	D. Ponciano Castro.
	D. Andres Castro.
	D. Esteban Castro.
	D. Gregorio Ruiz.
	D. Severo Hernandez.
	D. Francisco Julian.

Pueblo de San Miguel:

Presidente	D. Cipriano Ver.
Vice-presidente	D. Simplicio Agor.
Secretario	D. Anastacio de la Cuesta.
Tesorero	D. Lucio Jamás.
Concejales	D. Miguel Ver.

Pueblo de San Miguel—Continued.

Concejales	D. Valentin Jamás.
	D. Ramon Rasela.
	D. Juan Bello.
	D. Galicano Silvano.
	D. Ysmaél Edralin.
	D. Hilarion Guevedo.
	D. Ysabelo Agravili.
	D. Mamerto Ver.
	D. Feliciano de Lara.
	D. Fernando Ver.
	D. Venancio Malamba.
	D. Feliciano Jamás.
	D. Justino Peña.
	D. Juan E. Guerrero.
	D. Francisco B. Natividad.
	D. Pedro Jamás.
	D. Exequiel Peña.
	D. Celestino Gueved.
	D. Fermin Molina.

Pueblo de Badoc:

Presidente	D. Juan Rubio.
Concejales municipales	D. Fernando Velasco.
	D. Buenaventura Arzadon.
	D. Casimiro Tolentino.
	D. Agustin Cajigal.
	D. Manuel Bautista.
	D. Victoriano Rañeses.
	D. Juan Ladera.
	D. Cenon Magallanes.
	D. Paulo Reyes.
	D. Juan Arzadon.
	D. Martin arcía.
	D. Damaso Rubio.
	D. Santiago Salvani.
	D. Joaquin Oasan.
	D. Bonifacio Rubio.
	D. Pedro A. de la Cuesta.
	D. Gregorio Rubio.
	D. Tomas Rañon.
	D. Julian Valbuena.
	D. Mariano Torralva.
	D. Hermogenes Cajigal.
	D. Venancio Reyes.
	D. Martin Tolentino.
	D. Martin Arzadon.
	D. Silvestre Arzadon.
	D. Matias L. Baldueza.
	D. Silvino Bautista.
	D. Juan Tolentino.
	D. Dionisio Ladera.
	D. Andres Calaycay.
	D. Filomeno Ladera.
	D. Tomas Ladera.

Pueblo de Pasuguin:

Presidente	D. Gregorio Salmon.
Juez de paz	D. Calixto de Luna.
Tesorero	D. Tomas Cariaga.
Cabezas del barrio	D. Pascual Larzoso.
	D. Salvador Arguda.
	D. Juan Ranjo.
	D. Pedro de Ocampo.
	D. Anacleto Gonzales.
	D. Prisco de Peralta.
	D. Gabriel Guerrero.
	D. Timoteo de Peralta.
	D. Esteban de Peralta.

Pueblo de Pasuguin—Continued.

Cabezas del barrio.....D. Antonio Rumbaoa.
D. Teodoro Batuyong.
D. Fulgenio Lagazo.

Pueblo de Bangui:

Presidente.....D. Rufo Flores.
D. Maxino Sales.
D. Juan Antolin
D. Agustin Espiritu.
D. Guardiano Agaipas.
D. Amado Garbida.
D. Petronito Calina.
D. Sabas Garen.
D. Bigberto Agnete.
D. Cipriano Manegdeg.
D. Herminigildo Ubas.
D. Bernardino Saero.
D. Severino Leño.

Pueblo de Nagpartian:

Presidente.....D. Telesforo Garalde.
Cabezas del barrio.....D. Sisto Calapini
D. Basilio Macadaeg.
D. Juan Ygnacio.
D. Bernardino Cacal.
D. Juan Gumal-lao.
D. Pancracio Calilan.

Pueblo de Banna:

Presidente.....D. Gabriel Mantir.
D. Manuel Dano.
D. Nicolas Cacao.
D. Maxim no Ramo.
D. Ambrosio Alegre.
D. Ambrosio Guiroga.
D. Francisco Regidor.
D. Cirilo Mangoba.
D. Enrique Carpio.
D. Macario Domingo.
D. Hilario Mariano.
D. Cesilio Agpabatog.
D. Bernardo Yaplag.
D. Santiago Alvano.

Pueblo de Solsona:

Presidente.....D. Nicolas Foronda.
Principales.....D. Nicolas Morales.
D. Pastor Mata.
D. Leandro Bueno.
D. Diego Viloria.
D. Severino Agustin.
D. Felix Llantada, 1st.
D. Paulino Vives.
D. Juan Luis.
D. Brigido Juan.
D. Ambrocio Guitorio.
D. Felix Llantada, 2d.
D. Ynocencio Manuel.
D. Doroteo Vives.

Pueblo de Batac:

Cabezas del barrio.....D. Dominino Castro.
D. Teodoro Tinguil.
D. Leon Riponan.
D. Yndaleno Arcangel.
D. Brigido Pablo.
D. Tiburcio Galano.
D. Anacleto Lumang.
D. Severo Franco.
D. Almaguio Manlit
D. Bruno Ysagiarre.

Pueblo de Batac—Continued.

Cabezas del barrio	D. Vicente Tiaño.
	D. Eustacio Paloyo.
	D. Felipe Arcangel.
	D. Ynosencio Nalupta.
	D. Pedro Crisóstomo.
	D. Paterno Rignonan.
	D. Leoncio Brauero.
	D. Nimencio Castro.
	D. Bernardino Salagum.
	D. Eulalio Ayson.
	D. Clauderio Castro.
	D. Ynosemo Dumbrique.
	D. Eustaquio Capalaggan.
	D. Severino Salvio.
	D. Cristino Genaia.
	D. Fructuoso Cabanatan.
	D. Policarpio Padria.
	D. Potenciano Tagatac.
	D. Eurebio Adigan.
	D. Tomás Lusod.

There was also present a large delegation of the clergy of the province. The president expressed the pleasure experienced by the Commission at their attendance, recognizing the large influence they legitimately exercise over the people. He asked that that influence be exerted in behalf of the civil government which the Commission was here to-day to establish. He also expressed the pleasure of the Commission that all the towns of the province were represented, in spite of the difficulty of traveling at this season.

The provisions of the general provincial act and its amendments, as well as the system of taxation provided under the municipal code, were then explained to the people by the president. Reference was then made to the special act applying the general law to the province, and attention invited to the matter of salaries, etc., upon which suggestions were desired.

Señor Candido Espiritu, a member of the municipal council of Laoag, after welcoming the Commission and party and expressing his pleasure at their coming to Laoag, stated that he desired to ask certain questions concerning the jurisdiction of municipalities under the municipal code. He wished to know, in the first place, whether the ordinances and resolutions of the municipal council were subject to revision and censure by any other authority. He was told that the municipal code specified the powers of the council and enumerated the subjects upon which it might pass ordinances. So long as the council passed ordinances relating to these subjects and within the limitations of the act such ordinances could not be repealed by a superior authority. Within these limits the municipalities were completely autonomous. The supervision exercised over the municipalities by the provincial governor was not one which enabled him to control their discretion. He could only act when a municipal officer was violating the law; for instance, taking public funds which he had in his possession, or attempting to exercise power which the law did not confer upon him. In such case the provincial governor could suspend the delinquent officer and forward an account of the proceedings to the civil governor of the Islands. The officer charged would then be given a hearing and be restored to office or suspended permanently, as the facts warranted. As an instance of unauthorized action on the part of the municipal

council which would be absolutely null, the president stated the case of a council attempting by ordinance to imprison some person whom it considered objectionable to the community; also, if it should seek by ordinance to regulate the fees to be charged by a priest for performing the marriage sacrament, acting on the theory that his charge was in excess of that authorized by his ecclesiastical superior. As individuals they might protest against such charge to the superior, but as church and state are separate, the council as a civil official body has nothing whatever to do with church matters. Again, the city council has the right to build roads and streets. Suppose, however, a proposed street ran directly through a man's house; under certain circumstances and after proper proceedings the city would have the right to take such property, but if, however, it should simply pass an ordinance directing the property to be taken, the owner might appeal to the courts to prevent such action, as it would be void.

The speaker then asked if the police of the town were under the control of the council. Being advised that they were, he asked whether the council could be interfered with in visiting punishment according to law upon a police officer violating an ordinance passed by the council. It was explained that this depended upon the nature of the punishment. It was within the power of the council to remove a municipal officer for cause. If that be considered a punishment, the council had the right to punish. The council, however, had no power to sit as a court to impose any punishment whatever. All they can do is to provide that if an ordinance be violated the offender may be punished after conviction by a court. The nature of the penalty which they can prescribe is also specified in the act, i. e., imprisonment or fine. The council can not prescribe any other form of punishment. The speaker said all understood this, but that while attempting to carry out such ordinances and acting within the law they were interfered with by the military authority. He was told that the Commission did not come to hear complaints as to particular instances; that the municipal code as administered under a military government and administered under a civil government are two entirely different matters; that Ilocos Sur was under a military government and subject to certain limitations by military authority. When civil government was established, however, the municipal governments would have the powers stated. The speaker stated that the people had been entirely submissive to the military authorities, although recognizing that their rights were being infringed.

General Bell, who was present, here stated that while the military authority had been supreme, no rights had been taken from the people. He assured the speaker that he need have no fear that the military would interfere with his rights, but that instead the military authorities would be glad to turn over the responsibilities to other hands. It was pointed out to the speaker that in the beginning it might be difficult for all the cogs in the wheel of government to work in perfect unison, but that this would come with time and experience in administering laws.

It appearing that Laoag was the only town organized under the municipal code, the president advised that provision would be made for the organization of the other pueblos. The population of Laoag was stated to be 38,000 and that of the province 176,000, census of

1893. The chief products of the province are tobacco and rice. The Igorrote population was fixed at about 20 rancherias of from 20 to 50 families each. More than one-half of the cattle of the province have died from rinderpest. It was thought the disease had run its course.

Señor Leon Cid, employee of the forestry bureau in Laoag, stated that there was a great deal of fine timber in the province. Three hundred and thirteen dollars was collected last month as forestry tax. Considerable timber was also taken to Manila, upon which the tax was not collected in the province. He said that there was still considerable timber of woods belonging to the superior group.

Señor Severino Palting, of Laoag, asked whether the cedula tax of 1 peso was levied generally throughout the archipelago or only in Ilocos Norte. He was told that it applied to all Filipinos, Americans, and Chinese in the Islands. Igorrotes and non-Christian tribes were exempt, although the Commission expected to apply it to the Tinguianes of Abra. American soldiers and officers were also exempt, while persons too poor to pay the tax might also be exempted, upon proper showing before the board of municipal assessors.

Señor Landres Lazo, presidente of Bacarra, called attention to the fact that the forced-labor law, enforced during the Spanish régime, was still being applied in the province. Seeing no reference to the law in the municipal code, he asked whether it was to be continued with the organization of civil government. He was told that the absence of such provision in the code excluded the authority of any person to compel people to work except as a punishment for crime.

A speech was then delivered by Señor Teogenas Quiaoit, of the Federal party. A copy of the speech will be found in the official files of the Commission.

Various other contemplated speeches were requested to be filed with the secretary in lieu of being delivered, the Commission promising to give them consideration at its leisure. Copies of such speeches are on file.

A representative of the clergy present thanked the Commission for the kind reference which the president had made to their work and influence, and he stated that himself and brothers had always been workers for the government and would continue to render every assistance possible. The president stated that the Commission was much honored by their presence. He pointed out that the recent change in governmental systems between that of Spain, where church and state were united, and that of America, where they were entirely separate, would necessarily create some embarrassment until the people understood the difference. It was the purpose of the Government, however, to see on the one hand that the rights of the church were preserved, and on the other that the civil rights of the people were preserved. He believed that it would be found here in the end, as it has been found in America, that the church flourishes better when separate from the state than when joined to it. He wishes them to understand that while the church was separate from the state under our Government it does not signify that the Government is opposed to the church. It believes in encouraging the church, but it does not contribute to the support of the church funds collected by general taxation from the country.

The session then adjourned until 3.30 p. m.

Afternoon session.

The meeting was called to order by the president at 4.30, and the following amendments proposed to the special law applying the provincial government act to the province of Ilocos Norte:

Insert in the title, after the words "The provincial government act," the words "and its amendments," and add to the title the words "Ilocos Norte."

Add the words "and its amendments" after the words "February 6, 1901," in the third line of section 1.

Insert the word "Luzon" after the words "island of," and the words "Ilocos Norte" after the words "province of," in section 1.

Insert the words "Ilocos Norte" after the words "province of," in section 2, and insert salaries of provincial officers as follows: Provincial governor, \$1,800; provincial secretary, \$1,300; provincial treasurer, \$2,100; provincial supervisor, \$1,700; provincial fiscal, \$1,300.

Insert as allowance for traveling expenses \$2.50 per day, and as amount of bond of treasurer, in section, 3 the sum of \$15,000.

Strike out the words "until after July 1, 1901," at end of section 3.

Insert as capital of province, section 5, town of Laoag, and change section 6 to read as follows:

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage, and officers may be appointed and qualify at once; but the government shall not be organized, nor shall the provincial officers receive any salary, until September 1, 1901. The internal revenue of the province shall continue to be collected until September 1, 1901, by the collector of internal revenue, now incumbent.

The amendments were adopted.

The question being on the passage of the law as amended, the secretary was directed to call the roll. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president, as civil governor, then submitted to the Commission for its confirmation the following nominations of provincial officers for the province of Ilocos Norte: Provincial governor, Aguedo Agbayani; provincial secretary, Julio Agcauli; provincial treasurer, John M. Currie; provincial fiscal, Policarpo Seriano.

The nominations were confirmed by the Commission.

Referring to the appointment for governor, the president stated that reports had been brought to the Commission that various charges could be made against Señor Agbayani. The commission had investigated such charges as completely as possible in the time at its disposal. The gentleman was strongly recommended by every military officer who had served at Laoag, while the presidentes of the pueblos, when consulted, were not able to give any evidence against him. He wished it to be definitely understood that because a man had assisted the Americans was no reason why he should not be appointed to office, while on the other hand, the Commission did not exclude persons because they had been insurrectos. If the Commission was wrong in the conclusion that there was no foundation to the charges against its appointee for governor or against any other officer, they can be prosecuted in the courts the same as any other person. Under the law as it now exists in these islands there is no one privileged from arrest and trial. The Commission had attempted in its appointments to furnish representatives of every element in the province. If it had been mistaken in its appointment of governor the mistake could be remedied in the popular election next February. The appointment was only temporary.

The president then stated that inasmuch as the Commission had to leave at once in order to reach its vessel before dark, the oath of office would be administered to the provincial officers by the justice of the peace or the commanding officer of the district. Again expressing on behalf of the Commission his gratification at the large attendance from the towns and the manifest interest they took in the welfare of their province, the president declared the session adjourned.

Attest:

D. R. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

TUGUEGARAO, CAGAYAN, *August 22, 1901.*

Public session.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, and the president.

The session was called to order at 9 a. m. by the president. The roll call of pueblos developed the fact that of the 24 pueblos in the province 17 were represented, the delegates from the remaining 7 towns not having yet arrived. These 7 towns were all located in the northern part of the province, and the delegates were then en route from Aparri by way of the Cagayan River, and were expected to arrive at any moment. The delegates in question arrived later and took their seats in the session. The complete representation of the province was as follows:

Pueblo de Piat:

Vice-presidente	D. Eugenio Genoveza.
Secretario.....	D. Fructuoso de Santa Tomás.
	D. Pablo Hernandez.
	D. Aquilino Caribang.
	D. Tomas Pacion.
	D. Gonsalo Sciano.
	D. Benjamin Taguba.
	D. Fabian Licas.
	D. Theodorico Cabasag.
	D. Leon Ballabó.
	D. Juicico Paragua.
	D. Antonio Villacete.
	D. Sebastian Taguba.
	D. Vicente Taguba.
	D. Marios Mamba.
	D. Regino Batuni.

Pueblo de Mauanan:

Principales del pueblo	D. Ysidro Cabbuag.
	D. José Narag.
	D. Albino Lecaye.
	D. Miguel Guinagoran.
	D. Faustino Alasigan.
	D. Vicente Lecaban.
	D. Cesario Geres.
	D. Gabino de la Ruz.
	D. Ramón de Dios.

Pueblo de Nassiping:

Presidente	D. Ananacio Labrador.
Vice-presidente	D. Maraclimo Cadano.
Cabezas.....	D. Florindo Pagulayan.
	D. Eleno Palattao.
	D. Enrico Guerrero.

Pueblo de Nassiping—Continued.

Cabezas	D. Eulalio Aglanan.
	D. Canuto Rafael.
	D. Jacinto Baquiran.
	D. Silverio Guiyab.
	D. Emigdio Palattao.
	D. Nicolas Pagulayan.
	D. Natalicio Gammad.
	D. Lorenzo Constancia.
	D. Agrapino Mabaña.
	D. Panfilo Castillejo.
	D. Timoteo Lindaman.
	D. Luis Manuel.

Pueblo de Malaueg:

Cabezas	D. Juan Macalingay.
	D. Eugenio Talba.
	D. Benito Gundan.
	D. Pedro Sibal.
	D. Blas Baldran.
	D. Gaspar Tulban.
	D. Marcelo Telan.
	D. Vicente Talay.
	D. Jabier Gundan.
	D. Eugenio Gamá.
	D. Francisco Gundan.
	D. Martin Cauibán.

Pueblo de Solana:

Vice-presidente	D. Antonio Magdela.
Del comite	D. Vicente Carag, 1st.
Directorio idem	D. Gabriel Lasam.
Juez de paz	D. Miguel Carag.
Representantes	D. Vicente Carag, 2d.
	D. Domingo Lasam.
	D. Pedro Lasam.
	D. Nicolas Cepeda.
	D. Vicente Tallud.
	D. Agustin Batting.

Pueblo de Camalaningan:

Presidente	D. Manuel Sittana.
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Pueblo de Baggao:

Presidente	D. Rafael Católico.
Vice-presidente	D. Juan Orpilla.
Concejales	D. Estevan Granuaban.
	D. Pedro Talang.
	D. Lorenzo Gainmuac.
	D. Seberino Liggayo.
	D. Alberto Dichoso.
	D. Angel Dichoso.
	D. Eleuterio Saffio.
	D. Zacarias Baltung.
	D. Dionisio Guiab.
	D. Paulino Borquillo.
	D. Raymundo Tumaueg.

Pueblo de Tuao:

Presidente	D. Juan Guzman.
Concejales	D. Fernando Magalad.
	D. Santiago Baligad.
	D. Domingo Narag.
	D. Vicente Ferrer.
	D. Ambrocio Tumaueg.
	D. Ramon Paccallagan.
	D. Fausto Binuluan.
	D. Santiago Aquino.
	D. Domingo Cabbuag.
	D. Alejo Magalad.
	D. Andres Anog.
	D. Doroteo Canayn.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Pueblo de Tuao—Continued.

Concejales D. Faunto Baligod.
 D. Juan Baligod, 2d.
 D. Enferni Serrano.
 D. Pio Talba.
 D. Marco Magalad.
 D. Filomeno Espinora.

Pueblo de Alcala:

Vice-presidente D. Santiago Bacuti.
 Delegados D. Enrique Bacuti.
 D. Eulogio Adrianto.
 D. Victorina de los Santo
 D. Nicolas Rabelo.
 D. Agrafino Belleza.
 D. Macario Capili.
 D. Isidro Cudal.
 D. Agustin Gonzales.
 D. Brigido Dumalay.
 D. Andres Torrecido.

Pueblo de Santo Niño:

Presidente D. Pablo Triunfante.
 Principales D. Ubaldo Pagulayan.
 D. Severino Lazo.
 D. Juan Pitel.
 D. Pedro Palanguy.
 D. Cayetano Palanguy.

Pueblo de Cordoba:

Presidente D. José Gannoban.
 Vice-presidente D. Juan Tabisaura.
 D. Cayetano Canapi.
 D. Vincente Liggayú.
 D. Filomeno Catolos.
 D. Alejandro Gannaban.
 D. Leon Manaligod.
 D. Florentino Adriano.
 D. Lope Cardenas.
 Secretario D. Gabriel Manaligod.
 Sargento de policia D. Domingo Manaligod.
 Maestro de instruccion D. Florencio Alejandro.
 D. Juliana Manaligod.
 Vacunadorcillo D. Vincente Garrafa.

Pueblo de Amulung:

Presidente D. Valentin Canapi.
 Vice-presidente D. Andres Aquino.
 Juez de paz D. Martin Aquilo.
 Secretario D. Juan Morales, 1st.
 Delegados D. Juan Gannaban.
 D. Valentin Gannaban.
 D. Juan Morales.
 D. Mariano Banares.
 D. Rafael Reyes.
 D. Salvador Catif.
 D. Deogracia Gannaban.
 D. Frenco Canajoi.
 D. Guvino Dichoso.
 D. Andres Brauli.
 D. Juan Abad.
 D. Rorendo Garcia.
 D. Juan Ybanes.
 D. Juan Saguiny.
 D. Gaspar Guzman.
 D. Jacinto Catolico.
 D. Jacinto Y bafies.
 D. Gabreil Manayam.
 D. Geronimo Catolico.

Pueblo de Enrile:

Presidente	D. Tomás Carag y Fortunato.
Vice-presidente	D. Jacinto Camacam Turingan.
	D. Mariano Liggayu.
	D. Dimas Baricana.
	D. Francisco Tungail.
	D. Mariano Euringan.
	D. Mariano Babaran.
	D. Venancio Pauig.
	D. Manuel Mabborang.
	D. Vicente Galves.
	D. José Tuppal.
	D. Julian Soriano.
	D. Jacinto Camacam.
	D. José Babaran.
	D. Gregorio Baricana.
	D. Vicente Carag.
	D. Agapito Guzman.
	D. Agapito Bassig.
	D. Salvador Tappa.

Pueblo de Aparri:

Presidente	D. Alfonso Doneza.
Delegado	D. Valentín Ruito.

Pueblo de Tuguegarao:

Presidente municipal	D. Sebastian Tuynan y Gueguegan.
Vice-presidente	D. Antonio Soriano y Tión.
Secretario	D. Ricardo Tuynan y Battung.
Delegados	D. Vicente Lingayan.
	D. Rufino Taguba.
	D. Esteban Reyes.
	D. José Baccay.
	D. Jacinto Guzman y Accad.
	D. Regino Bucayu.
	D. Domingo Bunagan.
	D. Fructuoso Calagui y Sibal.
	D. Domingo Bacud.
	D. Felipe de Asis.
	D. Patricio Escobar.
	D. Gregorio Baquiran.
	D. Potenciano Caberro.
	D. Felipe Tumanguil.
	D. Pedro Narag.
	D. Joaquin Balisi.
	D. Marcelo Cabalsa.
	D. Domingo Mallonga.
	D. Cornelio Tumalinan.
	D. Isidro Maguigad.
	D. Tomas de Yro.
	D. Timoteo Pamittan.
	D. Isidro Macarubbó.
	D. Mariano Battung.
	D. Carlos Maguigad.
	D. Domingo Marallag.
	D. Cipriano Perez.
	D. Rufino Gasfas.
	D. Sabas Bacud.
	D. Jacinto Gannaban.
	D. Jacinto Maguigad.
	D. Miguel Carag.

Pueblo de Abulug:

Presidente	D. Juan Saggintig.
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Pueblo de Lal-lo:

Presidente	D. Luis Aguilar.
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Pueblo de Claveria:

Presidente	D. Mariano Nebab.
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Pueblo de Iguig:	
Presidente	D. Blas Rey.
Vice-presidente	D. Santiago Bautista.
Directorio	D. Tederico Comin.
	D. Francisco Bautista.
	D. Manuel Magalad.
	D. Manuel Canapi.
	D. Vicente Peñaflor.
	D. Luis Rey.
Concejales	D. Vicente Rosales.
	D. Tomás Penstrante.
	D. Andres Canapi.
	D. Apolonio Pamittan.
	D. Agustin Peñaflor.
	D. Juan Pamittan.
	D. Estevan de los Ramos.
	D. Santiago Cordoba.
	D. Jacinto Mallillin.
	D. Modesto Alcalad.
	D. Jacinto Maramag.
	D. Anastacio Ballinan.
	D. Pedro Sedano.
	D. José Sedano.
	D. Salvador Peñaflor.
	D. Juerico Reboredo.
Pueblo de Buguey:	
Presidente	D. Eusebio Limun.
Pueblo de Sanchez Mira:	
Presidente	D. Vicente Aquino.
Vice-presidente	D. Saluctiano Pulich.
Pueblo de Gattaran:	
Presidente	D. Agustin Tapiru.
Pueblo de Peñaflanca:	
Presidente	D. Tiburcio Soriano.
	D. Manuel Melad.
	D. Isidro Pagalibanang.
	D. Vicente Bucaban.
Pueblo de Pamplona:	
Presidente	D. Esteban Meneses.

The president addressed the meeting, expressing the pleasure it afforded the Commission to meet with the people of the rich valley of the Cagayan. He then explained in detail to the delegates present the plan, not only of the provincial government which the Commission was about to establish in their province, but also of the municipal and central or insular governments, pointing out the functions exercised by each. The inauguration of the new courts of justice was referred to, and the rights and liberties of the people under the new system explained. The good intentions of the American people, as represented by the Commission, toward the Filipinos were referred to, particularly in regard to education, for which purpose 600 American teachers were then landing at Manila. These teachers were not brought for the purpose of supplanting Filipino teachers, but for the purpose of teaching the Filipino teachers how to conduct their schools according to modern methods. It was stated to be the desire of the Commission that there be not a father or mother in these islands, no matter how poor, who should not be able to give to his or her children the benefit of a sound elementary education.

After describing in detail the duties of the different provincial officers under the government about to be established, and illustrating by practical examples the working of the new land tax, the president referred to the fact that a great many Filipinos seem to think that if

a presidente or other official wished to levy a tax or contribution he might do so and compel the people to pay it. In fact, the Commission had been informed that in some parts of the Cagayan Valley the people seem to think the local presidentes have the powers of kings or despots. The president made clear to the delegates that things of this kind were entirely contrary to the American system of government and that no one had the right to levy any tax upon the people except the municipal and provincial governments, and that if anyone else attempted to do so he was liable to prosecution. The president stated they should not fear to make complaints should any interference be made with their rights, as under the new American system of laws they would be given ample protection.

The meeting was then declared open for public discussion, and Señor Nepomucena, ex-judge of first instance at Tuguegarao, took the floor. He stated that he was not present as a presidente or delegate, but wished to thank the Commission for its presence in Tuguegarao and the civil governor for his clear explanation of the laws. The speaker stated that the people of the Cagayan Valley had no right to complain of the treatment accorded them by the military commander, Colonel Hood, and they therefore only looked with increased joy to the inauguration of the civil régime. Señor Nepomucena stated that he was not one of those persons, however, who say foul things about the Spaniards in order to win favor with the Americans, as the Spaniards should have the credit for everything of civilization which now existed in the Philippine Islands. Taking up the land tax, the speaker pointed out the great distress caused by the death of the carabaos in the province, and requested that the collection of this tax in the province of Cagayan be postponed for two years, as he believed otherwise the small landowners, not being able to pay the tax, would be compelled to sell their land. In reply to question by Commissioner Worcester, the speaker stated that the value of the small holdings referred to would probably be from 100 to 500 pesos each. Commissioner Worcester then, taking the case of a man who owned land worth \$100 Mexican, pointed out that the tax could not, under the law, exceed 85 cents Mexican, and if a man could earn a wage of 1 peso per day, it would only require one day's labor a year to pay his taxes. The speaker was told that if a man would object to doing this much in such a cause he ought to lose his land, which statement was received by a large majority of the delegates with approbation.

Señor Nepomucena next brought up the case of unimproved city property, which he stated brought in no income and should not, therefore, pay taxes. It was pointed out that such property benefited by the public improvements of the city or pueblo in which it was located, being increased in value thereby, and should therefore pay its share of the expenses of such improvements. The speaker replied that he simply spoke in behalf of the people, as he thought they had suffered much from the war and from the loss of their carabaos, and while he thought the land tax was a perfectly just one, he believed its collection should be postponed. He stated that the price of carabaos had advanced from \$50 to \$300, and that there were not enough in the province to cultivate the soil. The president pointed out that the law provides the tax is not to be collected until next year, and that in case of loss by the war the collection is postponed another year.

Inquiry by the president here developed the information that a piece

of tobacco land worth 1,000 pesos would produce an income of about 200 pesos net profit yearly. The president then pointed out to the speaker that a tax of \$8.75, Mexican, which was the maximum authorized under the law, upon property which produced a net yearly income of \$200 could not be considered excessive.

Commissioner Worcester then called attention to the many provisions of the laws passed by the Commission in favor of the poor man, calling particular attention to the laws regarding the cutting of timber. If a man was able to do so he paid the timber tax, and the proceeds went to the province and municipality in which the timber was cut, and nothing whatever to the central government at Manila, while if the man cutting the timber was a poor man and wanted the timber for his own use in building a house, he was permitted to use same without cost to himself. Discussion upon this law developed the fact that all the presidentes present seemed to be ignorant of such provisions, and the president promised to see that any of them who would write him requesting copies of the law were supplied with same.

Señor Gonzaga then addressed the Commission, stating that although he was not the representative of any municipality, he desired to thank the Commission for its good work in establishing civil government, and for the clear explanation of the rights and liberties of the Filipino people under American laws and jurisdiction. The speaker referred to the semireligious slavery in which he said they were held by the Spanish Government and the friar orders under Spanish rule, affirming that they had been especially subject to such oppression in the Cagayan Valley by reason of the richness of the country, which aroused the avarice of the Spaniards. He recognized that while the province had nothing to complain of under the military administration, nevertheless the inauguration of the civil régime would be the first round of the ladder which will lead to great prosperity and happiness for the people of the province.

Señor Donesa, presidente of Aparri, read a petition which contained the requests of the citizens of Aparri to the following effect:

1. That there was now great lack of houses in Aparri, it being the seat of the military government, which created a large demand for residences by the American officers, and in order that this condition may be relieved and more houses built, and also in order that the construction of small trading vessels be encouraged, it was requested that the people be permitted to cut timber free of duty for a certain number of years.

2. That owing to the great scarcity of fuel and firewood they be allowed to cut same free of duty.

3. That the central government provide the city of Aparri with a dredging machine, in order that the harbor may be improved.

4. That there be established at Aparri a nautical training school.

5. That in view of the fact that the judge of that district was called upon to make two trips a year to hold court in the capital of the province, and in view of the long distance between Aparri and the capital, that at least one of the sessions be held in the city of Aparri.

6. That from time immemorial the islands of Babuyan, Calayan, Dalupiri, and Fuga, known as the "Islas Babuyanes," and lying to the north of the province of Cagayan, have been attached to the municipality of Aparri. That the population of these islands is about 700, chiefly Ilocanos and Cagayanes, and the request was made that they remain attached to the municipality of Aparri.

Commissioner Worcester asked the speaker if he thought the Batanes Islands should be attached to the town of Aparri also. The speaker did not appear to be very well informed regarding the Batanes Islands, but thought they might also be attached to Aparri. Being asked by Commissioner Worcester if he thought the people living in Santo Domingo de Basco, on the island of Batan, should be attached to his municipality, the speaker replied that the pueblo of Santo Domingo de Basco was a small one, having only three or four barrios at the most, and he thought the union with Aparri would be a good plan.

Commissioner Worcester pointed out to the speaker that if the Babuyan Islands were attached to Aparri under Spanish rule, they would continue to be so under the municipal code, which recognized the old boundaries.

In closing his remarks Señor Donesa requested that the town of Aparri should be aided in the construction of roads, as the province had been.

The president replied to the speaker that the Commission would consider all of the requests made; that some of them could probably be granted and some could not.

The point being raised by the president of the location of the capital of the province, several gentlemen expressed a desire to speak upon this subject, and the towns of Tuguegarao, Aparri, and Lallo were mentioned as competitors for the position. A question by Commissioner Ide as to what was the expense necessary to make a trip from Aparri to Tuguegarao, developed the fact that there were no regular means of communication or transportation, and that when a person wished to make such trip he had to first rent a boat and then hire boatmen for the journey; that the cost would probably be from 10 to 30 pesos. Discussion also developed the fact that there were few public buildings of importance in Aparri, and that in Lallo there was a very large tribunal, which had, however, together with the other public buildings, been rented to the Tabacalera Company.

The session then adjourned until 3.30 p. m.

Afternoon session.

The session was called to order at 4 p. m., and Señor Pastor Salo took the floor to speak in behalf of Tuguegarao in the capital-site discussion. He said that Tuguegarao had been the capital of the province from time immemorial, and stated that if the capital was changed to some other point, as Aparri, for instance, inasmuch as wages and everything else had increased since the American occupation, the erection of the necessary public buildings at the new point would be a serious drain upon the province, and that, while Tuguegarao might not have sufficient public buildings for the use of the provincial government, it did have a public jail, which, besides all necessary accommodations for a jail, had rooms which could be used by the provincial officers for other purposes. Furthermore, Tuguegarao was most favorably located geographically with respect to those towns which were the tobacco-raising centers and devoted to an industry which was the great resource of the province. The plan of the town of Tuguegarao was well adapted to its being the capital city, as there was plenty of room for expansion to almost any size required. Being questioned as to the probable value of the jail in Tuguegarao, the speaker thought it

worth possibly \$12,000 to \$15,000 Mexican. As far as Lallo was concerned, the speaker pointed out that that town did not possess the necessary qualifications for a capital city, it being located on a narrow strip of level land, right on the river bank, and there was no room for the growth which would naturally result from its being made the capital of the province of Cagayan. As to Aparri, it comprised the foreign element and traders, not being a wealth-creating center, as was Tuguegarao, but simply lived off of the rest of the province by reason of its being the shipping point. There were about 60,000 people living south of a line dividing the province in half, and not more than half that number in the north half, near Aparri. The south half also comprised the larger portion of the towns.

Passing to the question of salaries for the provincial officers, Señor Salo thought the governor should receive \$2,000, the secretary \$1,500, treasurer \$2,500, supervisor \$1,800, and the fiscal \$1,500.

Señor Donesa spoke in behalf of Aparri in the capital discussion, stating that the only reason Tuguegarao had been made the capital was because the Spanish Government was trying to obtain a monopoly of the tobacco lands in that vicinity and wished the capital of the province near by. The town of Aparri was much better located as regards communication and was the natural marketing place of the entire region.

The president announced that if all present were willing the Commission would leave the question of the location of the capital to a vote of the presidentes, and that, as all of the towns in the province were represented, it would certainly be a just way of arriving at the wishes of the people. As there were no objections, the roll was called and the ballots cast by the presidentes. The vote standing 15 votes for Tuguegarao to 9 for Aparri, the president stated that the Commission would conform to the wishes of the majority of the towns as thus expressed.

A petition was presented from the towns of Santa Maria, Cabagan Nuevo, and Cabagan Viejo, of the province of Isabela, which had delegates present at the meeting, requesting that they be attached to the province of Cagayan by reason of their proximity to Tuguegarao and the distance to the capital of the province of Isabela. Discussion developed the fact that there was no objection on the part of the people of Cagayan Province to adding these towns to the province, but the president stated that it was not the policy of the Commission to make any changes of that kind without consulting both parties, and that it was quite probable that the people of Isabela Province would object to such an arrangement, as it would undoubtedly reduce the tax-paying power of their province.

The vice-presidente of Tuguegarao presented to the Commission a memorial containing information and statistics regarding his city, for the information of the Commission.

The president announced that, in order to make the proposed special law organizing the province of Cagayan complete, it would be necessary that the blanks in the forms which had been distributed to the delegates be filled. To this end he proposed the following amendments:

Insert in the title, after the words "the provincial government act," the words "and its amendments," and add to the title the word "Cagayan."

As an amendment to the first section of the bill, insert the word

"Luzon" after the words "island of," and after the words "province of" insert the words "Cagayan, including therein the Batanes and Babuyan Islands, lying to the north of Luzon."

In the second section, that the salaries of the provincial officers be fixed as follows: For the provincial governor, \$1,800; for the provincial secretary, \$1,300; for the provincial treasurer, \$2,100; for the provincial supervisor, \$1,700; for the provincial fiscal, \$1,300.

In the same section, that the limit of actual traveling expenses to be allowed be fixed at \$3 per day.

In the third section, that the bond of the provincial treasurer shall be \$15,000.

In the fifth section, that the capital of the province shall be Tuguegarao.

Amend section 6 so as to read as follows:

This act shall take effect on its passage, and officers may be appointed and qualify at once; but the government shall not be organized, nor shall the provincial officers receive any salary, until September 1, 1901. The internal revenue of the province shall continue to be collected until September 1, 1901, by the collector of internal revenue now incumbent.

The amendments were adopted.

The question being upon the passage of the bill as amended, the secretary was directed to call the roll. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president, as civil governor, then submitted to the Commission for its confirmation the following nominations of provincial officers for the province of Cagayan: Governor, Gracio Gonzaga; secretary, Pastor Salo; treasurer, C. W. Ney; fiscal, Modesto Naval.

Also the following nominations: For treasurer of the province of Ilocos Sur, for which province C. W. Ney had formerly been appointed treasurer, George W. Grau; for clerk of the court of first instance, province of Cagayan, Antonio Carag.

The president announced that for the position of supervisor he could make no nomination at present, as this position required a civil engineer, and the nomination would be made after the arrival from the United States of the 20 civil engineers who had been sent for by the Commission.

The question being on the confirmation of the nominations of the civil governor, the same were confirmed by the Commission.

The oath of office was then administered by the president to Señor Gracio Gonzaga, provincial governor, Señor Pastor Salo, provincial secretary, and to Mr. George R. Grau, provincial treasurer of the province of Ilocos Sur, and by the Hon. James H. Blount, jr., judge of first instance, who was present, to Señor Modesto Naval, clerk of that court.

The meeting was then addressed by Señore Benito Legarda and Tomás del Rosario and by Commissioner Ide, who, in closing the session, thanked the representatives of the province of Cagayan for the interest taken by them in the session and for the enthusiasm displayed. He compared the conditions eight months ago to what they are to-day and outlined briefly the hopes and aims of the American people in regard to the Filipino people.

The session was then adjourned at 6 p. m.

Attest:

D. R. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

ILAGAN, PROVINCE OF ISABELA, August 23, 1901.

Public session.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, and the president.

The session was called to order at 3.10 p. m. by the president, and the roll of pueblos called. The province was represented as follows:

Pueblo de Reina Mercedes:

Presidente municipal.....	D. Domingo Ferrer.
Concejales.....	D. José Ferrer.
	D. Manuel Frogoso.
	D. Agustin Hidalgo.
	D. Agustin Cabanes.
	D. Francisco Camadela.
	D. Mamerto Sangley.

Pueblo de Naguilian:

Presidente.....	D. Martin Molinar.
Vice-presidente.....	D. Romualdo Mina.
Secretario.....	D. Severo R. Fermin.
Concejales.....	D. Alejandro Aggaria.
	D. Patricio Acosta.
	D. Bernabe Borromeo.
	D. Domingo Tomines.
	D. Pedro Yara.
	D. Andres Gruspe.
	D. Pedro Suguitan.
	D. Adriano Marfil.
	D. Carlos Elera.

Pueblo de Tumaunini:

Presidente.....	D. Juan Amistad.
Principales.....	D. Antonio Paquirigan.
	D. Vicente Tauad.
	D. Perpetuo Paquirigan.
	D. Ramundo Vinarao.
	D. Vicente Cayaba.
	D. Mateo Banguel.
	D. Serapio Taicad.
	D. Roque Pagaddu.
	D. Ventura Matillin.
	D. Vicente Salazar.
	D. José Reyes.
	D. Francisco Dumaua.
	D. Ramón Paquirigan.
	D. Pablo Palattao.
	D. Francisco Taguba.
	D. Domingo Bacani.
	D. Pedro Malana.
	D. Francisco Taccad.
	D. Odon Carugan.
	D. Pablo Tumolba.
	D. Tomás Domingo.
	D. Santiago Macatuggal.
	D. Domingo Mamauag.
	D. Domingo Sanuay.
	D. Mateo Pagaddu.
	D. Vicente Carbonell.
	D. Quirino Mangaba.
	D. Vicente Allapitan.
	D. Pablo Loman.
	D. Matias Barani.

Pueblo de Tumaunini—Continued.

Principales	D. José Mago.
	D. Roque Masutay.
	D. Martin Aribbay.
	D. Juan Taccad.
	D. Victorino Paquirigan.
	D. Arturo Paquirigan.
	D. Mateo Baquiran.
	D. Florencio Bacani.
Pueblo de Ilagan:	
Presidente	D. Rafael Maramag.
Vice-presidente	D. Pascual Paguirigan.
Concejales	D. Carmelo Gangan.
	D. Fernando Pagulayan.
	D. Francisco Manaligod.
	D. Felix Mamuri.
	D. Felix Pagabao.
	D. Joaquin Cabangan.
	D. Juan Maramag.
	D. Gregorio Ablan.
	D. Vicente Manalu.
	D. Paulino Angangan.
	D. Tomas Domingo.
	D. Domingo M. Francisco.
	D. Pedro Maramag.
	D. Cecilio Aggabao.
Pueblo de Echague:	
Presidente municipal	D. Eugenio Angoluan.
Vice-presidente	D. Vicente Gadingan.
Concejal	D. Federico Calimag.
Pueblo de Cordon:	
Presidente	D. Carlos Baton.
Concejal	D. Vicente Abalalim.
Pueblo de Carig:	
Presidente municipal	D. Vicente Carrion.
Concejales	D. Francisco Llanggang.
	D. Pedro Piacó.
Pueblo de Cauayan:	
Presidente municipal	D. Domingo Domatan.
Vice-presidente	D. Pascual Dulupang.
Cabezas de barangay	D. Bruno Dalanilao.
	D. Policarpio Ubud.
Concejales	D. Francisco Bucag.
	D. Fernando Camaguin.
Pueblo de Angadanan:	
Presidente municipal	D. Rafael Guiab.
Concejales, cabezas de barrios	D. Filomeno Siguam.
	D. Domingo Vigan.
	D. Dionisio Domingo.
	D. Eusebio Magalanes.
	D. Lorenzo Pascual.
	D. Cesareo Domingo.
Pueblo de Gamu:	
Presidente	D. Cornelio Mondunedo.
Vice-presidente	D. Francisco Mallavo.
Secretario	D. Santiago Dominguez.
Concejales	D. Antonio Lagutao.
	D. Silverio Malana.
	D. Rafael Domingo.
Principales	D. Manuel Martinez.
	D. Antonio Molano.
	D. Igancio Monforte.
	D. Juan Monforte.
	D. Pedro Matquez.
	D. Mariano Cabal.
	D. Gregorio de Leon.

In addition to the representatives present from the province of Isabela there were also present at the session representatives from six towns of the province of Nueva Vizcaya, who had come to meet the Commission at Ilagan, as the itinerary of the Commission did not extend to their province. The representation from Nueva Vizcaya was as follows:

Pueblo de Bambang:	
Vice-presidente	D. Proceso Sierra.
Pueblo de Solano:	
Presidente	D. Joaquin Velazquez.
Concejal	D. Teófilo Bangad.
Pueblo de Bayombong:	
Presidente	D. José Cabanatan.
Concejal	D. Gregorio de Guzman.
Concejal	D. Vicente Cutaran.
Pueblo de Bagabag:	
Presidente	D. Laureano Gaduang.
Principal	D. Domingo Gaduang.
Concejal	D. Dionisio Pisaog.
Concejal	D. Jacobo Aduca.
Pueblo de Dupax:	
Presidente	D. Mariano Cutarang.
Concejal	D. Marcelo Doctor.
Concejal	D. Domingo Castañeda.
Pueblo de Aritao:	
Presidente	D. Federico Esquevedo.
Concejal	D. Melchor Avingayan.

The president stated that the Commission had come to the province of Isabela for the purpose of establishing civil provincial government therein. Civil central government had now been established at Manila, and with the establishment of provincial and municipal governments they would be entirely under a civil régime. The president explained at some length to the delegates the construction of the central government, the legislative powers of which are vested in the Commission, the executive powers in the civil governor, and the judicial powers in a judiciary system, which had just been established. The expenses of these departments are all defrayed by the central government, besides which it assisted very materially in the support of the system of public instruction. The formation and powers of the provincial governments which the Commission were establishing was then defined, and the duties of the provincial officers explained. The manner of selection of the provincial officers was referred to, the governor being now appointed only provisionally, and his successor, who was to serve for two years, being elected by a convention of the municipal councilors of the province. The new system of land taxation was explained, and its operation shown by practical examples to be such that, under the law, \$8.75 Mexican per \$1,000 valuation was the maximum rate of taxation possible by both the provincial and municipal governments combined. Referring again to the judiciary, the president announced that the Commission had brought with it as far as Tuguegarao the new judge of first instance for the district including Cagayan, Isabela, Ilocos Norte, and Nueva Vizcaya. The inhabitants of the province of Isabela thus would not only have a civil government giving them civil rights, but they would have an impartial tribunal to interpret their rights under the law, and the same civil liberty which was enjoyed by the citizens of the United States. The municipal code furnished a municipal government as completely

autonomous as any municipal government in the United States. Taking up the question of the powers of municipal officers, the president referred to the fact that in this province, in that of Cagayan, and in some other provinces it is the general belief that the local presidentes have the power of life and death over the people under their control and can regulate their every action. He did not mean to say that every presidente exercised this power, but the people had gotten into such a submissive state that such oppression was possible. It was explained that under American laws the presidente was the same as any other citizen, that his powers were clearly defined, and that if he exceeded them the people had the right to appeal to the courts for their rights. The right of the writ of habeas corpus was also referred to in this connection and its character and use explained to the people. Passing to the question of the church, the president pointed out that under the present régime a man was absolutely free in such matters; no one could compel him to go to church unless he wished to do so; he could be married by civil authorities if he wished, and the church was entirely separate from the state in every particular. The government was not opposed to the church but, on the contrary, encouraged its growth and to that end relieved it from the payment of taxes, but the church received no direct support from the government in the way of funds. Experience in the United States had shown that the growth of the church was best encouraged and promoted by such a policy. The president wished also to refute the impression that the United States was a Protestant country, stating that the United States was neither a Protestant country nor a Catholic country, and as a matter of fact there were more Catholics in that country than there were of any one sect of Protestants; there were now in the United States about 15,000,000 Catholics, or 6,000,000 more than the entire population of the Philippine Archipelago. The suspicion, therefore, that the Commission, representing as it does a country in which there are 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 Catholics, could come here opposed to the Catholic Church, is entirely unfounded. The president did not remember the exact statistics, but there were in the United States 1 cardinal, 1 apostolic delegate, 10 or 12 archbishops and 50 or 60 bishops of the Catholic Church.

Passing to the question of the proposed special act organizing the province of Isabela, the president explained the points which it was necessary to decide at the session, and stated in this connection that the Commission had thought it might be possible to unite the two provinces of Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya into one province, and that the members of the Commission were very glad, therefore, to see the representatives of the province of Nueva Vizcaya present at the meeting, and would invite discussion upon this subject, the principal incentive for the union being one of economy.

In closing, the president informed the delegates that the three towns of Cabagan Nueva, Cabagan Viejo, and Santa Maria had delegates present at the session of the Commission in Tuguegarao, in the province of Cagayan, and were asking to be united to that province. The Commission had declined to take any action in the matter, however, until after hearing the opinions of the delegates of Isabela. Discussion was therefore now also invited upon this question.

The delegates exhibiting some hesitation in responding to the invitation of the Commission to speak upon the subjects under considera-



TREE HOUSE OF THE GADDANES, NEAR ILAGAN, ISABELA PROVINCE, LUZON.

tion, Don Rafael Maramag, presidente of Ilagan, was asked what he thought about the proposition of uniting the towns of Cabagan Nuevo, Cabagan Viejo, and Santa Maria to the province of Cagayan. He thought the proposed separation of these towns from Isabela would not be a good plan, as it would materially reduce the size of the province. The population of Isabela was about 54,000, and these three towns contained about 20,000. The proposed change would therefore take away over a third of the province. Regarding the annexation of Nueva Vizcaya to Isabela, the speaker said he had no objections to such addition providing the people of the former province wished it. Replying to questions he stated the principal products of Isabela to be tobacco, corn, and palay, the tobacco being the most important resource of the province. The tobacco crop was very good this year. The land was held mostly in small holdings of from 1 to 1½ hectares. He thought a hectare of tobacco land would produce, in an ordinary season, about 60 bales of tobacco, which, at the present price of \$6.50 Mexican per bale, would bring in about \$195 gold. Of this about \$300 Mexican would be profit. Many of the carabaos had died, only about one-third being left. The "jornal," or day's wage, in Isabela was \$1 Mexican. There was a little sugar raised in the province, but they had no mills. The average life of good tobacco land was about twelve years, although good river-bottom land would sometimes last twenty years without fertilizing. There was considerable timber in the province, but very little ebony, most of the wood being "ipil," a 10-foot log of which was worth about \$5 Mexican. The price of labor had gone up from 50 cents per day to its present price of \$1, at which latter figure there was a good supply. Imported rice was worth from \$8 to \$10 Mexican per picul of 137½ pounds. The rice raised in the province was worth \$5 or \$6 Mexican a picul. Corn sold at the rate of \$5 Mexican to the 200 pounds, which was about the same as in Spanish times.

Señor Evarista Panganiban, of Solana, Nueva Vizcaya, ex-representative from the province of Nueva Vizcaya to the Malolos congress, stated that he had heard of the proposed union of his province to the province of Isabela, and he thought it would be about the best thing to do. It would be a sacrifice on the part of Nueva Vizcaya, but inasmuch as under the present legislation no great amount of communication was required between the capital and the municipalities, the proposed union would be better for the people of Nueva Vizcaya than having to bear the burden of a separate provincial government. He did not, however, know what the people of Bayombong, the former capital of Nueva Vizcaya, thought about the matter. In reply to questions the speaker stated that the principal product of Nueva Vizcaya was rice, with coffee and sugar on a small scale, and in some parts (those occupied by the Igorrotes) they raised beans, beets, and other vegetables. There was a very large Igorrote population in the province, especially in the mountains. When asked if he thought it would be practicable to govern these Igorrotes in connection with the Igorrotes of Bontoc, Lepanto, or Benguet, the speaker could not say, as he had never explored that part of the country. The president stated that if the proposed union took place it would not deprive the people of Nueva Vizcaya from having a session of court at Bayombong, and they would not have to come to Ilagan for that purpose.

In reply to question the speaker stated that the land in Nueva Vizcaya was all held in small lots, everyone owning his own land. He

said that tobacco was not raised there because the people were not used to that kind of product, although the land there was probably well suited to its culture. The people have suffered considerably from the cattle disease, which had taken away most of their cattle. Regarding the relations of the people with the Igorrotes, the speaker said that there were frequent murders of both Christians and Igorrotes. Regarding the difficulty of having quarterly meetings of the presidentes as provided by the law should a union of the two provinces be effected, he thought twice a year would be frequent enough to hold the meetings and admitted that quarterly meetings would be rather difficult and troublesome.

Señor Joaquin Velazquez, presidente of Solano, province of Nueva Vizcaya, presented a petition from the towns of Bayombong, Solano, and Bagabag, protesting against the proposed union of Nueva Vizcaya with Isabela, stating that they wished a separate organization, something on the order of the Benguet government. The people were very poor, and there was practically no way of communicating with Isabela during portions of the year. The province of Nueva Vizcaya contained 15,000 Christians and 60,000 pagans, between whom there was continually bad feeling, six Christians' heads having been cut off in the past six months. Union with Isabela would be a great hardship upon the people of Nueva Vizcaya, and they respectfully prayed that it should not take place. In reply to question the speaker replied that he was eight days on the road from Solano to Ilagan, having been delayed by bad weather, the trip usually taking about four days in good weather.

Señor Bernardo Villamil read an address to the Commission which presented the wishes of the people of the province of Isabela, requesting, among other things, that they be given schools and colleges; that the town of Aparri be made a port open to foreign trade, and that the town of Angadanan be incorporated as a new town. The original copy of the petition will be found in the official files of the Commission.

The president, in reply, pointed out that as far as the speaker's first point was concerned, the department of education was now establishing schools all over the archipelago, and for this purpose 600 teachers had just arrived in Manila, with 400 more to follow shortly. In regard to making the town of Aparri a port open for foreign trade, the president stated that this matter had only just been brought to the attention of the Commission at the session at Tuguegarao, and that the matter would be brought to the attention of the full Commission upon the return of the party to Manila, the members of the Commission present being rather inclined to think that it would be a good thing to make the port of Aparri such an open port. Finally, in regard to the formation of the new town by separating one pueblo into two, the Commission would have to take that under consideration.

A delegate present here arose to take exception to the remarks of the presidente of Ilagan about the price of tobacco. Tobacco had reached the price of \$6.50 Mexican a bale but once, and that was last year; that the price this year was lower, and the people were holding their tobacco for higher prices as a result. The crop was very good this year, although a little water would not hurt it. The corn crop was also good. The speaker stated that as tobacco was the principal product of the province they would like to have the right of free entry for same into the markets of America and foreign countries. It was

pointed out by the president that the question of customs duties in America was controlled by the United States Congress and neither the Commission nor Congress could have anything to say about the rates of customs duties in foreign countries.

The question of the union of the two provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Isabela being again brought up, the discussion became general and Commissioner Ide asked for opinions as to whether it would not be easier for the towns of Aritao and Dupax to reach San Isidro, in the province of Nueva Ecija, than Ilagan. It was thought that Ilagan was the most accessible. The discussion developed the fact that three towns favored annexation to Isabela, namely, Aritao, Dupax, and Bambang, while the three towns of Bayombong, Solano, and Bagabag opposed the union.

Señor Juan de Juan, correspondent of *El Progreso*, of Manila, who is accompanying the Commission, asked to be permitted to say a few words upon the subject under discussion. Being told to proceed, he stated that he was very much surprised that anyone in Nueva Vizcaya should favor union with Isabela, and especially the towns around Aritao, which were in the extreme corner of the province, opposite Isabela, and if they desired to be united to any other province it ought to be Pangasinan, as the roads were much better in that direction, and there already being projected a road from Aritao to San Nicolas, in the latter province. He said, however, that in view of the desire of the Commission to instruct and better the condition of the Igorrotes it would be better to establish local authority of some kind instead of governing them from such a distance as Ilagan.

Señor Evarista Panganiban, of Solano, questioned the statements of Señor Juan de Juan regarding the accessibility of Pangasinan from the province of Nueva Vizcaya, saying that there was not a man in the province who would say it was easier to get to Lingayen than to Ilagan.

The Commission then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow, August 24.

Session of August 24, 1901.

The session was called to order at 10.30 a. m., and the president announced that as the discussion of yesterday afternoon had been very full and complete, the Commission was now ready to render its decisions upon the points under consideration.

The Commission had been anxious to unite the two provinces of Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya, as their geographical location seemed to indicate that to be a wise provision, but the discussion and further investigation had convinced the Commission that the conditions in the two provinces were so very different that it would be exceedingly unwise to extend the government of Isabela to Nueva Vizcaya. The distance was of course a serious objection, but not so serious as the difference in the inhabitants. In that province there are 15,500 Filipino Christians and 60,000 Igorrotes, and the Filipinos who live there are very divided in sentiment and in language, part being Ilocanos, part people from the Cagayan Valley, and part people descended from the hill tribes who are now Christians. The province therefore required a special government, not exactly like the Benguet government, but yet different from the ordinary provincial government; a government under which municipal organizations could be established.

by the civilized people, and yet under which the provincial governor would be empowered to exercise a more direct control over the non-Christian tribes. It was desired to give the people the benefits of the municipal code so far as the provisions of same were applicable to the people. The Commission would at present take no action in respect to Nueva Vizcaya, but would, on its return to Manila, prepare a law adapted to the conditions, concerning which the Commission now had reasonably accurate information.

Regarding the three towns of Cabagan Nuevo, Cabagan Viejo, and Santa Maria, which sought to be annexed to the province of Cagayan, the Commission did not think the change should be made, as it would too greatly reduce the population and tax-paying power of the province of Isabela.

In order to make complete the proposed special act organizing the province of Isabela, the president then submitted the following amendments:

Insert in the title after the words "the provincial government act" the words "and its amendments," and add to the title the word "Isabela."

As an amendment to the first section of the bill insert the word "Luzon" after the words "island of," and after the words "province of" insert the word "Isabela."

In the second section insert the word "Isabela" after the words "province of," and in the same section fix the salaries of the provincial officers as follows: Provincial governor, \$1,500; provincial secretary, \$900; provincial treasurer, \$1,800; provincial supervisor, \$1,500; provincial fiscal, \$1,200.

In the same section, that the limit of traveling expenses per day for the provincial officers shall be \$3 gold.

In the third section, that the bond of the provincial treasurer shall be \$12,000.

In the fifth section, that the capital of the province shall be Ilagan.

Amend section 6 so as to read as follows:

This act shall take effect on its passage, and officers may be appointed and qualify at once, but the government shall not be organized, nor shall the provincial officers receive any salary until September 10, 1901. The internal revenue of the province shall continue to be collected until September 10, 1901, by the collector of internal revenue, now incumbent.

The amendments were adopted.

The question then being upon the passage of the bill, as amended, the secretary was directed to call the roll. The bill was unanimously passed.

The president, as civil governor, then submitted for the confirmation of the Commission the following nominations for provincial officers for the province of Isabela: Provincial governor, Capt. W. H. Johnson, Sixteenth Infantry, U. S. A.; provincial secretary, Francisco Dichoso; provincial treasurer, Capt. George W. Povey; provincial fiscal, Bartolome Revilla.

The president stated that he could make no nomination for the position of supervisor until after the return of the Commission to Manila and the arrival of the 20 civil engineers from America who had been sent for by the Commission.

The nominations were confirmed by the Commission.

The president announced that as the Commission wished to have all of

the municipalities in the province organized under the municipal code, so that the people would have the benefit of the rights and liberties therein provided, a resolution would be passed before the Commission left Ilagan appointing Capt. W. H. Johnson as chairman of the committee of organization of the municipalities.

The oath of office was then administered to Señor Dichoso and Captain Povey.

After briefly thanking the people of Ilagan for the welcome accorded the Commission, the president introduced Señor Tomás del Rosario, one of the directors of the Federal party who is accompanying the Commission, and who addressed the session in Spanish.

The session then adjourned.

Attest:

D. R. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

IBA, PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES, *August 28, 1901.*

Public session.

Present: Commissioners Worcester, Ide, and the president.

The session was called to order at 9 a. m., and the secretary was directed to call the roll of pueblos. Of the twenty-six towns in the province, twenty were represented, the six towns which did not have delegates present being Alos, Anda, Aliminos, Balincaguin, Bolinao, and Dolores. Considerable difficulty was experienced by the secretary in obtaining the lists of the delegates present, and only a partial list of the complete representation was obtained, which is as follows:

Pueblo de Dasol:	
Representante.....	D. Lorenzo Gimenes.
Pueblo de Santa Cruz:	
Representantes.....	D. Segundo Misola. D. Benito Albano.
Pueblo de San Narciso:	
Representantes.....	D. Vicente Posados. D. Angel D. Farrales. D. Simeon Villanueva. D. Leoncio Adamos. D. Donato Amon. D. Victor Amós Altardino.
Pueblo de Masinloc:	
Presidente.....	D. Julian Estella.
Pueblo de Iba:	
Presidente.....	D. Alejandro Gonzales.
Representantes.....	D. Basilio de la Rosa. D. Juan Manday.
Principales.....	D. Nicolas Arayan. D. Sebastian Mercado. D. Roque Trinidad. D. Rafael Trinidad. D. Antonio Trinidad. D. Antonio Venzon. D. Pablo Mercado. D. Linas Trinidad. D. Vicente Mora. D. José Venzon. D. Nicolas Marzal.

Pueblo de Iba—Continued.

Principales	D. Fermín Arayan.
	D. Vicente Trinidad.
	D. Gabriel Trinidad.
	D. Juan Gonzales.
	D. Egidio Llanos.
	D. Pedro Ruio.
	D. Leon Abadam.
	D. Toribio Amante.
	D. Simeon Tolentino.
	D. Zacarias de Leon.
	D. Francisco de la Rosa.
	D. Arcadio Lopez.
	D. Macario Apostol.
	D. José Acera.
	D. Pio Arayan.

Pueblo de Botolan:

Presidente	D. Andres Dumapira.
Representante	D. José Crisóstomo.
Principales	D. José Orozco.
	D. Pio Encarnacion.
	D. Domingo Villanueva.
	D. Benito Guido.
	D. Francisco Aguilar.
	D. Mariano Achacoso.
	D. Norberto Dave.

Pueblo de San Marcelino:

Presidente	D. Juan Rodriguez.
Vice-presidente	D. Alipio Corpus.
Concejales	D. Alfonso Manuel.
	D. Felipe Gonzales.
	D. Felipe Fabunan.
	D. Pantaleon Labrador.
	D. Aniceto Beltran.
	D. Gregorio Beltran.
Principales	D. José Ferriols.
	D. Graciano Ladioray.
	D. Martin Fogata.
	D. Agapito Fabunan.
	D. Miguel Felarca.
	D. Crisanto Familan.
	D. Clemente Battad.

Pueblo de San Antonio:

Vice-presidente	D. Eulogio Rodolfo.
Representantes	D. Domingo Garcia.
	D. Felix Magsaysay.

Pueblo de Cabangan:

Representantes	D. Antonio Barretto.
	D. Cenon Donor.

Pueblo de Castillejos:

Representante	D. Gabriel Alba.
Secretario	D. José de Castro.
Representantes	D. Juan C. del Fierro.
	D. José del Fierro.
	D. Francisco Santiago.

Pueblo de Palanig:

Representantes	D. Jacinto L. Concepción.
	D. Marcelino Gregorio Rosal.
	D. Vicente Mendoza.
	D. Vicente Tuazon.
	D. Felipe Mendoza.
	D. Pedro Asis.
	D. Bonifacio Mendoza.
	D. Pascual Tante.

There were also present at the session representatives from the pueblos of Candaia, Bani, Agno, San Isidro, Rivera de San Fernando, San Felipe, Subic, Olongapo, Zargoza.

The president stated that after one or two efforts to reach the province of Zambales the Commission had at last succeeded in making a landing from its steamer, and was very glad to have the pleasure of meeting with the representatives of the province. The Commission was present for the purpose of establishing civil provincial government and making complete the establishing of civil government in all its branches. When this was done the military would be withdrawn from the outlying posts and centered in two or three towns in the province, and even in these towns the military will not interfere in the administration of civil affairs, but will respond only in cases where it is necessary to preserve law and order. Under ordinary conditions the government would depend upon the municipal police forces and the insular constabulary for the enforcement of the laws. These would, of course, have the assistance and sympathy of the military officers when needed. The members of the insular constabulary are drawn from the province in which they are located, and the members of the municipal police from their municipalities. The change would undoubtedly be welcomed by the military authorities, as the concentration of the forces would lessen the cost of maintaining the army and greatly improve its discipline. Passing to the question of the provincial government, the establishment of which in Zambales the Commission was now in Iba to consider, the president explained briefly the construction of same and the relation between the central, provincial, and municipal governments. The duties of the different provincial officers were made clear, as well as those of the provincial board. Attention was called to the law enabling the province to borrow \$2,500 in gold from the insular treasury to meet its early expenses, which sum should be repaid before January 1, 1903, without interest, and also to the provision by which all the internal revenue collected from the province since the 1st of January of the present year would be returned to the province by the insular treasurer. The resources of the province in the way of the cedula and land tax were then explained and the workings of the latter made clear by practical examples. Attention was called to the good intentions of the American Government in regard to public instruction, and to the fact that 600 teachers had just arrived in the islands, to be shortly followed by 400 more.

The president stated that the holding of the session at Iba in the venerable church building prompted him to say something regarding the relations between the church and state. It was pointed out how these two institutions were entirely separate under the American system of government and the relationship explained at some length. Passing to the question of the organization of municipalities, the president explained the provisions of the municipal code and the powers of the municipal council and municipal officers under the code, especial attention being directed to the limitations of the power of the presidente, which officer in so many towns in the archipelago was accustomed to exceed his authority. The rights of the people in this regard were dwelt upon briefly, and their attention called to the fact that under the new system of laws enacted by the Commission the writ of habeas corpus would protect them from unlawful imprisonment or persecution.

Taking up the question which brought the Commission to Iba, the president stated that there had been some doubt as to whether Zambales should be organized as a separate province. It had been pro-

posed to divide up the territory of the province of Zambales into three parts one of each to be assigned to the provinces of Pangasinan, Tarlac, and Pampanga. It also had been proposed to divide it into two parts and assign same to the provinces of Pangasinan and Tarlac, both of these propositions being made in the interest of economy in administration. On the other hand, the province of Zambales had been a separate province for a long time and there was no doubt a local pride in the province which would object to any such separation. This sentiment the Commission was not disposed to discourage. The Commission would be glad to hear the opinions of the representatives upon these points.

Señor Juan Manday, of Iba, after briefly thanking the Commission for coming to Zambales, stated that he thought it would be very injudicious to divide the province into two or three parts and annex same to neighboring provinces. Laying aside entirely the question of local pride to which the president of the Commission had referred, the speaker thought that the towns would be, under the proposed subdivision, at too great a distance from the provincial capitals. Replying to question by Commissioner Ide, the speaker admitted that the absence of representatives from the six northern towns of the province was probably due to the great distance they had to come. He also admitted that these towns were probably nearer to Lingayen, the capital of Pangasinan, and could reach that point easier. The speaker stated, however, that while in individual instances towns might be brought nearer to other capitals by the proposed change, the majority of towns in the province of Zambales would be injured by the change. While admitting that the province of Zambales was a long strip of territory along the coast, with the towns much strung out, the speaker stated that on the other hand these towns were separated from the provinces east of them by a high and almost inaccessible range of mountains. Two of the towns in the north to which reference had been made, namely, Bolinao and Alaminos, were among the most important of the province, Bolinao having a population of about 8,000. Passing to the question of a lack of resources to support a provincial government, the speaker did not think any such lack existed. He believed that under American government they would be more prosperous than under the Spanish régime, and yet under the Spanish régime they had more money than was needed to support the government, there was a surplus. The speaker thought the total population of the province to be about 100,000. Under Spanish régime the total receipts from official sources amounted to \$167,200 Mexican, divided as follows: Cedula, \$112,000; stamped paper, \$25,000; forestry tax, \$5,000; industrial tax, \$10,000; urbana tax, \$200; municipal and provincial fees and charges, \$15,000.

The president here asked the collector of internal revenue, Mr. Sherwood, who was present, if he could make a statement of the receipts since he began his duties. Mr. Sherwood replied that the receipts from January 1 of this year until August 28 were \$3,629.87, exclusive of the towns of Subic and Olongapo, which were under the control of the marines. The taxes at Subic it was thought averaged about \$250 gold per month.

Continuing his remarks, Señor Manday stated that he was not prepared to affirm or deny that the six northern towns wished to be incorporated with Pangasinan, although he had heard that the presi-

dente of Alaminos proposed to ask for such incorporation for his town. However, the greatest good to the greatest number should be considered, and it was unfair to the large majority of the other towns in the province to cut off that part of the province simply because it would benefit a few towns, and thus leave nineteen others to support all the expenses of government. The president introduced the question of the quarterly meeting of presidentes and some discussion followed regarding the advisability of having four meetings a year, considering the distance the presidentes would have to travel in some cases. The speaker thought that quarterly meetings could be held and that they would be very beneficial. The distance to Bolinao was thought to be about 75 miles, and the time required to make the trip about three days.

The question of removing the capital to a better port than Iba being brought up by the president, in reply to question, the speaker stated he thought the harbor of Palauig was safer and more easy of access, and that if the entrance at Masinloc was not so marked by shoals it would also be a much better port. The town of Palauig was about the same size as Iba. The speaker would himself be in favor of moving the capital to that point if it were not for the question of having to erect there a public jail. There was a jail in Iba which belonged to the province and which cost them over \$100,000. It would probably be necessary to erect a building for the use of the provincial officers, which the speaker thought could be built for about \$12,000 Mexican or possibly less, with economy. Being questioned upon the point the speaker admitted that the jail building could likely be built for less than half the sum he had named, and that there had likely been some irregularities in connection with its construction. The jail was now used by the military authorities as a military prison. The president stated that the capital might be moved to Palauig and the jail retained at Iba, the important point being to get a port that could be entered in all weathers.

The speaker then submitted a written communication to the Commission in which, among other things, he asked for an explanation of that part of the provincial act by which the provincial board can instruct the fiscal to prosecute or defend any suit in which the province is interested, with the permission of the judge of the court of first instance. He wished to know the result if the judge of first instance did not give his consent. It was explained by the president that the meaning of paragraph (f) of section 13 of the provincial government act, to which the gentleman evidently referred, was that the provincial board had authority to prosecute or defend suits for or against the provincial government, but that after they were brought, however, they could not be closed or compromised except by permission of the provincial fiscal and the judge. Replying to query regarding paragraph (h) of the same section, the president stated that there was an error in the printing, and the word "Tesorero" should be "Tesorería." Another point covered by the communication was the tax on wagon or cart tires of less than 2½ inches in width. The president explained that this provision was not intended as a source of revenue, but simply as a protection to the roads of the province, and to prevent their being cut to pieces by the extremely narrow tires which were used in some places. There were a number of other points which the president stated the Commission could not take time

to discuss at the meeting, but would answer later by mail. Inquiry by Commissioner Ide developed the fact that all of the towns in the province of Zambales had been organized under the provisions of General Orders No. 43.

Señor José Crisóstomo, of the Pueblo of Botolan, called attention to the great losses the people of the province had suffered by the war and by the cattle plague, stating that owing to the latter not one-tenth of the tillable land was now being cultivated, and asked, in view of this fact, if the Commission thought the land tax should be imposed upon property which was not bringing in any income. It was pointed out to him that if the land was not productive its value would not be assessed at as much as if it was so, that in any event the tax was small and very easily met, and finally, that it was absolutely necessary for the support of the provincial government. The speaker thought that money might be derived from internal revenue to run the government. The president replied that this did not furnish enough, and that the Commission did not wish to increase it and thus make the people who would pay the internal-revenue taxes bear an unjust share of the burden of supporting the government. The taxation had been distributed as equitably as possible. The provision in regard to the postponing of the collection of the tax in cases of loss occasioned by the war was referred to, and the president asked that the people make a trial of the land tax as it stood and see how it would work.

Col. Gabriel Alba, ex-commander of the insurgent forces in the province of Zambales, addressed the Commission in reference to the municipal code. He did not think the sources of income provided thereby would be ample to run the municipal governments. Even including the cedula tax, he did not believe the revenue provided would be one-half of the absolutely necessary amount required to pay the expenses of the municipalities. After considerable discussion in regard to municipal expenses, in the course of which it was suggested that it was not necessary that the municipalities pay the maximum salaries permitted by the law for municipal officers, and that the municipal expenses might be otherwise considerably reduced by economical management, the president stated that he believed the law would work all right with good management, and asked that it be given a trial as it stands. In reply to a proposition of the speaker to have the central government make temporary loans to the municipalities, the president pointed out that if, say, a thousand dollars were loaned to municipalities in Zambales it would establish a precedent for towns all over the archipelago, which might call for the disbursement of a million dollars from the insular treasury.

When asked what the opinion was of the towns in the southern part of the province in regard to the proposed division of the province, the speaker stated that they were against it. He thought it would be more beneficial to have the capital at Palauig on account of its greater accessibility, although it was very difficult to get in that port, even during a southwest monsoon. It was more accessible than Iba, however.

Señor Basilio de la Rosa, of Iba, brought up the question of the Spanish land grants to the municipalities. It was required by law that these "communal leagues" of land should be recorded, but the war of 1896 breaking out prevented a large number of the towns from comply-

ing with that provision of the law. The second section of the new municipal code provides that the towns should have the benefit of the communal league. What the speaker wanted to know was if the municipalities which had not perfected their records, and therefore did not really hold title to any land, could proceed now at once to survey and mark out a communal league in accordance with the provisions of the old Spanish law. The president replied that the question brought up was a disputed one, but in any event the land was public property, belonging by the treaty of Paris to the United States, and as such was subject to the disposition of Congress. The question would probably be made the basis of a report to Congress by the Commission in the future. It was a little difficult to see, however, if a town had not recorded or made any selection of land, how title could be considered to have passed to it of property which had never been described or outlined in any way. That question was, however, one of law, and not one for the Commission to decide.

The president then announced that the Commission would hold a recess of half an hour for the purpose of discussing in executive session the points to be determined; but as the weather was threatening and it was necessary that the Commission return to the ship as soon as possible, the session would be concluded before taking lunch.

After the recess the president addressed the delegates, stating that the Commission had decided not to disturb the provincial boundaries of Zambales and not to divide the province into parts, although as long as the Commission occupied its present position it would have the power to make changes in that respect should experience require them. For the present, however, no change would be made.

The president then proposed the following amendments to the projected special act organizing the province of Zambales:

Insert in the title, after the words "The provincial government act," the words "and its amendments" and add to the title the word "Zambales."

As amendment to the first section of the bill insert the word "Luzon" after the words "Island of;" and after the words "province of" insert the word "Zambales."

In section 2 insert, after the words "Province of," the word "Zambales;" and for the salaries of the provincial officers insert the following: "Provincial governor, \$1,500; provincial secretary, \$1,000; provincial treasurer, \$1,800; provincial supervisor, \$1,500; provincial fiscal, \$1,100."

In same section insert as amount of traveling expenses per day for provincial officers, \$2.50.

In section 3 make the bond of the provincial treasurer \$12,000.

Regarding the capital of the province, the president stated that the Commission had intended making Palauig the capital of Zambales, as it was evidently more accessible than Iba, but the vote of the representatives upon the blank forms seemed to be unanimously in favor of Iba, and if the people desired to endure the difficulties of making a landing at their capital which were present at Iba, the Commission would not interfere.

The president therefore further proposed:

To amend section 5 by making the capital of the province, as formerly, the town of Iba.

Amend section 6 so as to read as follows:

This Act shall take effect on its passage, and officers may be appointed and qualify at once, but the government shall not be organized, nor shall the provincial officers receive any salary, until September 10, 1901. The internal revenue of the province shall continue to be collected until September 10, 1901, by the collector of internal revenue now incumbent.

On motion, the amendments were adopted.

The question being upon the passage of the bill as amended, the secretary was directed to call the roll.

The bill was unanimously passed.

The president, as civil governor, then submitted for the confirmation of the Commission the following nominations for provincial officers of the province of Zambales: Provincial governor, Potenciano Lasaca; provincial secretary, Gabriel Alba; provincial treasurer, A. C. Morrison; provincial fiscal, Juan Manday.

The nomination of José Crisóstomo as clerk of the court of first instance of Zambales was also submitted to the Commission.

Regarding the position of provincial supervisor, the president explained that no nomination could be made until after the return of the Commission to Manila and the arrival of the twenty civil engineers who had been sent for from the United States, as this position required the services of a skilled engineer.

The nominations were confirmed by the Commission.

The oath of office was then administered to Señores Lasaca, Alba, Manday, and Crisóstomo.

The president announced that before the Commission left Iba a resolution would be adopted appointing the provincial governor and the provincial fiscal as chairman and assistant chairman of the committees of organization of the pueblos of the province, under the provisions of the municipal code, and that they would be allowed the sum of \$5 gold per day, together with their expenses, during the time occupied in this work.

After again thanking the representatives for their expressions of good will and wishing much prosperity to the province of Zambales, the president declared the session adjourned.

Attest:

D. R. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

APPENDIX D.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

MY FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: This ceremony marks a new step toward civil government in the Philippine Islands. The ultimate and most important step, of course, will be taken by the Congress of the United States, but with the consent of the Congress the President is seeking to make the Islands ready for its action. However provisional the change made to-day, the President by fixing the natal day of the Republic as its date has manifested his view of its importance and his hope that the day so dear to Americans may perhaps be also associated in the minds of the Filipino people with good fortune. The transfer to the Commission of the legislative power and certain executive functions in civil affairs under the military government on September first of last year, and now the transfer of civil executive power in the pacified provinces to a civil governor, are successive stages in a clearly formulated plan for making the territory of these Islands ripe for permanent civil government on a more or less popular basis. As a further step in the same direction, on September first next, at the beginning of the Commission's second legislative year, there will be added as members to that body by appointment of the President, Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, Senor Don Benito Legarda and Senor Don Jose Luzuriaga. The introduction into the legislature of representative Filipinos, educated and able, will materially assist the Commission in its work by their intimate knowledge of the people and of local prejudices and conditions. On September first, also, the executive branch of the insular government will be rendered more efficient by the establishment of four executive departments. There will be a department of the interior, of which Commissioner Dean C. Worcester will be head; a department of commerce and police, of which Commissioner Luke E. Wright will be the head; a department of justice and finance, of which Commissioner Henry C. Ide will be the head, and a department of public instruction, of which Commissioner Bernard Moses will be the head. The foregoing announcements are made by direction of the Secretary of War.

Since the above was written, in confirmation of the statement of the President's purposes with respect to the people of these Islands, I have this morning received the following telegram from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, July 3—3.45 p. m.

TAFT, Manila:

Upon the assumption of your new duties as civil governor of the Philippine Islands I have great pleasure in sending congratulations to you and your associate commissioners and my thanks for the good work already accomplished. I extend to you my full confidence and best wishes for still greater success in the larger responsibilities now devolved upon you, and the assurance not only for myself but for my countrymen of good will for the people of the Islands, and the hope that their participation in the government which it is our purpose to develop among them, may lead to their highest advancement, happiness, and prosperity.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The extent of the work which the Commission has done in organizing civil governments in towns and provinces is considerable, but its scope and effect may easily be exaggerated by those not fully acquainted with the situation. Twenty-seven provinces have been organized under the general provincial act; but it has not been possible to fill the important office of supervisor in eight or nine of them because a supervisor must be a civil engineer. We have sent to America for competent persons, whose arrival we look for this month. As the supervisor is one of the three members of the governing provincial board, his absence necessarily cripples the administration. Of the 27 provinces organized, four, possibly five and small parts of two others in which armed insurrection continues, will remain under the executive jurisdiction of the military governor and commanding general. There are 16 provinces or districts in which there is entire freedom from insurrection which the Commission has not had time to organize. Of the unorganized provinces and districts, including Mindoro and Paragua, the latter just occupied by the army, there are four that are not ready for civil government. In the organized provinces nearly all the towns have been organized under the municipal code; and some towns have been similarly organized in unorganized provinces. It was not supposed that either the municipal code or the provincial government act would form perfect governments, though it was possible to make the former much more complete than the latter, for there had been two experiments in municipal government under the administration of General Otis and General MacArthur before the Commission began its legislative work. The provincial government act was tentative. The result of the southern trip of the Commission was a substantial amendment and there will doubtless be others. Government is a practical, not a theoretical, problem; and the successful application of a new system to a people like this must be brought about by observing closely the operation of simple laws and making changes or additions as experience shows their necessity. The enactment of the law in its first form and appointments under it are but one of several steps in a successful organization.

The conditions under which the municipal and provincial governments of the Islands are to have their first real test are trying. The four years' war has pauperized many, and its indirect effect in destroying the habits of industry of those who have been prevented from working in the fields, or who have been leading the irresponsible life of guerrillas is even more disastrous. Not only war, but also the death from disease of a large percentage of the carabaos which are indispensable to the cultivation of rice and are greatly needed in all agriculture, has largely reduced the acreage of rice and other staple products. Then the pest of locusts has been very severe. In one province, and perhaps more, gaunt famine may have to be reckoned with. Poverty and suffering in a country where ladronism has always existed are sure to make ladrones.

With the change made to-day, the civil governments must prepare to stand alone and not depend on the army to police the provinces and towns. The concentration of the army in larger garrisons where, in cases of emergency only, they can be called on to assist the local police may be expected; but the people must be enabled by organization of native police under proper and reliable commanders to defend themselves against the turbulent and vicious of their own communities.

The withdrawal of the army from the discharge of quasi civil duties of police will be accompanied also by the ceasing of the jurisdiction of military commissions to try ordinary criminal cases. They have been most useful in punishing and repressing crime. We have enacted a judiciary law and appointed judges under it who will succeed to this work. But the adoption of a new civil code of procedure, a new criminal code and code of procedure, all of which are ready, may be delayed somewhat by the needed public discussion of them. Until they are all adopted, we shall not feel that the chief step has been taken toward securing the blessings of civil liberty to the people of the pacified provinces, the protection of life, liberty and property.

The difficulties of official communication between provinces on the sea and between towns of the same province similarly situated must be met by a properly organized fleet of small steamers or launches which shall, at the same time, assist in the revenue or postal service. Provincial governments, in many cases without such means of communicating with their numerous towns, are greatly impeded in their functions.

Congress, in its wisdom, has delayed until its next session provision for the sale of public lands, of mining rights and the granting of franchises. All are necessary to give the country the benefit of American and foreign enterprise and the opportunity of lucrative labor to the people. Commercial railroads, street railroads, mortgage-loan companies or land banks and steamship companies only await Government sanction to spring into being. These may remedy the poverty and suffering that a patient people have now to bear.

The school system is hardly begun as an organized machine. One thousand American teachers will arrive in the next three months. They must not only teach English in the schools, but they must teach the Filipino teachers. Schoolhouses are yet to be built; schoolrooms are yet to be equipped. Our most satisfactory ground for hope of success in our whole work is in the eagerness with which the Philippine people, even the humblest, seek for education.

Then there is another kind of education of adults to which we look with confidence. It is that which comes from observation of the methods by which Americans in office discharge their duties. Upon Americans who accept office under the civil government is imposed the responsibility of reaching the highest American standard of official duty. Whenever an American fails; whenever he allows himself to use his official position for private ends, even though it does not involve actual defalcation or the stealing of public property or money, he is recreant to his trust in a far higher degree than he would be were he to commit the same offense in a similar office at home. Here he is the representative of the great Republic among a people untutored in the methods of free and honest government, and in so far as he fails in his duty, he vindicates the objection of those who have forcibly resisted our taking control of these Islands and weakens the claim we make that we are here to secure good government for the Philippines.

The operation of the civil-service Act and the rules adopted for its enforcement have been the subject of some criticism; but I think that when they are fully understood, and when the Filipino, in seeking a position in executive offices where English is the only language spoken, fits himself, as he will with his aptness for learning languages, in English, he will have nothing to complain of either in the justice of the

examination and its marking or in the equality of salaries between him and Americans doing the same work. The civil-service Act is the bulwark of honesty and efficiency in the government. It avoids the most marked evil of American politics, the spoils system. Without it success in solving our problem would be entirely impossible. Complaints of its severity and its unfortunate operation in individual instances may give plausibility to attack upon it, but those who are responsible for appointments can not be blinded to the fact that its preservation is absolutely essential to the welfare of these Islands.

If I have understood the decision of the Supreme Court in the recent so-called Porto Rico cases, the question of what duties shall be levied on imports into these Islands from the United States and on exports from these Islands into the United States is committed to the discretion of Congress. Without assuming to express an opinion on the much-mooted issue of constitutional law involved, I venture to say that the result is most beneficial to the people of these Islands. It seems to me that a decision that the same tariff was in force in these Islands as in the United States, and must always be so, would have been detrimental to the interests of the Islands. They are 7,000 miles from the coast of the United States. The conditions prevailing in them are as different as possible from those in the United States. The application to them of a high protective tariff carefully prepared to meet trade and the manufacturing conditions in the United States would have been a great hardship. It is true that to sugar and tobacco planters would have been opened a fine market, but it would have greatly reduced all trade between the Philippines and China and other oriental countries and all European countries, and it would have necessitated a heavy internal tax to pay the expenses of the central government. Now the people may reasonably entertain the hope that Congress will give them a tariff here suited to the best development of business in the Islands, and may infer from the liberal treatment accorded in its legislation to Porto Rican products imported into the United States that Philippine products will have equally favorable consideration.

The finances of the insular government are at present in a satisfactory condition, though changes in laws made or about to be made may affect them considerably. There is now in the insular treasury a sum of money exceeding \$3,700,000 in gold unappropriated. The engineers in the Manila harbor work have been authorized to make contracts involving a liability of \$2,000,000 beyond the \$1,000,000 already appropriated, but this is the only liability of the government and it will not accrue for two years at least. The insular income, which is now about \$10,000,000, gold, a year, is likely to be reduced more than \$1,000,000 by the provision of the provincial act which applies the proceeds of the internal-revenue taxes to the support of the provincial governments. Moreover, a new customs tariff is soon to be put in force, the immediate result of which may be to reduce the total amount of duties collected. It reduces the import tax on necessities and increases it on luxuries and roughly approximates, as nearly as a tariff of specific duties can, to a purely revenue tariff of 25 per cent ad valorem. In addition to this, the cost of the insular government is bound to increase as the establishment of peace and civil government is extended through the Archipelago and the skeleton bureaus and departments now recognized in the law are enlarged and given a normal usefulness. Still the increase of business due to returning

peace and prosperity will doubtless keep pace with the needs of the government.

The conduct of the civil and military branches of a military government under independent hands is necessarily a delicate matter. It depends, as the President in his instructions says, upon the fullest cooperation between the military and the civil arms, and I am glad to be able to say that I believe that there will be the same cooperation in the future as there has been in the past; that the possible friction which may arise between the subordinates of the respective arms will have no encouragement from those in whom is the ultimate responsibility. There is work enough and to spare for all who are concerned in the regeneration of these Islands.

The burden of the responsibility which, by taking the oath this day administered to me, I assume, I shall not dwell upon, except to say that no one, I think, realizes it more keenly than I do. While I am profoundly grateful to the President of the United States for the personal trust he has expressed in appointing me to this high office, it is with no exultant spirit of confidence that I take up the new duties and new task assigned to me. I must rely, as I do, upon the cooperation, energy, ability and fidelity to their trust of those with whom I am to share the responsibility now to be presented, upon the sympathetic and patriotic patience of those educated Filipino people who have already rendered us such tremendous aid, and upon the consciousness that earnest effort and honest purpose, with a saving of common sense, have in the past solved problems as new, as threatening and as difficult as the one before us.

The high and sacred obligation to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands is charged upon us, his representatives, by the President of the United States. May we not be recreant to this charge which, he truly says, concerns the honor and conscience of our country. He expresses the firm hope that through our "labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and protection of the people of the United States." God grant that in spite of all the trials and perplexities, the disappointments and difficulties, with which we are sure to be confronted, we may live to see this fervent hope made a living fact in the hearts of a patriotic people linked within the indissoluble ties of affection to our common and beloved country.

APPENDIX E.

REPORTS OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE BOARD TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

PHILIPPINE CIVIL-SERVICE BOARD,
Manila, August 23, 1901.

Hon. W. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, Manila.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 30th ultimo, received through the executive secretary, the board has the honor to submit the following supplementary report, together with its report of February 7, 1901, showing the operations of the board from its organization on September 26, 1900, to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. In the preparation of this report the board has availed itself of the information submitted to the military governor in its report of May 31, 1901.

In its report submitted on February 7, last, the board referred, among other things, to the work of preparing civil-service rules and the manual of information relative to the Philippine civil service, and stated that the time of the board would be taken up during the succeeding few months in the preparation of suitable examinations, the answering of correspondence and personal inquiries, interpretations of the act and rules and numerous details incident to their application to the service. The board took occasion to state that all of this work would require careful study and adjustment to carry into effect the practical methods authorized by the civil-service act.

Since the submission of its report in February the board has had printed for distribution to applicants and others 10,000 copies of the manual of information relative to the service, 2,000 copies of its report, and a supply of application blanks, all of which were printed in both English and Spanish. Suitable forms have also been prepared for the use of the board in the transaction of business.

The demand for information relative to the Philippine civil service has been very great on the part of the Filipinos and Americans in these Islands, while a large supply of manuals and application blanks was forwarded to the United States Civil Service Commission for the information of applicants and others in the United States.

The first examinations of the board were announced for March 28, 29, and 30, but it was found necessary, on account of the large number of applicants, to continue the examinations several days in April. When these examinations were announced the board informed the heads of different departments and offices that in accordance with the requirements of section 25 of the civil-service act positions held by tem-

porary employees appointed since the passage of the act on September 19, 1900, would be open to competition, except in the cases of employees who were exempted from examination under the provisions of the act of November 12, 1900, or by reason of their transfer from the Federal classified service, or on account of their occupying positions of a professional, technical, or scientific character, which may be filled as provided by section 6, paragraph (b), of the civil-service act, by competitive or noncompetitive examination, or otherwise, as the board may determine. Skilled and unskilled laborers were also exempted from examination. The temporary employees were duly notified by the heads of the several offices in which they were employed, and appeared for examination with other applicants.

The following table shows the results of all the examinations held by the board up to and including July 2, 1901:

Examination.	Passed.		Failed.		Total examined.
	Number.	Percent.	Number.	Percent.	
Department assistant.....	5	41.66	7	58.34	12
(1) Clerk.....	75	60.98	48	39.02	123
(1) Oficial tercero.....	11	16.66	55	83.34	66
(2) Junior clerk.....	109	71.71	43	28.29	152
(2) Oficial cuarto.....	133	51.35	126	48.65	259
(3) Under clerk.....	13	92.86	1	7.14	14
(3) Escribiente.....	149	61.92	90	38.08	239
(4) Bookkeeper.....	2	33.33	4	66.67	6
(4) Tenedor de libros.....	1	3.57	27	96.43	28
(5) Post-office.....	36	55.38	29	44.62	65
(5) Servicio de correos.....	2	11.11	16	88.89	18
(6) Translator.....	1	50	1	50	2
(6) Traductor.....	0	.....	9	100	9
(7) Interpreter.....	4	66.67	2	33.33	6
(7) Interprete.....	7	70	3	30	10
(8) Junior interpreter.....	2	50	2	50	4
(8) Traductor auxiliar.....	0	.....	7	100	7
(9) Junior interpreter.....	2	50	2	50	4
(9) Interprete auxiliar.....	2	28.56	5	71.44	7
(10) Stenography.....	9	30.67	20	69.33	29
(10) Escritura a maquina.....	0	.....	5	100	5
(11) Typewriting.....	25	49.02	26	50.98	51
(11) Taquigrafia.....	0	.....	14	100	14
Stenography and typewriting combined.....	13	76.47	4	25.53	17
Property clerk.....	8	100	0	.....	8
Storekeeper.....	1	100	0	.....	1
Building inspector.....	3	100	0	.....	3
Market inspector.....	1	100	0	.....	1
Street and sanitary inspector.....	6	21.43	22	78.57	28
Odorless excavator.....	0	.....	2	100	2
Montero.....	7	36.84	12	63.16	19
Guardia de la aduana.....	51	53.68	44	46.32	95
Observador:					
First class.....	6	55.55	5	44.45	11
Second class.....	5	83.34	1	16.66	6
Ayudantes temporales.....	1	50	1	50	2
Oficial tercero, auditor's office.....	8	30.77	18	69.23	26
Total English.....	314	68.79	216	31.21	530
Total Spanish.....	383	46.65	438	53.35	821
Total.....	697	51.59	654	48.41	1,351

NOTE.—The same figure opposite the titles of the examinations indicate that they are identical, one being in English and the other in Spanish.

Of the total number of competitors 1,296 were examined in Manila, 24 in Iloilo, and 31 in Cebu. It is understood that examinations in the Philippine civil service were also held in the United States in March and April, while the examination for department assistant for this service was postponed until June.

Through the courtesy of the department of education the examinations of March 28, 29, and 30 were held at the Girls' Municipal School,

and on April 11, 12, and 13 at the Tondo Grammar School. The subsequent examinations have, as a rule, been held in the rooms of the board. The accommodations for these examinations were ample and, although they were conducted in both English and Spanish, there was throughout an absence of confusion, and the results show that the examinations can be conducted with as much ease here as in the United States. The board desires to call attention to the fact that with very few exceptions the rules governing the examinations were strictly observed by the competitors, both Americans and Filipinos. Some cases of copying from each other were attempted in the examinations and detected. The papers of such competitors have been canceled.

While none of the Filipinos took the examinations in English, the board has been informed that civil-service classes are being organized in the various schools in Manila with the view of preparing those in the classes for English examinations. It is understood that when the next regular examinations are held a number of those who have been prepared will take the examinations in English. At this time, with the rapid change from Spanish to American methods of transacting business, a knowledge of English is practically essential to an efficient discharge of the duties of almost all positions in the civil service in Manila, and for this reason Filipinos are at this time laboring under a great disadvantage in the work. They are, however, rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the English language, and the board is satisfied that as they become more proficient in English and more familiar with the requirements of the service they will be able to fill satisfactorily the great bulk of positions now occupied by Americans. It is a significant fact that the regular clerk examination, which was intended mainly for Americans, was passed by twelve of the Filipinos who took the examination in Spanish. More than half the Filipinos who took the examination for junior clerk passed, and it is evident from their general education that if these eligibles had a knowledge of English they could fill a large number of positions in the service which are as yet open to them. The board regards it as a part of its duty to look into the conditions of the service with a view of finding out from time to time where Filipinos are qualified to discharge the duties of positions held by Americans and to recommend that they be appointed to such positions as rapidly as the conditions of good administration will permit. It is believed to be but fair to the Filipinos and in the interest of the public service to appoint them to all positions the duties of which they can discharge in a satisfactory manner.

A large number of temporary employees in the service either failed to pass the examination or failed to attain a rating sufficiently high to entitle them to certification. The places occupied by these temporary employees have been filled by certification of others standing higher on the eligible register. Pending the transfer of the municipal service of Manila from military to civil rule, and its necessary reorganization, it was thought inadvisable by the board to certify eligibles to fill the positions of temporary employees in that service who had failed in the examinations. Now that the new city charter has been enacted and the reorganization of the city government is in progress, the board will take steps to fill the positions of all employees in that service who were found incompetent in the examinations.

On April 26 the board notified the military governor and the United States Philippine Commission that, in accordance with the requirements

of the civil-service act, it was ready to certify eligibles to fill vacancies in the various classes of positions in the Philippine civil service. Since the date mentioned all vacancies in the service have been filled through certification by the board, except that in a few instances where the board has had no eligibles for the kind of work to be done temporary appointments, pending the securing of eligibles, were secured.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE SERVICE.

The first appointments were made upon certifications by the board in May, and up to June 30 the following appointments were made:

From the register of English-speaking eligibles:

Clerks.....	17
Junior clerks.....	68
Under clerk.....	1
Post-office clerks.....	15
Typewriters.....	10
Stenographers and typewriters.....	9
Bookkeepers.....	2
Translator.....	1
Interpreters.....	2
Property clerk.....	1
Total.....	126

From the register of Spanish-speaking eligibles:

Clerks.....	10
Junior clerks.....	10
Bookkeepers.....	1
Interpreters.....	2
Escribientes.....	86
First-class observers.....	6
Second-class observers.....	5
Post-office clerks.....	2
Rangers.....	7
Custom-house guards.....	28
Total.....	157

READJUSTMENT OF SALARIES.

Under the act of December 12, 1900, the board was directed by the United States Philippine Commission to investigate the fairness of the salaries paid in the civil service, and to report a plan for the readjustment of such salaries under which the salaries paid would be proportionate to the amount of labor and skill required and the responsibility imposed in the discharge of the duties of the respective positions, and which would afford an opportunity for the proper classification of the positions under the civil-service act. At the time of the submission of its first annual report, on February 7, the board was engaged upon this work, which required careful study and frequent consultations with the heads of the several departments and offices in order to secure, as far as practicable, uniformity in the salaries of employees engaged upon similar work. In its investigation the board considered the nature of the duties required to be performed without reference to the fitness of employees in the service, and the salaries as recommended were, in its opinion, such as to secure persons competent to discharge the duties of the positions, and were considered a fair and just compensation for the services to be rendered. The board, as required by the act of December 12, 1900, treated the offices whose

duties were discharged by officers of the Army and Navy under detail as though such offices were filled by civilians, and reported the proper salaries which, in its judgment, should be fixed upon the relief of the army and naval officers from duty.

The board did not submit any recommendations as to an appropriate salary for the heads of departments in the municipal service of Manila, because it was of opinion that in the reorganization of that service the number of departments would be reduced, and until such a consolidation was effected the board did not feel competent to recommend appropriate salaries. The reorganization of the municipal service has since been effected and the municipal charter enacted into a law, consolidating many of the different departments, as anticipated by the board. The salaries of officers and employees in the municipal service have also been readjusted in accordance with the provisions of the new charter.

It was the object of the board in its plan for the readjustment of salaries to reduce as far as possible the large number of different salaries provided in the various offices for similar classes of work, and to fix the salaries of employees to conform with the salary classification adopted by the board in Rule XII of the Civil Service Rules. This necessarily resulted in reductions in some cases and increases in others, but careful consideration was given by the board to the work of the different employees, and it is believed that very few of them have suffered any injustice, while in a large number of cases the board felt justified in recommending increases in salaries. As a result of its investigation the readjustment proposed by the board provided for average increases ranging from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in some offices to 20 per cent in others.

The board submitted its report on March 4, and on March 9 the United States Philippine Commission approved, with certain amendments, the report of the board by the passage of an act entitled "An act regulating the salaries of officers and employees in the Philippine civil service." Since the passage of this act all requests for additional employees in the Philippine civil service have been submitted to the board for consideration and recommendation in order to secure uniformity in the service and consistency with the grades of pay established in that act.

EXAMINATIONS AND SALARIES OF AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS.

In view of the criticisms in the Spanish and Filipino press to the effect that Americans and Filipinos who have passed the same examinations for clerk are not paid similar salaries, the latter receiving much less than the former, the board deems it proper to submit a statement of the facts in the case.

The articles in the press were evidently written under the impression that ability to pass the examinations in Spanish demonstrated the fitness of the persons examined as well as the passing of the examinations in English. It is true that the questions in the examinations in English and Spanish were identical, but it can readily be seen that a person whose general intelligence has been tested in Spanish, but who has no knowledge of English, would be of little service in an office where the business is necessarily transacted in that language. Although the Filipinos appointed from the clerk register were not qualified in

English, the board urged their selection to subordinate clerkships. It is satisfied that the Filipinos who have aptitude and a desire for knowledge will gradually become more useful in the work as they become more familiar with the requirements of the service, and that a much larger proportion of them can then be profitably employed at advanced salaries in the places of Americans.

The matter of salaries for Americans in civil positions in the Philippines has been a serious problem for some time. It is well known that it costs Americans very much more than Filipinos to live in the Philippines, even in instances where members of both races require practically the same necessaries of life. On account of the increased cost of living it has been found very difficult to retain many of the Americans in the service where, by reason of their experience, ability and their knowledge of the English language, they are absolutely needed. These are considerations which have governed, and will no doubt continue to govern, the heads of departments and offices in asking for appropriations for salaries for persons qualified to perform work required in the service. The salaries received by Americans in subordinate positions must not be regarded as the salaries that will ultimately be paid in those positions. The service at this time must pay what is necessary to secure men qualified to perform the work, whether the men employed are Americans or Filipinos, and where the latter compare favorably with the Americans they are paid accordingly. In regard to the matter of salaries, the government is following the practice in the United States and paying no more than is absolutely necessary to secure the best qualified men for the work. In the United States salaries paid by the Government are very little more than those paid the employees in the first-class business houses engaged on the same class of work. The argument advanced by some of the writers in the Spanish and Filipino press that persons employed as clerks should receive the same salaries is not in accordance with true business principles. The salaries of clerks in the United States are not fixed according to their designation or the class of work upon which they may be engaged, but according to their ability to do the work, they being classified accordingly. The salaries paid by the government in these Islands will also be regulated largely by the ability of the employees to perform the work required, with due respect to salaries that prevail in outside employment, as it would be unreasonable to expect the government to pay much more for the same service than is paid by business houses.

EXTENSIONS OF THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

On January 9 the board, with a view of recommending further extensions of the classified service, if practicable, made inquiry of the military governor in regard to the status of employees in the division of military information, the office of the superintendent of the government cold storage and ice plant, the board of officers on claims, and the office of the disbursing quartermaster of civil bureaus. The board was informed that the division of military information and the office of the superintendent of the ice plant were strictly military bureaus and had no connection with the civil government; that the board of officers on claims and the office of the disbursing quartermaster of civil bureaus were merely military expedients in the aid of

civil administration and would be dissolved by an executive order when the purpose for which they were called into existence had been accomplished.

The status of some of these offices, however, was settled by recent legislation of the Commission. In Act No. 167 it was provided that the clerks and employees of the office of the disbursing quartermaster for civil bureaus, which office was discontinued by order of the military governor on June 30, 1901, should be transferred to the office of the insular purchasing agent, which was created on June 21, and the positions therein made subject to the provisions of the civil-service act. At the same time the act was made to apply to the clerks and employees in the office of the superintendent of the government cold storage and ice plant, and also those employed under the officer in charge of the improvement of the port of Manila. The board is now arranging the details of the classification of all of these employees.

The board stated in its report of February 7 that it was of opinion that the conditions would be such in the near future that teachers could, with advantage to the service, be included within the provisions of the civil-service act. It is believed that it will be a difficult matter to retain teachers from the United States in this service for an indefinite time unless they are brought within the Philippine classified service and a satisfactory arrangement is made under which they may be transferred to the service in the United States after a certain period if they so desire. The matter of returning to the United States after a certain lapse of time will always be considered by persons seeking employment in the Philippine civil service.

Under a recent enactment of the United States Philippine Commission the classification of the provincial service was fixed for March, 1902, when vacancies in that service will be filled in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service act and rules.

The law enacted by the Commission on May 22, establishing the Philippine weather bureau, provided for the classification of that bureau. The classification has since been completed, and the board has held examinations and made certifications to fill vacancies in the positions of observers of the first and second classes in the weather bureau.

Act No. 136, enacted June 11, 1901, providing for the organization of courts in the Philippine Islands, requires that the selection of clerks, deputies, and assistants to the supreme court and the courts of first instance shall be subject to the provisions of the civil-service act.

Act No. 157, providing for the establishment of an insular board of health, also requires that the selection of all employees of the board shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service act.

It will thus be seen that the provisions of the civil-service act requiring that appointments and promotions be made upon merit are applied to new civil departments and offices as they are created. Practically all of the officers and employees in the Philippine civil service at this time, with the exception of the higher officers, and the positions of teachers, policemen, firemen and guards, are classified under the civil-service act. The Act provides that after eighteen months from the date when the board shall certify that it has a list of eligibles from which to fill vacancies in the various positions in the service, vacancies occurring in the higher offices shall be filled by promotion from a class to be composed of the first, second, and third assistants in all the

different offices. On April 26 last the board certified that it was prepared to fill vacancies in the service from its registers of eligibles. In eighteen months, therefore, from that date, or on October 26, 1902, all vacancies in positions in the Philippine civil service, from the highest to the lowest, will be required to be filled by promotion within the service, or by certification from the eligible registers of the board.

OATH OF OFFICE.

On May 16 the board recommended an oath of office for the Philippine civil service, which was adopted by the United States Philippine Commission as follows:

PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

Oath of office.

PROVINCE OF ———, City of ———:

I, ———, of the state or province of ———, having been appointed to the position of ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in these Islands, and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter. So help me God.¹

(Signature) ———.

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this — day of ———, 190—.

ADDITIONAL WORK IMPOSED UPON THE BOARD.

In addition to its regular work, the board has been called upon from time to time by the office of the military governor and the United States Philippine Commission for an expression of its views in regard to various matters relating to the civil service, among which may be mentioned the question of suitable salaries for existing positions or positions to be created, the need of increases or decreases in the force of employees in the different offices, the advisability of the employment of substitutes, the construction of different provisions of the law regulating hours of labor, leaves of absence, etc. During this formative period in the establishment of civil government in the islands the need of a central bureau to consider questions relating to the personnel of the service and which do not affect the internal administration of the different departments and offices is self-evident. It is believed that the reference of such questions to a central bureau like the board, which has relations with all the departments and offices, will secure uniformity of action and will result far more satisfactorily than if the head of each department or office should act independently in such cases without having the information at hand in regard to action in similar cases in other departments or offices.

PROMOTION REGULATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS OF EMPLOYEES.

On June 15 the board addressed a letter to each of the heads of offices requesting a report on the efficiency of the employees who were in the service before the passage of the civil-service act. Reports

¹ The last four words should be stricken out in case of affirmation.

have since been received from all of the different offices in regard to the efficiency of the employees, and the heads of offices have been requested to have those who were rated as the least efficient report for examination on September 16. The board has also informed the different heads of offices that it is engaged in the preparation of promotion regulations for the service, and it has requested that in cases of proposed promotions of employees who have not entered the service through the examinations prescribed for the positions to which promotions are proposed they be directed to report to the board for examination to test their fitness for promotion. With the examination of the least efficient employees to determine whether they can be of service in any other capacity than that in which they are employed, and the examination for promotion of all other employees, the entire service will be placed on a uniform basis, and vexatious questions as to the status of efficiency of employees who have not been examined, as compared with those who have been examined, will not then arise in the service.

CHANGE IN MEMBERSHIP OF BOARD.

On June 29, 1901, the Commission adopted a resolution accepting the resignation of Señor Arellano, chairman of the board, to take effect on July 1. Señor Arellano, as the board stated in its first report, accepted the position of chairman temporarily, pending the preliminary work of preparing rules and regulations. While his duties as chief justice of the islands prevented him from devoting much of his time to the work of the board, it nevertheless had the benefit of his counsel and advice on all matters of importance affecting the preliminary organization. Mr. Kiggins was at the same time designated as chairman of the board to succeed Mr. Arellano, and Don Felipe Buencamino was appointed a member of the board to fill the existing vacancy.

CABLE CIPHER CODE.

In October, 1900, the board prepared a preliminary cable cipher code for use in official communications with the War Department and the United States Civil Service Commission on matters relating to examinations, appointments, transfers, etc., under the civil-service act. A revision of this code was completed in June, which will greatly facilitate the transaction of business by cable with the War Department and the Civil Service Commission at a minimum cost for cable messages.

ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The board desires to acknowledge the material assistance which it has received since its organization from the United States Civil Service Commission. The President of the United States authorized that commission to render such assistance as practicable to the board, and it is proper to state that from the beginning the commission has manifested the greatest interest in the work of building up a merit system in the Philippines. It has unusual facilities through its local boards for holding examinations in all parts of the United States for the purpose of securing competent persons for the work in the islands. While awaiting the registers of persons examined especially for this service

in the United States the board has in a number of instances availed itself of the eligible registers of the Civil Service Commission in making selections of persons for appointment. It has also secured other persons by transfer from the Federal classified service of the United States through the agency of the Civil Service Commission. The persons thus secured by appointment or transfer have proved efficient and are rendering valuable service in the islands.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

FRANK M. KIGGINS,
W. LEON PEPPERMAN,
FELIPE BUENCAMINO,
Members of the Board.

PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD,
Manila, October 5, 1901.

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, Manila.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 1st instant, the board has the honor to submit herewith a supplemental report covering the work of the board during the last quarter, from July 1 to October 1.

It is proper to state in addition to the examinations held and papers marked during this quarter, and the performing of the routine work of the office, a portion of the time and attention of the board has been occupied in the preparation for an unusually large number of examinations to be held in the immediate future.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

The operation of the law is now being tested. It is no longer theory, but practical application of its provisions. The needs of the service during the period of its reorganization and development demand immediate appointment of well-qualified persons. The board has been unable to maintain eligible registers from which certification could at all times be made to positions requiring special clerical ability, such as bookkeepers, typewriters, stenographers, interpreters, translators and other high-grade positions, but it is making strenuous efforts to secure registers of eligibles for the higher grades, as well as the lower ones, and thereby avoid, as far as possible, the necessity for the authorization of temporary appointments. At present, however, many temporary appointments are unavoidable, owing to the lack of properly qualified applicants in the Islands.

Enlisted men of the United States Army are required to obtain permission from the proper military authorities before filing an application for examination. Formerly it was the practice of the military authorities to grant such permission to enlisted men without reference to the length of time they had to serve before the expiration of their term of enlistment. At present, however, this permission is only granted to enlisted men who have served at least one year in the Islands, and who have less than three months to serve to complete their term of enlistment. In accordance with this policy the military authorities called upon the board for a list of names of soldiers who

have been given permission to appear for examination, but who have not as yet been examined. This list, which was furnished to the military authorities as requested, was returned to the board with the permissions revoked of those soldiers who had more than three months to serve. It will be seen that this policy operates to restrict the number of enlisted men who will be permitted to compete in the future for positions in the civil service, and will materially reduce the number of persons applying for examination in the Islands. The source of supply of men, from which the civil service was largely recruited prior to July, was greatly reduced by the return to the United States of soldiers in the volunteer establishment of the Army for discharge from the service at expiration of term of enlistment.

**DELAY IN SECURING APPOINTEES FROM THE UNITED STATES, AND
SUGGESTED REMEDIES.**

Examinations were held in the United States last spring for the Philippine civil service. This service has not yet had the benefit of these registers of eligibles. It was thought that the very large department assistant and other registers obtained in the United States might be available before this time; however, these registers and papers are expected by the 1st of November. When they arrive the board will have ample registers from which it will be able to certify eligibles for appointment to high-grade clerical places, and to special, technical, and scientific positions.

Eligibles in stenography and typewriting were requested by cable to be selected for appointment, but they have not yet reached the Islands. The long time thus far required to secure eligibles from the United States is somewhat embarrassing. Several factors have probably contributed to this delay. The work of the United States Civil Service Commission proper is in arrears, and there has been inability on its part to rate examination papers immediately after examination. It is believed that arrangements can be made in the future with the United States Civil Service Commission to secure the prompt rating of papers.

Some applicants, after being examined and selected for appointment in this service, decline, which necessitates further correspondence in selecting other persons to fill the requisitions. These eligibles being widely scattered over the United States such declinations of appointments operate to delay the final selection. And further, after applicants agree to accept appointment it usually happens that weeks elapse before they are able to obtain transportation. The matter of transportation has been and is a serious cause of delay in securing persons who are ready to come immediately upon notification of their appointment.

In this connection attention is invited to the suggestion of the United States Civil Service Commission contained in the following communication of that office to this board:

The commission begs to suggest for your consideration that probably more good eligibles might be obtained for the Philippine service if it were possible to offer the inducement that appointees would be reimbursed, after six months satisfactory service, for the expense of going to San Francisco from their homes in the United States.

The board believes that it would be a matter of economy to adopt this suggestion, with the modification, perhaps, of requiring two years service, to be consistent with the provisions of Act No. 224, before

reimbursement of appointees. In other words, it is believed that many persons, if guaranteed their expenses to San Francisco after two years satisfactory service, would be likely to accept appointment. Past experience and practice has demonstrated the necessity for paying such expense in many cases, and attention is invited to the fact that this practice has obtained in the appointment of all teachers in the department of public instruction.

EXTENSIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND REORGANIZATION OF THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE SINCE JULY 1.

Acts Nos. 156 and 157, enacted July 1, provide for the establishment of a board of health and of Government laboratories for the Philippine Islands. All persons applying for scientific, clerical, and other positions connected therewith, except members of the board of health and directors of the laboratories, are subject to the requirements of examination and certification by the board.

Civil bureaus were classified by amendment to the civil-service act in section 3 of act 167, which reads as follows:

SEC. 3. Section 5 of Act No. 5, entitled "The civil-service act," shall be amended by striking out in paragraph (a) the words "military governor" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the executive secretary," and by adding the following paragraphs: "(o) The insular purchasing agent; (p) the superintendent of the government cold-storage and ice plant; (q) the officer in charge of the improvement of the port of Manila; (r) the chief of the weather bureau, subject to the provisions of the act creating the weather bureau; (s) the board of health of the Philippine Islands, subject to the provisions of the act creating the board; (t) the superintendent of the government laboratories, subject to the provisions and limitations of Act No. 156."

By this Act the cognate duties and responsibilities of the secretary to the military governor and the disbursing quartermaster for civil bureaus under the military governor were assumed by the executive secretary and the insular purchasing agent, respectively. This amendment brought in a very large number of positions requiring examination and provided for their appointment, subject to the requirements of the civil-service Act.

Section 20 of the civil-service Act was on July 16, and again on July 25, amended by adding to the list of positions which shall be filled by promotion without examination, after October 26, 1902, from a class to be composed of the first, second, and third assistants, the positions of executive secretary, the secretary of the United States Philippine Commission, the insular purchasing agent, the superintendent of the insular cold-storage and ice plant, the assistant director-general of posts, the postmaster and the assistant postmaster of Manila, and by adding to the list of positions excepted from the requirements of the civil-service act, one private secretary to the civil governor, the officer in charge of the improvement of the port of Manila, the chief of the weather bureau and the three assistants and secretary of such bureau, the members of the board of health of the Philippine Islands, and the superintendent and directors of government laboratories.

Act No. 168, enacted July 16, provides that persons who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and served as a member of the Army or Navy of the United States, and have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall be eligible to civil office in the Philippine Islands, as if they were legally naturalized citizens of the United States.

Section 3 of act 181, enacted July 25, provides for the appointment by the director-general of posts, without regard to the restrictions of the civil-service act, of postmasters at a salary based on a percentage of the gross postal receipts, exclusive of the money-order business, provided that such salaries do not exceed \$70 per month. The appointment of postmasters of Class A and below, therein provided, without examination and certification by the board, is undoubtedly justified by the existing conditions governing the postal service in the islands.

Act No. 220, enacted September 5, is an act amending section 24 of the civil-service act by requiring that amendments to the rules adopted by the board shall be approved by the civil governor. Executive sanction of the rules to be prepared and certified by the board, as provided in this act, will, it is believed, lend the force and effect of law to such rules.

Under the practice of the civil governor in forwarding to this office all applications for money allowance in lieu of salary for accrued leave of absence under the provisions of act 80, the board, in order to prevent any abuse of the intent of said Act, adopted on September 13 the following expression of its opinion as to the practice to be followed in the interpretation of said Act:

In the opinion of the board no person should be entitled to any money allowance in lieu of salary for accrued leave of absence under the provisions of Act 80 who has had less than one year's continuous service, provided that the accrued leave may be counted as a part of the year's continuous service; and further, in the opinion of the board, in determining the length of service of an applicant for leave or for money allowance in lieu of salary for accrued leave, only continuous service running back from the time of such application should be considered.

This interpretation of the Act has received the approval of the civil governor.

In order that all requirements for leave of absence should receive uniform consideration, the board, on September 27, recommended an executive order relating thereto, which was promulgated on October 4 in the following language:

EXECUTIVE ORDER }
No. 21.

The heads of departments and offices are hereby directed to forward all appointments and removals of officers and employees to the executive secretary, through the Philippine civil service board, on the form prescribed by the board. The board shall keep a record of all changes in the service and shall have the care and custody of all papers relating thereto.

The heads of departments and offices are also directed to forward to the board at the beginning of each month a statement of the absences of all officers and employees, from any cause whatever during the preceding month, which board shall keep a record of all such absences of officers and employees.

The board shall cause to be printed annually an official roster of civil officers and employees in the civil government of the Philippine Islands (which roster shall show the names, places of birth, dates of appointment, where employed, and salary of such officers and employees as fixed by the United States Philippine Commission).

The heads of departments and offices are directed to furnish the board such other information as it may require to carry out the provisions of this order.

WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor.

The provisions of this order will enable the board to establish and maintain a record of all employees in the Philippine Island's government, and will enable it to answer intelligently and promptly the many inquiries which are now presented, both from officials of the govern-

ment and others, of the status or whereabouts of employees in the Philippine Islands government.

The board will in a few days submit a draft of a law classifying teachers, the form of which draft is at present being discussed with the general superintendent of public instruction. There will be a necessity for the modification of Act No. 80, owing to the conditions and requirements of this service.

The reorganization of the municipal service of Manila and the organization of several insular bureaus have made heavy demands upon this board during the last quarter in preparing and holding examinations for these services. The wide range of duties performed requires a wide scope of examination, and necessitates great care in the preparation of practical and suitable tests of fitness. The department of engineering and public works requires some appointees skilled in mechanical trades and occupations, in drafting, engineering, etc., and others skilled as superintendents, inspectors, and foremen. The law department requires clerks having a knowledge of law. The board of health requires persons with medical training, such as medical inspectors, biologists, chemists, veterinarians, bacteriologists, pharmacists, hospital physicians, municipal physicians, etc. Besides the examinations held during the last quarter, as shown by the tabular statement, Appendix A herewith, there are announced to be held within the next three weeks upward of thirty different kinds of examinations (nearly all in two languages) for all grades, including special, technical, and scientific positions of the character referred to above.

The board is now examining, noncompetitively, persons nominated for appointment in skilled occupations by the heads of offices, in accordance with the provisions of section 6, paragraph (d), of the civil-service Act, and rule 10. The character of the examinations will be for the most part noneducational; practical questions may be given whenever it is deemed necessary. This procedure will prevent applicants who are not eligible or otherwise well qualified from entering the service.

The provisions of the provincial code require that all vacancies in the provincial service, except for the positions of governor, fiscal, and deputy fiscal, after March 1, 1902, shall be filled from the eligible lists established as a result of civil-service examination. The board is also advised that a number of positions of a medical character, under the supervision of the board of health for the Islands, will soon be created in the different provinces. The board has therefore announced examinations to be held between November 15 and January 1, 1902, at the following-named capitals, to fill vacancies in the above-named services: Tuguegarao, Vigan, Dagupan, San Fernando (Pampanga), Manila, Lucena, Albay, Tacloban, Romblon, Iloilo, Cebu, Bacolod, Dumaguete, Zamboanga, Surigao, Cagayan de Misamis.

Owing to the present means of transportation the board felt that it would be inexpedient to conduct these examinations at each of the provincial capitals, and the above-named points for examination have been selected with the belief that their location is such that residents of all organized provinces can report for examination without too great expenses or inconvenience.

Copies of the announcement of this examination have been printed in both the Spanish and English languages and forwarded to the provincial secretaries, with instructions to have the same posted at the

main entrance of each municipal building, in order that all residents of the islands may receive full information of the holding of such examinations.

RECORDS OF THE BOARD AND CARD-INDEX SYSTEM.

The additional work required of the board by the executive order of October 4, as well as the records of examination, certification, and appointment, heretofore required to be kept, necessitates a complete and carefully kept card-index system. All records thus kept from the beginning save duplication, and constitute a most important economical feature of permanent records.

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP OF BOARD.

On August 11 William S. Washburn was appointed chairman of the board vice F. M. Kiggins, resigned. Mr. Kiggins rendered excellent service as a member of the board. He was appointed chief examiner of the board on September 20, 1900, the date of its organization, and succeeded to the chairmanship on the retirement of Chief Justice Arellano on July 1, 1901.

OFFICE HOURS.

The board takes this occasion to express its appreciation of the faithfulness, energy, and zeal displayed by the clerks and examiners under its direction. A wide range of duties are required to be performed. The examination feature of the work often requires duplication into two languages and great care and accuracy. The pressure of work demands and receives constant application and untiring efforts without reference to the usual limitations of office hours.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

American progressive business methods, the genius and spirit of American civil government, and the ruggedness and strength of the American (English) language are inseparable. The better knowledge of this language the Filipinos have the greater will be their opportunity for and possibility of usefulness in the Government service. The true idea of the merit system is the testing or determining of the character and the relative capacity and usefulness of those who would serve the Government. Advancement in education and American methods are insured by the splendid progress being made in English. It is taught in the public schools, both day and night sessions of which are attended by the younger generation of Filipinos hungering and thirsting for knowledge. As evidence of such progress, it is worthy to note that in a recent examination for junior typewriter, of which knowledge of the English language was a subject, over 50 per cent of the Filipinos who entered the examination passed in that subject. The better they are prepared to perform various civil duties the better will they be fitted to participate with high aims and purposes in governmental affairs. An increase in the knowledge of the English language among Filipinos desiring to enter the civil service will facilitate the performance of Government work, and fewer interpreters will be needed, thus accomplishing a saving of both time and money.

W. S. WASHBURN,
W. LEON PEPPERMAN,
FELIPE BUENCAMINO.
Members of Board.

EXHIBIT A.

The following table shows the results of all the examinations held by the board from July 3 to September 30, 1901:

Examination.	Number passed.	Per cent passed.	Number failed.	Per cent failed.	Total examined.
1. ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT.					
(1) Clerk	27	42.12	37	57.88	64
(1) Oficial tercero	4	13.32	26	86.68	30
(2) Junior clerk	3	100	0		3
(2) Oficial cuarto	9	52.96	8	47.04	17
(3) Bookkeepers	6	54.55	5	45.45	11
(3) Tenedor de libros	0		1	100	1
(4) Post-office clerks	3	25	9	75	12
(4) Servicio de correos	3	100	0		3
(5) Translator	5	62.50	3	37.50	8
(5) Traductor	0		5	100	5
(6) Interpreter	7	70	3	30	10
(6) Interprete	3	42.84	4	57.16	7
(7) Junior translator	1	33.34	2	66.66	3
(7) Traductor auxiliar	0		4	100	4
(8) Junior interpreter	2	66.66	1	33.34	3
(8) Interprete auxiliar	3	20	12	80	15
(9) Typewriter	8	40	12	60	20
(9) Escribiente á máquina ¹	11	84.62	2	15.38	13
Clerk, noncompetitive:					
Junior clerk custom-house inspectors	2	66.66	1	33.34	3
Stenographer	5	33.34	10	66.66	15
Medical inspector	1	33.34	2	66.66	3
Montero	12	27.84	31	72.16	43
Observador meteorológico (1)	1	100	0		1
Observador meteorológico (2)	3	50	3	50	6
Cartero	11	11.76	60	88.24	71
Escribiente	17	70.88	7	29.12	24
Guarda de la aduana	0		2	100	2
Interprete español-inglés-tagalo	0		7	100	7
Médico	0		4	100	4
Farmacéutico	0		2	100	2
Auxiliar de departamento	0		3	100	3
2. COMPETITIVE PROMOTION.					
Clerk	6	83.33	1	16.67	7
Oficial tercero	10	100	0		10
3. NONCOMPETITIVE PROMOTION.					
Clerk	5	85.72	9	64.28	14
Junior clerk	1	100	0		1
Oficial cuarto	1	100	0		1
4. NONCOMPETITIVE UNDER SECTION 22.					
Typewriter and clerk	1	100	0		1
Typewriter	0		1	100	1
Junior clerk	4	66.67	2	33.33	6
Oficial cuarto	4	80	1	20	5
Post-office clerk	3	100	0		3
Cartero	4	57.14	3	42.86	7
Escribiente	2	100	0		2
Total English	88	47.06	99	52.94	187
Total Spanish	100	34.39	184	65.61	284
Grand total	188	39.45	283	60.55	471

¹ Escribiente a máquina is a much simpler examination than the typewriting examination in English.

NOTE.—The same figure opposite the titles of the examinations indicates that they are identical, one being in English and the other in Spanish.

Consolidated statement showing results of all examinations up to September 30, 1901.

	Number passed.	Per cent passed.	Number failed.	Per cent failed.	Total ex- amined.
Previously reported English	314	68.79	216	31.21	530
Reported above English	88	47.06	99	52.94	187
Total English	402	56.07	315	43.93	717
Previously reported Spanish	383	46.65	438	53.35	821
Reported above Spanish	97	34.39	185	65.61	282
Total Spanish	480	43.52	623	56.48	1,103
Grand total	882	48.46	938	51.54	1,820

EXHIBIT B.

Appointments made in the Philippine civil service upon certification by the civil-service board from the date of establishment of eligible registers in April, 1901, to October 1, 1901.

Name of register.	English- speaking eligibles.	Spanish- speaking eligibles.
Appointments made from July 1 to October 1:		
Clerk	23	2
Junior clerk	27	5
Post-office clerk	9	2
Typewriting	5	
Stenography and typewriting (combined)	6	
Under clerk	3	12
Bookkeeper	4	
Market inspector	1	
Interpreter	2	1
Property clerk	5	
Translator	3	
Junior interpreter		1
Medical inspector	1	
Montero		14
Observer, first class		1
Observer, second class		2
Custom-house guard		35
Total	89	75
Appointments made before July 1 (see last report of board)	126	157
Total appointments made	215	232

Grand total of English and Spanish, 447.

**TABLES GIVING LIST OF EMPLOYEES IN THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE,
SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF SAME AMONG THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS,
THE NUMBER OF AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS, RESPECTIVELY, EMPLOYED
IN EACH DEPARTMENT, AND THE COMPENSATION PAID.**

NOTE.—The tables do not include the salaries paid to the following:

Enlisted strength of the Philippines constabulary, which is just in process of organization; funds allotted from the insular treasury to the municipal police in addition to the amount allotted them by the municipalities; pay to scouts in the employ of the Army from the insular treasury, amounting to about \$1,000,000 a year. Recent advices from the War Department are to the effect that this expense will soon be taken up by the War Department appropriation.

In the salaries of officers in the provincial service are included 8 officers of the Regular Army who do not receive salaries from the provincial treasuries.

General recapitulation of

[Officers and employees arranged in classes]

Class	1.						2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Insular department.	\$7,500.	\$7,000.	\$6,000.	\$4,000.	\$3,500.	\$3,000.	\$2,750.	\$2,500.	\$2,250.	\$2,000.	\$1,800.	\$1,600.	\$1,400.
Executive secretary:													
Americans.....	1							1	1		1	6	8
Filipinos.....									1				
United States Philippine Commission:													
Americans.....					2		1				1	1	4
Filipinos.....												11	
Treasurer:													
Americans.....			1						1	1	1		2
Filipinos.....													
Auditor:													
Americans.....			1			1			1	1	9	5	7
Filipinos.....													
Customs service:													
Americans.....			1	1	1	1		1	1	7	2	1	18
Filipinos.....													1
Internal revenue:													
Americans.....										72	11		
Filipinos.....													
Department of posts:													
Americans.....			1		2				1	3	6	2	40
Filipinos.....													
Civil-service board:													
Americans.....					2			1		1			2
Filipinos.....					1								1
Forestry bureau:													
Americans.....						1		112			1		
Filipinos.....													
Bureau of mines:													
Americans.....						1					1		
Filipinos.....													
Department of public instruction:													
Americans.....			1			1		134	3	9		1422	18
Filipinos.....													
Captain of the port:													
Americans.....										1		1	
Filipinos.....													
Insular board of health:													
Americans.....			1		1						2	181	
Filipinos.....													
Weather bureau:													
Americans.....													
Filipinos.....								1			3		1
Improvement of the port of Manila:													
Americans.....						1		22	22	1	28		23
Filipinos.....													
Insular purchasing agent:													
Americans.....					1						1	1	
Filipinos.....													
Department patents, copyrights, and trade-marks:													
Filipinos.....													
Billibid prison.													
Americans.....								261			2		
Filipinos.....													

¹ At \$1,500.² At \$450.³ 1 at \$3,250.¹¹ 1 at \$2,400.² At \$450.¹ At \$114.¹⁰ 1 at \$60.¹⁴ 20 at \$1,500.³ At \$750.⁷ 1 at \$1,938.¹¹ 1 at \$2,400.¹⁶ 45 at \$1,100.⁴ At \$2,200.⁸ At \$1,828.¹² At \$80.¹⁶ 1 at \$75.

the Philippine civil service.

on basis of the rate of annual compensation.]

9.	10.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.						Total.	
\$1,200.	\$1,000.	\$900.	\$840.	\$720.	\$600.	\$540.	\$480.	\$420.	\$360.	\$300.	\$240.	\$210.	\$180.	\$150.	\$120.	\$90.	\$72.	Em- ployees	Salaries.
5				8														31	\$46,610
2			1	3			2		2	1	3			4				19	10,950
																		9	18,750
1				1			1		1					4				9	4,830
4																		10	19,650
			1	1					1	1		1						5	2,340
7	1	2	1															36	59,290
			1	2	1	2	3			1				3				13	6,150
16	23	68		1	1													143	170,320
1	2	9			3		19	1	7	41	119	1	32	12	35	10		293	80,224
																		3	5,704
									1		2		2	3	2	1	1	12	2,052
6	3	1																65	102,100
	1		1				7		7	3	1	1	2	17	13		104	57	13,780
					1			1						2				6	14,300
																		6	6,220
5																		9	15,600
1		2			7			16		31						1		58	23,310
1	1																	4	7,000
				1	1		1			2					1		121	7	2,600
16 278	235	160		11														742	819,070
	1														2	2	168	13	2,020
5																		7	9,600
					2	2	4	2	5	15	15		8	17	26	7		103	23,670
1																		6	15,800
			4		1	1	1		9	48	2		9	10		19		104	28,170
																		1	90
		3		5	14			1		7			1	4	105			45	27,800
6	1	12	2															38	49,910
		1						1	7	1			1			1		12	4,950
3	1																	7	11,580
										2								3	1,320
																		1	900
1			1															4	7,200
																		20	5,820

¹⁷ 1 at \$630.

¹⁸ 1 at \$1,500.

¹⁹ 1 at \$100.

²⁰ 1 at \$2,400.

²¹ 1 at \$2,100.

²² 1 at \$1,500.

²³ At \$1,080.

²⁴ At \$990.

²⁵ At \$1,080.

²⁶ At \$2,400.

²⁷ 1 at \$330.

²⁸ 1 at \$270.

General recapitulation of the

Class	1.						2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Insular department.	\$7,500.	\$7,000.	\$6,000.	\$4,000.	\$3,500.	\$3,000.	\$2,750.	\$2,500.	\$2,250.	\$2,000.	\$1,800.	\$1,600.	\$1,400.
Government cold-storage and ice plant:													
Americans								11			1	5	
Filipinos													
Total:													
Americans	1		6	1	9	6	1	13	10	26	37	45	102
Filipinos					1			1	1		3	1	3
Grand total													

This report includes Americans in skilled-labor positions but not Filipinos. The insular constabulary is not included.

1 army officer on duty at Iloilo in customs service; 1 naval officer on duty as captain of the port; 1 army officer on duty with improvement of port of Manila; 1 army officer on duty as superintendent insular cold storage and ice plant.

Several thousand native teachers serving in the islands are not included in department of public instruction—necessary information not obtainable at the present time.

MUNICIPAL SERVICE OF MANILA.

Class	1.				3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
Department.	\$4,500.	\$4,000.	\$3,500.	\$3,000.	\$2,500.	\$2,250.	\$2,000.	\$1,800.	\$1,600.	\$1,500.	\$1,400.
Municipal board:											
Americans	2			1				1			
Filipinos	1										
Disbursing officer:											
Americans					1				1		1
Filipinos											
City assessor and collector:											
Americans		1		2	1			2	2		4
Filipinos											
City engineer:											
Americans			1		1			1			1
Filipinos								1			
Buildings and illumination:											
Americans					1						1
Filipinos											
Water supply and sewers:											
Americans					1				1		
Filipinos											2
Streets, parks, docks, and wharves:											
Americans					1			2	1		4
Filipinos											
Fires and building inspection:											
Americans				1				2		1	
Filipinos											
Police:											
Americans			1	1	1			11	2		3
Filipinos											
Law:											
Americans			2								
Filipinos					2		1	2			
Sheriff of Manila:											
Americans					1						
Filipinos											
Courts:											
Americans				2							
Filipinos											
City schools:											
Americans				1					1		
Filipinos											
Total:											
Americans	2	1	4	8	7	1		19	8	1	15
Filipinos	1				2		1	3			2
Grand total											

¹ At \$2,400.² 1 at \$1,500.³ 2 at \$960.

Philippine civil service—Continued.

9.	10.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.						Total.	
\$1,200.	\$1,000.	\$900.	\$840.	\$720.	\$600.	\$540.	\$480.	\$420.	\$360.	\$300.	\$240.	\$210.	\$180.	\$150.	\$120.	\$90.	\$72.	Em- ployees.	Salaries.
4	¹ 11	16	⁴ 12	1														51	\$52,200
1	1		1				1		7	1			1			1		13	5,410
342	276	259	15	21	1				46	154	146	3	57	81	84	1		1,172	1,223,774
5	5	21	5	16	32	8	40	29	46	154	146	3	57	81	84	43	14	793	247,106
																		1,965	1,470,880

MUNICIPAL SERVICE OF MANILA.

9.	10.	A.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.						Total.		
\$1,200.	\$1,000.	\$900.	\$720.	\$600.	\$540.	\$480.	\$420.	\$360.	\$300.	\$240.	\$210.	\$180.	\$160.	\$150.	\$144.	\$120.	\$90.	Em- ployees.	Salaries.
4		2														3		11	\$21,800
																		4	4,860
1	1															1		5	7,700
																		1	120
10		3																25	39,350
		1	3				4		10	19				39		3		79	18,510
4																		8	14,000
2			4			1			14							1	4	27	12,240
2																		4	6,300
				1				6	3	2		11				27		50	9,360
1																		3	5,300
		1		8	1	5	1		8	10	5	18			46	1		106	27,744
4		4	1	30														47	40,420
	2		3	5		1	9	1	1	27		40		5		3		97	26,870
3		1																8	12,600
			1	7						3		49						60	14,060
38	¹ 32	400																489	474,440
1		14		11					53	38		558				3		678	100,440
5		1																8	13,900
		1														2		8	11,940
1																		2	3,700
1			2							1						9		13	3,960
																		2	6,000
	2																	2	2,000
2																		4	7,000
						⁶ 1							1					2	610
75	33	411	1	30														616	652,510
4	4	17	13	32	1	8	14	7	89	100	5	676	1	44	46	53	4	1,127	232,714
																		1,743	885,224

¹7 at \$780.⁶ At \$1,020.⁶ At \$450.

JUDICIAL SERVICE.

[illegible]

309

JUDICIAL SERVICE.

[illegible]

General recapitulation of the Philippine civil service—Continued.

PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Class.	Compensation.	Americans.	Filipinos.
1.....	\$3,000	2	2
3.....	2,500	7	1
4.....	2,400	1	
	2,300	2	
	2,200	6	
5.....	2,100	4	
	2,000	10	3
6.....	1,800	14	10
7.....	1,700	8	2
	1,600	6	3
8.....	1,500	10	13
	1,400		1
	1,350		3
9.....	1,300	2	9
	1,250		2
	1,200	12	17
	1,150		1
10.....	1,100		7
	1,000	4	9
A.....	900	13	6
B.....	840	1	
	800		2
C.....	750	2	
	720	1	2
D.....	600	2	24
E.....	500		2
F.....	450		4
G.....	450		1
H.....	400		1
	360		15
I.....	330		2
	300		35
J.....	270		3
	240		34
	216		1
	210		6
	200		1
	180		48
	150		40
	138		1
	120		58
K.....	108		2
	96		8
	90		29
	78		1
	75		1
	72		25
	60		38
	48		2
	36		1
Total		107	476

Total employees, 583. Salaries: Americans, \$172,360; Filipinos, \$201,613; total, \$373,973.

PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

Class.	Compensation.	Americans.	Filipinos.
2.....	\$2,750	3	
6.....	1,800	1	
8.....	1,400	26	
9.....	1,200	3	
10.....	1,050	30	
A.....	950	35	
	900	1	
C.....	800	13	16
D.....	600		2
	150		2
K.....	120		2
Total		112	22

Total employees, 134. Salaries: Americans, \$125,100; Filipinos, \$14,540; total, \$139,640.

General recapitulation of the Philippine civil service—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Class	1.										2.	3.	4.		
Division.	\$7,500.	\$7,000.	\$6,000.	\$5,500.	\$5,000.	\$4,500.	\$4,000.	\$3,500.	\$3,250.	\$3,000.	\$2,750.	\$2,500.	\$2,400.	\$2,300.	\$2,250.
Insular service:															
Americans	1		6				1	8	1	6	1	6	7		7
Filipinos															1
Municipal service of Manila:															
Americans						2	1	4		8		7			1
Filipinos						1						2			
Judicial service:															
Americans		4		3	2	1	2	2		3					
Filipinos	1	2				4	2			2					
Provincial service:															
Americans										2		7	1	2	
Filipinos										2		1			
Philippines constabulary:															
Americans											3				
Filipinos															
Total:															
Americans	1	4	6	3	2	3	4	14	1	19	4	20	8	2	8
Filipinos	1	2				5	2	1		4		4			1
Grand total	2	6	6	3	2	8	6	15	1	23	4	24	8	2	9

Class	5.		6.		7.		8.		9.			10.			
Division.	\$2,200.	\$2,100.	\$2,000.	\$1,900.	\$1,700.	\$1,600.	\$1,500.	\$1,400.	\$1,350.	\$1,300.	\$1,250.	\$1,200.	\$1,150.	\$1,100.	\$1,050.
Insular service:															
Americans	1	2	26	29	19	34	99				297		45	6	272
Filipinos				3		1	3				5				5
Municipal service of Manila:															
Americans				19	8	1	15				75				33
Filipinos	1			3			2				4				4
Judicial service:															
Americans			4		3		2				3		1		3
Filipinos			1		3						4		12		5
Provincial service:															
Americans	6	4	10	14	8	6	10		2		12				4
Filipinos			3	10	2	3	13	1	3	9	2	17	1	7	9
Philippines constabulary:															
Americans				1			26				3				30
Filipinos															
Total:															
Americans	7	6	40	63	8	36	45	142	2		390		46	6	312
Filipinos	1		4	16	2	6	14	6	3	9	2	30	1	9	23
Grand total	8	6	44	79	10	42	59	148	3	11	2	420	1	55	335

Class	A.			B.		C.				D.		E.	F.	G.	
Division.	\$990.	\$960.	\$900.	\$840.	\$800.	\$780.	\$750.	\$720.	\$690.	\$660.	\$540.	\$500.	\$480.	\$450.	\$420.
Insular service:															
Americans	3	2	259	8		7		21		1					
Filipinos			21	4			1	15	1	32	3		37	3	29
Municipal service of Manila:															
Americans			411					1		30					
Filipinos			17					13		32	1		8		14
Judicial service:															
Americans															
Filipinos				13		5		2		4		1	3		3
Provincial service:															
Americans				13	1		2	1		2					
Filipinos				6		2		2		24		2	4	1	
Philippines constabulary:															
Americans				1		13									
Filipinos						16				2					
Total:															
Americans	3	2	684	9	13	7	2	23		33					
Filipinos			57	4	23		1	32	1	94	4	3	52	4	46
Grand total	3	2	741	13	36	7	3	55	1	127	4	3	52	4	46

General recapitulation of the Philippine civil service—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Class	H.	I.		J.		K.							
Division.	\$320.	\$330.	\$300.	\$270.	\$240.	\$216.	\$210.	\$200.	\$180.	\$160.	\$150.	\$144.	\$138.
Insular service:													
Americans													
Filipinos	45	1	153	1	146		3		57		81		78
Municipal service of Manila:													
Americans													
Filipinos	7		89		100		5		676	1	44	46	53
Judicial service:													
Americans													
Filipinos	12		5		17		2	3	7		11	1	15
Provincial service:													
Americans													
Filipinos	15	2	35	3	34	1	6	1	48		40		1
Philippines constabulary:													
Americans													
Filipinos											2		2
Total:													
Americans													
Filipinos	79	3	282	4	297	1	16	4	788	1	178	47	1
Grand total	79	3	282	4	297	1	16	4	788	1	178	47	1

Class	K.										H.	A.	Total.	
Division.	\$100.	\$96.	\$90.	\$80.	\$78.	\$75.	\$72.	\$60.	\$48.	\$36.	\$400.	\$350.	Em- ployees.	Salaries.
Insular service:														
Americans			1										1,176	\$1,223,774
Filipinos	5		43	1		8	1	4					794	247,106
Municipal service of Manila:														
Americans													616	652,510
Filipinos			4										1,127	232,854
Judicial service:														
Americans													33	106,300
Filipinos		6	2					1	4				143	110,832
Provincial service:														
Americans													107	172,360
Filipinos		8	29		1	1	25	38	2	1	1		476	201,613
Philippines constabulary:														
Americans												35	112	125,100
Filipinos													22	14,540
Total:														
Americans			1									35	2,044	2,280,044
Filipinos	5	14	78	1	1	9	26	43	6	1	1		2,562	806,945
Grand total	5	14	79	1	1	9	26	43	6	1	1	35	4,606	3,086,989

APPENDIX F.

A SKETCH OF THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE APPLICATION OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF SURVEYS TO THE PUBLIC LANDS IN NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND COLORADO, AND IN THE ADJUDICATION OF THE RIGHTS ACQUIRED UNDER SPANISH AND MEXICAN GRANTS IN THOSE TERRITORIES.

[By the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands.]

The territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico under the treaties of 1848 and 1853 included an immense area, in certain portions of which the condition of land titles, although based on a different system, presented difficulties of settlement similar to those that are to be met in the Philippines.

Six years after the treaty of 1848 a surveyor-general for the Territory of New Mexico was appointed, and this officer was authorized to apply to the district under his control, which then embraced what is to-day New Mexico, Arizona, and a part of southern Colorado, the rectangular system of surveys which at an early date in the last century had been successfully used in the States of the Mississippi Valley. In addition to this duty he was also authorized to examine into and report upon those claims for land that might be presented to him which were alleged to have their origin in titles emanating from the former governments of Spain and Mexico. The presentation of these claims to the surveyor-general was not, however, made obligatory.

In complying with this last duty the surveyor-general received from such claimants as saw fit to present them the original muniments of a large number of Spanish and Mexican grants, many of which were accompanied by deeds through which the claimants sought to connect themselves with the original grantees of the former governments. He also received from the governor of the territory many grants, deeds, wills, and other instruments of legal import that were supposed to contain information of value in the proposed investigation of the titles to land. Armed with this material and aided by a force of surveyors he set about the performance of his duties.

He established a meridian and a base line, from which at intervals of 6 miles the necessary township and range lines were extended, dividing the country into townships of 36 square miles. These subsequently were subdivided into sections of 1 square mile, or 640 acres. This work of course extended over a long period of years, the theory of the Government being that the public surveys should be extended only over those regions and at such periods as were made necessary by the demands of actual settlers.

In the meantime the surveyor-general had taken up the examination of the private land claims that had been filed in his office. This was not done in the order in which the claims were filed, but as claimants urged action and were prepared to present proofs. Documentary

evidence showing the origin of title, or oral proof of the destruction thereof, was presented; witnesses were presented to testify to the extent of the land embraced within the boundaries, which were usually natural objects; and also as to the facts of occupancy and cultivation.

Claimants were represented by counsel having more or less knowledge of the laws under which the claims originated, while no provision of law furnished the Government with a representative charged with the duty of opposing the approval of the claims. The surveyor-general was practically a judge before whom claimants, aided by counsel, had unlimited opportunities for the production of any kind of evidence favorable to their purpose, while no attorney appeared for the United States and no protection was given its interests except such as could be given by the surveyor-general himself. The fitness of that officer for the management of the details of the surveying work manifestly did not qualify him to exercise judicial functions. This fact led some of the surveyors-general to request that some officer be appointed to represent the Government's interests in the investigations, but, except in a few instances when the United States district attorney was ordered to appear, nothing was done.

When the surveyor-general had satisfied himself as to the character of the claim presented to him he wrote an opinion on the case and transmitted it through the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Congress, recommending that the claim be confirmed or rejected. With few exceptions the opinion was favorable to the claimants. Congress for many years was apparently guided by the fact that the surveyor-general was in a position where his knowledge of the merits of the claims was better than its own, and consequently confirmed a large number of claims, some of which were of vast extent. But from time to time rumors began to reach the committees on private land claims in both the House and Senate to the effect that under the existing system many abuses had arisen, and that in confirming the claims as recommended by the surveyor-general Congress had conferred on unmeritorious claimants the gift of vast areas of land which under a different system of adjudication would have been declared to be public domain of the United States.

This resulted in stopping further confirmations; and, while this action checked the abuses that had arisen in the settlement of these claims, it also worked a great hardship on those persons whose claims were just, and retarded for years the development of a region which had been under the American flag for nearly a quarter of a century.

Congress, while refusing to confirm further claims because of the defects discovered in the old system, failed to provide any other means for their settlement until the year 1891. The consequent uncertainty as to the validity of land titles based on Spanish and Mexican grants in New Mexico and Arizona prevented immigration and the investment of capital in mining and agricultural enterprises, greatly to the prejudice of those territories. In Colorado the results of this condition were not nearly so bad, for the reason that the grants were few in number, the most of them had been confirmed by Congress, and most of the immense mineral-producing regions of that State were not covered by them.

Now let us revert to the difficulties encountered in applying the system of public surveys to a country where existed large numbers of private land claims which had either never been surveyed or were sur-

veyed so imperfectly that their boundaries were not accurately marked on the earth's surface, and the existence of many of which were unknown to the officer charged with the extension of the surveys. The Territory of New Mexico presents a typical example of these conditions.

Until a private land claim had been surveyed by the surveyor-general's office and accurately platted there was no means of knowing the location of its boundaries, and consequently no way to avoid extending over it the lines of public surveys. For many years after the establishment of the surveyor-general's office private land claims were not surveyed until after their confirmation by Congress, and then it was frequently discovered that lands belonging to them had already been surveyed as public lands. In such cases where no rights had been initiated under the public land laws the only injury sustained was by the Government, in that it had borne the expense of surveying lands that were finally decided to be of private ownership and from which it could never derive any benefit. In those instances where rights had been acquired under those laws conflicts arose between the settlers claiming their lands to be Government lands and the claimants under the confirmed Spanish and Mexican titles. This led to expensive and vexatious litigation, and in some instances to personal violence.

At a later period the surveyor-general was authorized to make surveys of private land claims that had not yet been confirmed by Congress. These were called preliminary surveys and were intended to furnish Congress with accurate information as to the extent of the land embraced in claims of which confirmation was sought. Surveys of this kind being greater in number than the surveys of the confirmed grants, gave rise to a proportionately greater number of disputes between grant claimants and persons who had either begun or perfected their titles under the public land laws to lands afterwards included in the so-called preliminary surveys.

In addition to those persons who had documentary evidence of the origin of their titles under the Spanish and Mexican governments, there was a much greater number who were occupying comparatively small tracts of land, and who were absolutely unable to trace their chains of title to either of the former governments, although in many instances, by means of deeds, wills, etc., they were able to show that they and their grantors or ancestors had been in the possession of the premises in question for long periods and had commonly been considered to be the owners thereof. The number of claims of this character was very much greater than that of the claims in which original muniments of title were known to exist, but few, if any, of them were ever filed with the surveyor-general as claims against the United States, until Congress in 1891 (forty-three years after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo) provided a method for their settlement.

By act of March 3, 1891, the Court of Private Land Claims was created by Congress. This court consisted of five judges who were authorized to pass not only on all matters of law arising in the trial of private land claims based on Spanish and Mexican grants, but also to decide all matters of fact.

Claimants under such grants were authorized to bring suit in this court against the United States for the lands to which they claimed they were entitled; and a decree of confirmation by the court operated as a quitclaim on the part of the United States to any interest in the land in question, but did not affect the rights of third parties.

From the decisions of the court an appeal lay to the Supreme Court of the United States.

After the confirmation of a grant it was surveyed by the surveyor-general of the district in which it was situate, in strict accordance with the terms of the confirmatory decree. The field notes and plat of the survey were then returned to the court for its approval or such amendment as it saw fit to order.

The expense of the surveying operations was borne in the first instance by the United States, but claimants were required to reimburse the Government for one-half the amount of such expense before patent could issue.

An attorney was provided, whose duty it was to represent the interests of the United States in all suits brought in the court. One of the defects of the act was in not providing this officer with the necessary assistants that he needed, but this was overcome by the Department of Justice authorizing him to employ expert translators, examiners of titles, experts in Spanish paleography familiar with the old archives of the country and with the signatures of the officials appearing thereon. These assistants were paid out of the contingent fund of that department.

That class of claims, heretofore referred to, in which title could not be traced back to a grant made by the former governments of the country, but which, with some color of title and equities of possession and use constituted the majority of holdings, was not submitted for decision to this court. By a provision in the act creating it such cases were submitted to the registers of the local land officers, where evidence was taken in regard to the occupancy, cultivation, etc.; and these claims were surveyed under the direction of the surveyor-general.

The act establishing this court and providing for the settlement of the small holdings was not perhaps perfect in all respects, but its results taken as a whole were good. It resulted in practically settling in nine years the question of what land belonged to the Government and what was private property, while practically nothing had been accomplished toward that end for a period of forty-three years except to confirm immense tracts to a few individuals.

The settlement of these grants by means of a court instead of by other plans had the advantage of bringing to bear on the questions involved the services of men of high character, learned in the law.

The Government's interests were by this method most thoroughly protected through the office of the United States attorney for the court, and the wisdom of providing that officer with the expert assistants was fully justified by the results. These assistants examined the archives of the former Spanish Government as they exist in New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, and the archives of the Mexican Government in many of the towns and cities of that Republic, and in their investigations accumulated a great amount of information bearing on the methods formerly in use in New Spain in the alienation of public lands. Laws were discovered that were in existence at the time of the settlement of private land claims in California, but which were unknown at that time to American lawyers. Some of these had important bearings on the Arizona grants, which were of a distinctly different character from the grants in New Mexico and Colorado.

Another direct and beneficial result of these investigations was that by means of them every attempt to secure lands by means of forged documents was frustrated. The most notable of such cases was the

Peralta grant of 12,500,000 acres. In this case forgeries were committed and introduced into the archives at Madrid and Sevilla in Spain, at Guadalajara, Mexico, in the church records of San Bernardino, Cal., and in notarial records at San Francisco in the same State.

In one case only did claimants secure the confirmation of a forged grant in the Court of Private Land Claims. However, an appeal was taken by the Government, and the Supreme Court of the United States, without a dissenting vote, reversed the case on the matters of fact and ordered the trial court to enter a judgment of rejection.

For lack of legal merit grants were rejected that were precisely of the same character as others that had years before been confirmed by Congress while that body was largely dependent for guidance on the recommendations of the surveyor-general.

So far as the cases in which possession for a term of years, accompanied by cultivation and other use, are concerned, I have little personal knowledge, and am not familiar with the details of their settlement through the medium of the offices of the surveyor-general and registers. Because of the small area of each they attracted little public attention, but were nevertheless important in that they were the holdings of the small farmers of the country—the most numerous class in New Mexico directly attached to the soil. The number of these claims is so great that they are not yet all settled, but I have never heard that the system adopted was unsatisfactory.

So far as the adoption of a system of public surveys for the Philippine Islands is concerned, I know of no system so satisfactory in its general features as that of the United States.

It has the advantages of simplicity and of being understood by a large number of that class of persons who, when the opportunity offers, will furnish immigrants to these Islands.

Modifications in it may perhaps be made necessary by local conditions that will be discovered upon attempting to carry it into effect.

The proper method for the adjudication of existing property rights is a matter which, to my mind, presents much greater difficulties.

The extension of the lines of public surveys over regions assumed to be Government land may result here, as it did in the southwestern part of the United States, in invading private property, and causing deplorable friction between the Government and those who believe themselves to be the owners of such property, as well as conflicts between the latter and persons initiating titles under the public-land laws. There is no way to avoid this and kindred difficulties, to my knowledge, except to first decide what lands are of private ownership. To do this is to postpone indefinitely the surveying and opening to settlement of the public domain. The choice to be made appears to be between two evils.

If it be believed that the rights to private property will ultimately adjust themselves by litigation between parties in courts of ordinary jurisdiction, and should it be decided in view thereof not to establish any tribunal or other method of deciding the character of property rights as they existed at the date of the acquisition of these islands by the United States, it should be borne in mind that such action will not be free from certain practical difficulties, among which are these:

First. Courts will decide simply that one litigant has a better right than the other, while neither may have any right that the United States is bound to recognize.

Second. The land department has no connection with the courts, and no means of knowing what property they may have decided to be private property, consequently no means of connecting the public surveys with the boundaries thereof.

Third. Lands may be held by individuals to whose occupancy there may be no opposition from private parties, and the Government is in the possession of no knowledge of the extent of such lands, even granting that the holder is legally or equitably entitled to them.

Knowledge of the extent of private property is necessary in order to accurately delineate on maps the lands belonging to the Government and subject to entry.

So far as I have been able to learn from persons supposed to be familiar with the condition of land titles in these Islands, it appears that there are few titles, if any, that can be directly traced to an original concession by the Spanish Government, and that a very large number of landholders have absolutely no documentary evidence of title, while others can show instruments of sale from some former owner or occupant. But it appears to be almost certain that in a vast majority of cases no other evidence of title can be produced than the mere facts of occupancy and cultivation.

My own knowledge of the existing conditions is so slight that I do not feel justified in attempting to make suggestions as to the proper manner of settling the status of these claims.

I do think, however, that it might be desirable to carefully investigate the methods in use under the Spanish Government, particularly during the last twenty years of its control of the Philippines. But such investigation has not been possible up to the present time and can not be made until we have facilities for handling the large number of documents in the department of archives and forestry bureau. Of course we can examine the Spanish laws in regard to the alienation of the public domain, but until a study can be made of the titles perfected or attempted to be perfected under those laws, we can not know what were the merits and defects of the former system and what difficulties arose in actually putting it into practice. Such knowledge might be useful in determining a method for their final settlement.

My observation of some of the Spanish laws enacted in regard to lands in what is now the republic of Mexico leads me to believe that they were not entirely bad, but on the contrary contained many good features, and should it be determined that the government of these islands shall take a hand in the settlement of the titles emanating from the former sovereignty, it might be well to consider the policy of adopting a system for the settlement of these titles that would be in its modes of procedure so far as practicable familiar to the people of the country.

If it should be determined that these titles shall not be submitted to a court or other body specially authorized to settle them, but shall be left to adjust themselves by future litigation in courts of ordinary jurisdiction, then these suggestions are out of place.

Respectfully submitted to the civil governor of the Philippine Islands.

WILL M. TIPTON.

OCTOBER 3, 1901.

APPENDIX G.

MEMORANDUM AS TO THE SPANISH LAND SYSTEM IN THE PHILIPPINES, WITH OBSERVATIONS AS TO CERTAIN ADVANTAGES OF THE LAND SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

[By the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands.]

Immediately after the acquisition by Spain of her extensive ultramarine possessions her monarchs set about the task of peopling those distant regions with their subjects, and in order to accomplish the objects they had in view one of the first steps taken was to make gratuitous concessions of lands not only to those who had assisted in their discoveries and conquest, but also to such persons as were willing to quit their native land and become colonists in the newly discovered world.

Consequently the earliest legislation on the subject shows that in order to settle the country it was the policy of the Government to distribute lands among the settlers, requiring only that they should establish their residences thereon and utilize the land by cultivation and the raising of stock. A four-years' compliance with these conditions gave to them the right of ownership in the property, and thereafter it was absolutely at their disposal to do with as they saw fit. This provision of the law dates from the year 1513.

But it appears that at a very early period lands were occupied without what is termed in the laws of the Indies "just and true titles," and the viceroys and presidents of the audiencias were authorized as early as 1578 to fix a period, whenever they saw fit, within which landholders should present their titles for examination. Those who held under good titles and instruments or by virtue of what is called "just prescription" (*justa prescripcion*) were to be protected in their possessions, but lands not held under those conditions were to be restored to the Crown in order that they might be disposed of according to the sovereign's will.

But that the abuses which the law just referred to intended to correct had originated long prior to its date, and that in some instances land had been disposed of by sale instead of as gratuities is evidenced by a reference to sales in a law of 1531; while a century later, during the reign of Philip IV, reference is made to lands that had been acquired during the reigns of his predecessors by means of composition.

The word "composition" as here used is a literal translation of the Spanish word "*composición*," which had a technical meaning as applied to lands, and may be defined as a method by which the State enabled an individual who held her lands without legal title thereto to convert his mere possession to a perfect right of property by virtue of compliance with the requirements of law.

Composition was made in the nature of a compact or compromise between the State and an individual who was illegally holding lands in

excess of those to which he was legally entitled, and by virtue of his compliance with the law (with respect to the amount that he was under obligation to pay for the land) the State conferred on him a good title to the lands that he had formerly held under a mere claim of title.

Many instances arose in the Spanish possessions in America where with a legal title to perhaps 5 square leagues an individual held possession of immense tracts of land amounting to hundreds of leagues for many years without opposition from anyone. It was to this excess over the legal title that composition applied, the claimant being permitted to buy, at a price agreed upon between him and the State, the land that he had been illegally holding. This feature of the old Spanish land laws was deeply rooted in new Spain, and with changes of an unimportant character as to methods of procedure it still forms a part of the land system of the Mexican Republic.

In 1735 a royal cedula was promulgated requiring that grants of land should be submitted to the King for confirmation, but as a similar provision appears in the Laws of the Indies and at a date long prior to the cedula in question, it would appear that there must have been a time when either confirmation by the Crown was not required or else the requirement had been disregarded at a period subsequent to the earlier legislation and prior to the year 1735.

By the royal cedula of October 15, 1754, the provision requiring that titles should be sent to the King for confirmation was abrogated, and the power of confirming titles was conferred on the audiencias. Titles prior to 1700 were to be respected even if they lacked the royal confirmation, but those originating after that date were required to be confirmed by the King up to 1754 and by the audiencias after that date. The instructions as to the methods of procedure under this cedula are lengthy and show the intention of the monarch to dispose of the unoccupied lands of those regions by means of sale, and of those unjustly held under claim of title by means of composition.

The number of decrees, royal orders, etc., issued between 1754 and the date of the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States is so great that a review of them at this time is impossible, but so far as lack of time for a critical study of the subject and facilities for carrying it on have permitted, an attempt has been made to ascertain what means were at the command of the people of these islands immediately prior to the change of sovereignty by which they might have acquired title to their lands.

The expression, "might have acquired title," is not used unadvisedly, for it seems to be commonly recognized as a fact that comparatively few holders of real estate in the Philippines can trace their titles to their origin in the Spanish Government, and this remarkable fact exists in the face of the evident and persistent effort made by that Government to induce landholders to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by law for converting their mere rights of possession into legal titles. What may have been the reason for the great indifference manifested for so long by the holders of lands as to the unstable character of their tenure is a matter of which I am ignorant, but as to the fact of such indifference there can be no doubt; and it was noticed and commented on in the public press and in official communications during the last half century.

Regulations for the composition of State lands, approved by the

royal decree of June 25, 1880, seem to have produced for a time a beneficial result and to have awakened a considerable interest in the subject of acquiring formal titles to land. This decree was modified in 1894, but as under it more was accomplished so far as awakening an interest in the people is concerned, it may be taken as the best specimen of the late legislation of the Spanish Government in regard to the matter of composition of titles.

By definition of this law compositions were of two kinds, "gratuitous" and "onerous." In the former the applicant for title had to pay only the expenses of the survey and fees in connection with the issuance of title, while in the case of onerous composition, in addition to the expenses just mentioned, he had to pay for the land covered by the title.

Gratuitous composition applied to lands that had been held without interruption for ten years, in virtue of "just title" and in good faith; to cultivated lands held without title and without interruption for twenty years, it being understood that it was necessary to show that land had been cultivated for three years prior to the presentation of the application in order to be considered cultivated; to uncultivated lands held without title, but uninterruptedly for thirty years; to lands put under cultivation whose owners might desire to legalize their possession, although they might not be Indians, in which case they had to show that they had acquired the lands by purchase or donation from the former holders.

The word Indians, appearing in this decree, is of frequent occurrence in the Spanish legislation in regard to these islands, and is evidently used to distinguish the native tribes from Spaniards and other foreigners.

The term of one year was fixed for the presentation of petitions for compositions, and this period began on September 8, 1880, and before it expired it was extended for another year with regard to cultivated lands, and subsequently again extended as to the same character of lands until April 17, 1894, but there was no extension of the time as to lands not cultivated.

Such was the impetus given to the application for titles under this law that the number of petitions presented by the end of the year 1881 exceeded 100,000, while under an old law relative to the sale of vacant public lands petitions for their purchase were more than 2,000.

In the year 1894 the number of uncompleted titles that were delayed by proceedings in the different offices having cognizance of land matters was more than 200,000.

The number of titles issued can not now be ascertained, because of the destruction by fire of the records of the Forestry Office in the year 1897.

Under the system outlined in the regulations governing compositions of land, the petitioner presented an application to the director-general of civil administration, setting forth the name of the town, barrio, and place where the land was situated, stating its boundaries and approximate area. This application could be presented to the provincial governors, to the director-general, or to the forestry office, which latter office performed the functions of a secretary's office to the director-general.

The forestry office up to March 20, 1885, sent this application to the engineer in charge of the forestry district in which the land applied

for was situated; but after that date, when certain classes of land were removed from its jurisdiction, it was compelled to first examine the applications in order to decide whether the lands in question were within its jurisdiction or that of the provincial boards created by the decree of December 26, 1884.

The engineer in charge of the respective forestry district had supervision over the matters of survey in his district, and ordered the assistant forester of the particular subdivision or section of the district in which the land was situated to execute the survey. Before doing so that official had to notify the petty governor or municipal captain of the town to whose jurisdiction the land belonged of his intention to make the survey, naming the place where the land was and giving other data necessary to its identification. The petty governor (now called the presidente) ordered the publication of proclamations in Spanish and in the native dialect, giving notice of the proposed survey, giving details in regard to the land, designating the date and hour at which the survey was to be begun, and what persons of the municipality should witness the operations, and ordering that the owner of adjoining property should be summoned.

The survey having been completed, an instrument was drawn up descriptive of the same, stating the place where the land was situated, its boundaries, the distance in kilometers from the church in the town, whether or not it was cultivated, and whether it was within or without the area considered by the town authorities as belonging to the league or commons of the town. It was also stated whether or not any objection had been made to the execution of the survey, if so, by whom, and the reasons given therefor.

The petition or application for the land, the document or act of survey, and any instrument presented by the applicant tending to show by what right he had held possession, were transmitted by the officiating surveyor to the chief of the district with a rough sketch of the property, and a formal statement of the place, barrio, and town where it was situated, its boundaries, whether cultivated or not either in whole or in part, the extent of the cultivation, if any, the total area, the class of cultivation to which it was devoted, the character of the soil, the appraisement of its value, the opposing claims made, if any, whether the survey conflicted with that of another owner, and any other information calculated to aid the superior authorities in their final action on the matter. This statement was concluded with the expression of the opinion of the surveyor himself as to the advisability of accepting the proposed composition.

The chief of the forestry district transmitted these proceedings to the office of the inspector-general of forests. This officer examined the case and recommended to the director-general of civil administration the action that should be taken in the matter. The decision of that officer was communicated to the claimant by an official letter sent through the provincial governor.

If the action was favorable this communication stated whether the composition was to be considered as gratuitous or onerous, and what amount was to be paid by the applicant in satisfaction for the land, and the kind of stamped paper to be presented in lieu of that on which the proceedings and title appeared.

The inspector-general sent a similar communication to the intendant-

general, who, in turn, notified the proper subordinate in the province of which the applicant was a resident, in order that the former should receive from the latter the stipulated payment.

The payment having been made, the receipt for the same was forwarded to the inspector-general of forests, who then advised the director-general of civil administration that the title should be issued. The title, signed by both of these officials, was recorded in a book kept for the purpose in the office of the inspector-general. It was then delivered personally, or transferred through the governor of the province, to the applicant, who was under obligation to have it recorded in the governor's office and in the property records of the province.

In addition to the laws in regard to the composition of lands, there were others in relation to the sale of the public lands, which in the modern legislation are commonly called "State lands" (*terrenos del Estado*), but it is impossible to go into the details of any of them now. The general idea appears to have been to reserve from sales the forest lands and to encourage the inhabitants of the islands to purchase the unoccupied public domain. The lands sold were put up at public auction and the details of the method of procedure are set forth in the numerous provisions of law that can not be here stated for lack of time, but which were in many respects analogous to those adopted in the matter of compositions.

Foreigners were permitted to acquire lands by purchase, provided that they resided in the country, but if they left it to remove to another country they were compelled to dispose of their lands; and this provision even extended to their heirs.

Foreign corporations were absolutely prohibited from the purchase of lands.

Under the system in use in the United States there are various methods of acquiring the public lands, such as cash purchases, warrant locations, homesteads, and timber culture. The regulations in regard to the methods of procedure are perhaps not less complicated than those under the recent Spanish system prevalent in these islands, but, not to mention now other advantages, there is one respect in which the American system is far superior to the Spanish, that is in the matter of surveys.

Under the Spanish system an individual who desired to take up a piece of government land could do so in any form that suited him. There were at different times limitations as to the amount of land that he might acquire by purchase—at one period it being as much as 2,500 hectares, or 6,175 acres—but there was no restriction as to the figure or form of the tract. The consequence of this was that the lands were surveyed in every imaginable form, and without any view to a system of connected surveys that would enable them to be easily identified on a general map. Some maps of surveyed lands were filed in the proper offices in Manila, while maps of other lands were only to be found in the provincial records, so that in no one office in the archipelago could be found the necessary data for the construction of a map showing the condition of existing surveys, and, of necessity, the unsurveyed lands of the public domain.

Another defect in the Spanish system was that the proceedings in regard to sales and compositions had to pass through too many hands and be passed upon in one way and another by an unnecessary number

of different offices. Some of the local functionaries in the provinces were for obvious reasons not the proper kind of persons to act in matters of such importance as the alienation of the Government's title to lands.

So far as the proposed settler on public land was concerned, under the Spanish system he could have his land surveyed through the ordinary channels without waiting, as would be necessary under the American system, for the systematic and gradual extension of a connected plan of surveys over the public domain. But this advantage is, in my opinion, more than offset by the disadvantages of the system. Experience has shown in the agricultural regions of the western part of the United States that when settlers learn that they will ultimately be able to obtain titles to their lands in a certain region beyond the limits of the public surveys that they will unhesitatingly go onto the unsurveyed lands, establish there their homes, clear away the timber, and cultivate the soil and patiently await the extension of the system of surveys, understanding, of course, that when the lands are finally surveyed they enjoy for a certain period the preference over anyone else in making application for the lands they have held simply as "squatters," and that they must then take up their lands according to the line of public surveys in such manner as to include, as far as possible, their improvements.

The settlers on the public domain in many parts of the United States far beyond the reach of surveys solved questions of a character that, without them, could not have been settled except by the use of an army.

Another advantage of the American system to the settler is that the Government bears the expense of the survey, while under the Spanish system it was borne by the former. The American homesteader has but to comply with the requirements of residence and cultivation and to pay comparatively small fees to the local land offices.

Respectfully submitted.

WILL M. TIPTON.

OCTOBER 11, 1901.

APPENDIX H.

REPORT OF THE ACTING CHIEF OF THE FORESTRY BUREAU TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

FORESTRY BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., August 10, 1901.

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the forestry bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

In making this report I have availed myself to a great extent of a report made May 16, 1901, to the military governor by Capt. George P. Ahern, who, up to that time, was in charge of this bureau.

The forestry bureau was organized by Captain Ahern pursuant to General Orders 50, Office United States Military Governor in the Philippines, Manila, P. I., April 14, 1900. A report detailing operations of this bureau up to and including June 30, 1900, was submitted August 15, 1900.

PERSONNEL.

Shortly after the organization notices were sent to the former forestry officials to make application for service in the bureau if they so desired, realizing the fact that foresters acquainted with the country, forest botany, people, language, and former regulations would be more useful in beginning this work than any officials obtained from other countries. A number of these former officials presented themselves with their credentials, which consisted of diplomas from the Agricultural College of Manila, and a detailed history of their services in the forestry corps.

As the organization of the bureau became more complete the field of its operations extended, and, as the service required it, authority has been received from time to time to increase the force of employees.

The following are the positions now authorized:

Officer in charge (detailed).		
4 foresters	per month..	\$200. 00
4 inspectors	do.....	150. 00
1 special agent	do.....	150. 00
1 collector	do.....	125. 00
1 chief clerk and stenographer	do.....	100. 00
1 translator	do.....	100. 00
1 botanist	do.....	100. 00
4 assistant inspectors	do.....	100. 00
1 law clerk	do.....	75. 00
1 record clerk	do.....	75. 00
2 clerks	do.....	50. 00
10 assistant foresters	do.....	50. 00
20 first-class rangers	do.....	35. 00
30 second-class rangers	do.....	25. 00
1 woodworker	per day.....	. 75
1 messenger	per month..	7. 50

After the 1st of July it is expected the civil Commission will provide the positions of chief and assistant chief, and do away with the detail of an officer in charge.

Of these, the positions of 2 foresters, the 4 inspectors, and 8 first-class rangers have not yet been filled. So far we have been unable to fill those higher vacancies owing to our inability to get men having the required technical knowledge. The lower positions are being filled as fast as men pass the civil-service examination.

Under Spanish administration a force of 66 expert foresters and 64 rangers, with 40 other subordinates as clerks, draftsmen, etc., formed the personnel of the forestry service.

As competent men presented themselves and as conditions permitted, stations were established in the provinces. The following stations have been established: Aparri, Cagayan; San Fernando, Pampanga; Iloilo, Panay; San Fernando, Union; Legaspi, Albay; Subig, Zamboales; Guinayangan, Tayabas; Orani, Bataan; Tarlac, Tarlac; Arayat, Pampanga; Angeles, Pampanga; Aringay, Union; Laoag, Ilocos Norte; Pasacao, Camarines Sur; Lingayen, Pangasinan; Alcala, Cagayan; Calumpit, Bulacan; Lucena, Tayabas; Mariveles, Bataan; Tacloban, Leyte; San Pedro Macati, Rizal; Malabon, Rizal; Batangas, Batangas.

We expect this coming month to organize forestry offices in Occidental and Oriental Negros, Southern Mindanao, and the Sulu Group.

Of the force now employed 8 are Americans, 4 are Spanish, and the remainder native Filipinos.

Great difficulty has been experienced in securing competent officials. Some technical knowledge is absolutely necessary, as more than 160 varieties of native trees are received in the Manila market. This timber must be classified, measured, manifested, orders of payment issued, and a careful supervision exercised that no forest products are unloaded before proper payment is made and order to unload shown.

A disposition was shown by the native officials to avoid service in the provinces. These men stated that they would be in considerable danger of violence from the insurgents, as their work was somewhat of the character of tax collectors for the United States Government. As no man was employed without a clear understanding that he was to go where ordered, when refusal to go was met a discharge followed.

Several native officials have been discharged for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. The service of the native officials is improving and will, I hope, continue to improve if they are constantly looked after and instructed. There is yet much more for them to learn. The Filipino knows nothing of estimating standing timber, selection of trees to be felled, and protection of younger growth. This must be taught him as soon as a sufficient number of trained foresters can be secured from other countries. Authority has been received to employ trained foresters in the United States, but in view of the magnitude of the forestry work inaugurated in the United States this year by the Forestry Division at Washington but little hope is felt that desirable men can be secured there. We must look to Germany, India, and Java. A recent letter from Java informs this office that an offer of \$200, gold, per month will not secure any of their officials, as they are paid very much more, for their expert foresters receive from \$310 to \$610, gold, per month. The average pay of the foresters in India is about the same as in Java. The German officials are also well paid. This is to be expected, as the work demanded is highly scientific.

Great responsibilities are involved and none but men of unquestioned integrity should be employed. To enter a forestry school it is always necessary to have graduated at a college of some standing. Then a course of from two to three years may render one eligible to entrance in the forestry service. A forestry official was sent to Zamboanga, province of Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, to make a collection of the leaf, fruit, and flower of the different varieties of native tree species found there. A section of the trunk of the tree was also secured. He returned in three months with 423 varieties of wood and leaf. The fruit and flower were also secured when possible. Two officials are now in southern Mindanao investigating the varieties and amount of native tree species producing gutta-percha, rubber, and other gums. Parties sent to explore several hundred miles of public forest land in the Camarines have just returned, unable to complete their work owing to the disturbed conditions there.

By authority of a resolution passed by the Philippine Commission May 18, 1901, Dr. P. L. Sherman, special agent of the Forestry Bureau, was, about June 1, sent to Singapore, Java, and Sumatra to investigate methods of obtaining gutta-percha, and to pay special attention to the new method of extracting it from leaves, bark, and twigs. This with the view to the proper protection of our gutta forests in southern Mindanao and the Sulu group. The only method heretofore used by the natives in extracting gutta and rubber was to cut down the tree. Of course with this method it is only a question of time when the forests will be destroyed. From the investigations to be made by Dr. Sherman we hope to be able to teach them a much better method of extracting gutta and rubber and yet preserve the forest in its natural state. Dr. Sherman is expected to complete his work and return in August.

REGULATIONS.

The Spanish forestry laws and regulations in force in August, 1898, were found to be excellent, practicable, and in line with the most advanced legislation of Europe, where the science of forestry has reached such a high state of perfection. These laws and regulations were not fully enforced and scientific forestry not practiced, as the records now on hand and information gathered from the former forestry officials show. Licensees cut any and every thing; trees to be felled were not selected; any tree, no matter how small, could be felled; valuable rubber, gutta-percha, and ylang-ylang trees were taken, and the most valuable woods used as firewood. As a matter of fact, the officials began after the tree had left the forest and not before. Fortunately, the amount felled has not been great. Those Spanish forestry regulations were translated and a new set compiled, based practically on the old, but arranged in a more compact form, a few changes being made. Blank forms similar to the old are used, with a few additional ones, nearly all of which are printed in Spanish, with English notes. The regulations went into effect July 1, 1900, and are published in the form of a General Order, No. 92, from the office of the United States military governor in the Philippines, dated Manila, P. I., June 27, 1900.

These regulations have not been amended up to the present, but as soon as peace is thoroughly restored in the forests, and when officials can work there without danger, a revision of the regulations will follow. The regulations seem to give satisfaction at the present time.

LICENSES.

Licenses to extract forest products from forest lands are issued by this office for a period of one year. The application for a license states the kind of forest products desired and the district in a certain province or island where the applicant wishes to operate. This application must be indorsed favorably by the forestry official and other responsible parties in the vicinity of the applicant's residence.

Owing to the disturbed conditions in these Islands, many licenses were taken out by parties who were mere traders in forest products and not actually supervising the extraction of these products in the forest. In view of the changed and more peaceful conditions this can now be remedied, and none but those operating in the forest given licenses.

Gratuitous licenses are given to needy residents desirous of constructing homes for themselves. The applications for these licenses are sent to the president of the town in which the applicant lives, and on an indorsement by this official to the effect that the applicant is not able to pay for the timber, with a favorable indorsement by the local forestry official, the license is granted for the free use of not to exceed 1,000 cubic feet of lower grade timber.

A copy of the forestry regulations is sent with each license.

The licensee pays the prescribed valuation on each cubic foot of wood cut, or if other forest products, 10 per cent of the market price in Manila.

Licenses have been granted in 25 provinces of Luzon and in 28 other islands. Up to date the following number of licenses have been granted:

Timber	424
Firewood	192
Rubber and other gums.....	38
Dyewood	12
Gratuitous	33
Total	699

Where an applicant employs practically all the people of a thinly populated district, and where he shows that he can cut all that should be properly cut in that district, other licenses for that particular limited area are not granted. By this means the forestry officials can at once place the responsibility for any violation of the forestry regulations. The above privilege with a good prospect of renewal is a fair arrangement with parties contemplating extensive operations.

PRIVATE WOODLANDS.

Owners of woodlands are permitted to cut and market their timber or other forest products after registration of their titles to these lands in this office. A notice of the registration is issued on one of the printed forms, and a notice of registration also placed on the title. A previous registration of this title in the proper register of property is necessary before registration in this office. Registration in the Forestry Bureau is no guarantee of title, although the documents are carefully scanned before being accepted. Eighty-six tracts of private woodlands have been registered up to date, aggregating a total area of about 207,159 acres. More than 130,000 acres of this total are in the

island of Luzon. These private lands are owned by Europeans and natives.

The timber lands of the religious orders have not been registered as yet. Notice has been received that application for this will be made in the near future.

From July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, the following utilization of forest products on private lands have been noted:

Timber	cubic feet..	146, 272
Firewood	cubic meters..	24, 899
Charcoal	do.....	6, 140

Each shipment of such forest products must be accompanied by a certificate of the presidente of the nearest town that this product was taken from such a party's private land.

The following statement will show the amount and Government valuation in Mexican currency of the forest products utilized from public lands from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901:

Month.	Government tax paid into inter- nal-revenue office.
July	\$8, 422. 08
August	5, 990. 30
September	8, 911. 89
October	12, 192. 31
November	11, 753. 91
December	15, 455. 03
January	16, 319. 65
February	15, 210. 14
March	23, 547. 83
April	29, 336. 30
May	26, 799. 06
June	25, 434. 11
Total	199, 372. 61

Timber, cubic feet, 2,469,930; equal in board measure to 29,639,160. Firewood, cubic feet, 1,955,561.

About \$5,000 have been received in payment for rubber, gums, etc., taken from public lands.

Bark, dyewoods, and charcoal have returned a revenue of about \$1,440.

The following have been the expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year, including salaries, traveling expenses, incidental expenses, and for purchase of office property and timber specimens:

	Mexican.
July	\$1, 680. 00
August	2, 177. 00
September	1, 824. 17
October	2, 611. 48
November	2, 804. 81
December	3, 239. 21
January	3, 457. 22
February	3, 534. 92
March	3, 942. 74
April	6, 150. 02
May	6, 368. 48
June	4, 864. 16
Total	42, 654. 21

This shows that the total expenses of running the bureau for the fiscal year has been but a little over 21 per cent of the receipts. For the four years preceding the American occupation the expense of this office under the Spanish Government averaged about 75 per cent of the receipts.

In this period more than 160 varieties of native tree species have been received in the market. A certain amount of skill is required to properly classify and measure these shipments. Manifests and order of payment must be made in each case by the forestry official. Upon the return of the receipt from the office of internal revenue or provincial treasurer an order to unload is given and the concessioner is permitted to dispose of his wood or other product.

PRICES.

The price of the timber in the log at the end of the first haul varies from 30 to 70 cents per cubic foot; transportation to Manila, as a rule, amounts to this same average, so that when a log arrives in Manila the price per cubic foot varies from 60 cents up. The price of the superior and first-group woods is very uncertain, varying from \$1.50 to more than \$2.50 per cubic foot. When extra sizes of the higher-grade timbers are required, as much as \$5 and \$6, Mexican, have been paid per cubic foot.

The government valuation of its timber and firewood has been about 5 per cent of the current market price. This can hardly be called an excessive price.

The demand for timber is strong, and will continue as people return to their homes in the provinces and commence rebuilding.

The China market for Philippine woods is good, but the demand at Manila is so strong that very little timber will leave here for other places within the next three years.

A demand for certain of our fine hard woods by cabinet and fine furniture makers in the United States will arise as soon as they become acquainted with these woods.

The classification of the native tree species has been revised according to the latest revision of Vidal. Many changes have been made in this new classification. Many new tree species have been listed. The total number of known native tree species is placed at 665. Additions are constantly being made, and it is safe to estimate that the total number of known native tree species will, within a few years, approach 1,000. There are more than 450 varieties of leaf, fruit, and flowers also collected.

A book entitled *Important Philippine Woods*, by Capt. George P. Ahern, has been published by this bureau. This book, in addition to some general information as to the forestry service, public timber lands, markets, prices, labor, white ants, etc., describes 50 of the leading woods of the islands, and is illustrated with 43 colored plates, showing the leaf, fruit and flower of the tree species described.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Two great obstacles are encountered, viz, a lack of native material for the personnel of the service; and, second, a great variety of unknown and at present undesired tree species. The United States this year inaugurates the scientific exploitation of almost every acre (50,000,000

acres) of public forest land. The few foresters in the United States will be immediately taken into the government service. Fifty trained foresters will find ample work in these Islands at the present time, but it is doubtful if appeals to the forestry services in Germany, India, and Java would result in securing half a dozen trained men.

Correspondence with Java, India, and the forestry schools of the United States has emphasized the fact that much difficulty will be met with in securing even a few trained foresters. Up to date but two such men have been received from the States, and these are not trained in scientific forestry, but are good, practical lumbermen.

It is believed that a personal visit to Java, India and Germany of someone interested in this service, and with authority to employ, would result in securing a few men. These men must be secured or else the forests of these islands will suffer irreparable loss. The next difficulty will be found in finding a market for the several hundred varieties of native wood found within a comparatively small area in almost any part of these Islands.

The first step in this direction is now being made. One hundred varieties of native woods have been selected, polished, labeled, and packed for shipment to the furniture makers' convention at Grand Rapids, Mich., in June of this year, and also for exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

The exhibition of these hard woods will tend to divert our furniture makers from Central and South America to the Philippines. A vast amount of hard wood is imported into the United States each year at a very high price. Many of our varieties are of high quality and would find a ready market with our furniture makers, but at the present time there is nothing known in the States of the quality, quantity, or prices of our fine woods. Many fine varieties of native woods are not popular in the Philippines on account of the ravages of the white ant and the climate.

A rational forest policy will necessitate the felling of all trees by selection. This will be met by the objection of the lumberman that there is no market for 400 or 500 varieties of tree species thus selected. The duty of finding a market for such varieties thus devolves upon the forestry bureau, and the authority granted to send samples of 100 or more varieties to the States will prepare the way for a market for many of our 665 varieties of native tree species now listed. There are at present samples of more than 450 varieties of native tree species in this office. Each month will find more varieties added to this number, and, when the specimens are properly seasoned, tests may be made and much valuable information given to those interested.

A forestry school may be organized when a few trained foresters enter our service. The present native officials are very anxious to learn something of scientific forestry, a course which during the thirty-five years of Spanish forestry administration in these islands no native seemed permitted to take.

Preparations are being made at a number of places in these Islands by lumber companies to exploit the public forests, and if trees are not selected and rigid supervision insisted upon at such places great and immediate loss will result. To anyone acquainted with American methods of lumbering and to anyone from the lake region of the United States nothing more in detail is necessary. Rigid supervision is necessary, and such supervision is only possible when thoroughly trained scientific men are employed.

In response to many letters of inquiry from the United States for information concerning the possibilities of exploitation of the timber lands of these Islands, the following circular is usually sent in addition to replies to specific questions:

At present there are no laws under which public timber lands can be purchased.

There is some timber land held by private parties, but it is very limited in extent and, as a rule, not on the market for sale. The custom for lumbermen in these Islands is to apply for a license to cut timber on state lands in a certain province. This license, granted free of charge, is for a term of one year and can be renewed. As a rule, applicants can obtain as large a tract as they can conveniently exploit. There are many large forest districts where no licenses have been applied for and could be profitably handled if labor could be obtained. The felled timber is measured and appraised as it leaves the forest by a forestry official. The valuation of state timber is made by the cubic foot. The timber is divided into six groups and valued as follows:

Superior group, 14 cents (Mexican) per cubic foot.

First group, 10 cents (Mexican) per cubic foot.

Second group, 8 cents (Mexican) per cubic foot.

Third group, 3 cents (Mexican) per cubic foot.

Fourth group, 2 cents (Mexican) per cubic foot.

Fifth group, 1 cent (Mexican) per cubic foot.

It would be wise to look over the ground very carefully before investing in the timber of these Islands. There is a vast market here in the Orient which will readily take every log brought to tide water. Much valuable timber is here and a high price is paid for the same in this market. The great and almost insuperable obstacle is the lack of labor. And when labor is secured much tact is required to retain it for any length of time. Some men can keep a great many natives together and accomplish much with them, while others have constant trouble and frequently find themselves without a man to help them.

If the Chinaman with his handsaw can make money ripping out boards, it seems likely that a small mill would pay. It is not safe to count on a constant supply of logs for a large mill. One large mill could handle every log which comes into Manila to-day and find time to spare.

Before engaging in the timber business in the Philippines, look the ground over carefully for at least three months. If possible, combine with some local firm which can handle the necessary labor, knows the country and timber, and methods of getting same.

These people and their methods are so entirely different from what we meet at home that we warn investors to take their time in closing any important transaction out here, especially in the line of forest products.

Much of the valuable timber is inaccessible at present, due to the lack of roads. In time, roads will be constructed, river driveways improved, and portable narrow-gauge railways will be found feasible in many places. The great majority of the native timber will not float; bamboo rafts are often used. The bamboo finds a ready sale in all the markets. There are 665 native tree species now known, including 11 species of oak, true ebony, some teak, camagon, an abundance of narra (Philippine mahogany), tindalo, calantas (Philippine cedar), and other woods suitable for veneering and finest cabinet work.

There are more than 50 species of valuable gum trees, from which are extracted rubber, gutta-percha, and other gums.

Next to labor, transportation is difficult to secure, as the supply of steamers and launches is not equal to the demand; interisland freight rates are very high and at times cost more than the price of the timber at tide water.

In view of the resumption of building in the provinces, the demand for timber will increase very materially this year and next.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT E. McCABE,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE ACTING CHIEF OF THE FORESTRY BUREAU TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1 TO OCTOBER 2, 1901.

FORESTRY BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., October 2, 1901.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Forestry Bureau for the period from July 1 to date:

Since July 1 new forestry stations have been established at the following places: Bacolod, Dumaguete, and Cadiz, Negros; Capiz and San Jose Buenavista, Panay; Jolo, Jolo; Zamboanga, Cotabato and Surigao, Mindanao; Masbate, Masbate; Romblon, Romblon; Vigan, Ilocos Sur; Cavite, Cavite.

The following number of licenses were issued in July prior to the receipt of the cablegram from the Secretary of War suspending the granting of forestry licenses: Timber, 53; firewood, 18; gums, etc., 1; dyewood, 2.

Firewood and gratuitous licenses are the only kind that are now being issued by this bureau.

There have expired since July 1 105 timber licenses, 26 firewood licenses, and 11 rubber licenses. In the majority of these cases applications were made for renewal, but the renewals were not given, as the applications were made subsequent to the receipt of the instructions of the Secretary of War, heretofore mentioned.

In July and August the following forestry products were taken from public lands:

July:

Timber, 328,705 cubic feet, or 3,944,460 feet board measure.
Firewood, first class, 767,441 pieces.
Firewood, second class, 6,771 cubic meters.
Gum mastic, 68,468 pounds.
Brea, 13,200 pounds.
Rubber, 28,750 pounds.
Charcoal, 13,150 cubic meters.
Tan bark, 500 bundles.
Dyewoods, 2,750 pounds.

Forestry taxes collected on the above, \$29,308.21 (Mexican).

August:

Timber, 269,830 cubic feet, or 3,237,960 feet board measure.
Firewood, first class, 425,272 pieces.
Firewood, second class, 2,313 cubic meters.
Gum mastic, 180,039 pounds.
Gutta, 46,911 pounds.
Rubber, 19,408 pounds.
Resin, 64,452 pounds.
Dyewoods, 6,000 pounds.
Charcoal, 11 cubic meters.

Forestry taxes collected for August, \$31,128.59 (Mexican).

The reports from the outside sections for September have not been received yet, so we are unable to give a statement of that month's business at present. However, we expect it to be smaller than the previous month, on account of the large number of licenses that have expired, and it being the typhoon season.

The following is the amount of forestry products taken from private lands:

July:

Timber, 12,157 cubic feet.
Firewood, 4,579 cubic meters.
Charcoal, 777 cubic meters.

August:

Timber, 14,340 cubic feet.
Firewood, 3,666 cubic meters.
Charcoal, 965 cubic meters.

On July 17 the Philippine Commission passed an Act creating the positions of chief and assistant chief of the forestry bureau. The personnel of the bureau is practically the same as at the end of the last fiscal year.

Dr. P. L. Sherman, who, as special agent of the forestry bureau, was sent June 1 to Singapore and Java to investigate methods of obtaining gutta-percha, has returned bringing many valuable specimens and photographs, and is at present engaged in preparing his report.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT E. McCABE,
Acting Chief of Bureau.



A GUTTA-PERCHA TREE (*DICHOPSIS GUTTA*) GROWN IN THE OPEN. BOTANICAL GARDENS, SINGAPORE.

Observe bush formation.



ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST GUTTA-PERCHA TREES (*DICHOPSIS GUTTA*) KNOWN (CENTRAL BACKGROUND), SEVENTY TO EIGHTY FEET HIGH. GOVERNMENT FOREST RESERVATION, BUKIT TIMAH, S. S.



THE JUNGLE BEYOND THE BOTANICAL GARDENS AT PENANG.

The trees have been felled in order to keep the monkeys from destroying the fruit of the gutta-percha trees in the center and left foreground.



MALAY BOY CLIMBING GUTTA-PERCHA TREE TO GATHER FRUIT. BOTANICAL GARDENS,
PENANG.

The tin girdle below is to keep off the monkeys.

APPENDIX J.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FORESTRY BUREAU SENT TO INVESTIGATE GUTTA-PERCHA AND RUBBER IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, JAVA AND SUMATRA.

MANILA, P. I., *September 30, 1901.*

MR. ALBERT E. McCABE,
In Charge of Forestry Bureau, Manila, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of May 23, 1901, I have the honor to report as follows:

GUTTA-PERCHA AND RUBBERS—INTRODUCTION.

Leaving Manila May 28, I went directly to Singapore, Straits Settlements, arriving June 2. In this city, which is the chief gutta-percha market of the world, I had opportunity for studying, photographing, and collecting specimens in the botanical and economic gardens and adjacent government plantations, as well as visiting the rubber and gutta-percha godowns of Chinese and European importers and exporters. A fortunate chance also enabled me to become acquainted with several gutta-percha manufacturers, whose factories are located in Singapore, Rhid, Perak, and Borneo.

On July 9 I went to Penang to study in the botanical gardens there and visit the agricultural show then in progress. Here I met the leading tropical botanists of the Straits Settlements. Returning to Singapore on the 17th of July, I left at once for Java, reaching Batavia on the 28th. Proceeding at once to Buitenzorg, an hour's ride by rail from Batavia, I began my work in the world-renowned botanical institute of that city. During my stay here I made a trip to the central western part of the island to the government gutta-percha and rubber plantations of Tjipitir. Returning to Singapore on September 7, I reached Manila September 23.

As soon as the object of my visit was known, my reception by all government officials everywhere was most cordial, and every effort was made by them to aid me. In this way I was enabled to make a collection of photographs, herbarium specimens, and gutta-percha and rubber samples. It must be borne in mind that a complete herbarium collection alone can not be made under a year or more; yet my collection, though necessarily incomplete, may be rendered complete in time by the forestry department here by simply requesting the proffered aid of the various botanical gardens I visited, whose directors will be pleased to exchange publications, specimens, plants, etc., with it. In the meanwhile the collection gathered is enough to settle the questions now involved.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Both gutta-percha and rubber are the products of certain tropical forest trees and vines. Both issue from a cut in the bark of the plant in the form of milk or latex, which hardens or coagulates on standing or through the effect of heat and certain chemicals.

The three principal physical distinctions between gutta-percha and rubber are:

1. Gutta-percha is tough, horn-like, and nonelastic; rubber is soft and very elastic.
2. Under the influence of moderate heat gutta-percha becomes soft and plastic, like putty, and can be molded into any desired shape, retaining that shape when cold; rubber is unaffected by the same heat.
3. Under the influence of water, rubber changes slowly and decomposes, losing its elastic and waterproof qualities; gutta-percha, in water, remains practically unchanged, for how many years no one knows.

The principal uses for rubber are for hose and tubing, pneumatic tires, waterproof apparel, insulation of electric wires, surgical and dental apparatus, playthings, etc. The almost sole use of gutta-percha is the insulation of electric submarine and land cables.

The home of rubber trees and vines is in every fertile tropical land. The number of species of both trees and vines is very great. Most of the important species are known scientifically, and new kinds are being discovered every year, as each country possesses trees peculiar to itself.

From a commercial standpoint South America produces the best rubber. The next best is probably from India, the Malay Peninsula, and adjacent islands, though Mexico and Central America come very close to them. Africa, with her unknown number of species of trees and vines, promises to be one of the heaviest rubber-producing countries in the future.

Gutta-percha, so far as is known, is absolutely limited to the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, and Sumatra, and the small islands between them. Neither close-lying Java, Celebes, nor the Moluccas have any native gutta-percha trees. The books on the subject say that the Philippines are also outside of the favored zone.

Gutta-percha is also limited in its production to a very few species of trees, while no vines are known. When planning the future of gutta-percha the facts of limited area and few species of trees must always be borne in mind.

GUTTA-PERCHA.

Gutta-percha is not, so to speak, a chemical unit, but a composition consisting of a substance called gutta and two or more kinds of resinous bodies. In the different kinds of gutta-percha, coming from different species of trees, it is found that the gutta is always the same in character though not in quantity, while both the quantity and quality of the resins vary greatly.

In judging of the value of a sample of gutta-percha, three principal points are considered: First, the amount and kind of gutta-percha present; second, amount of dirt; third, amount of water. The dirt and water are present either accidentally or as adulterants. The best



A GUTTA-PERCHA TREE FELLED AND RINGED NATIVE FASHION. (DR. VAN RAMBURGH, GREATEST GUTTA EXPERT.)
TJIPITIR PLANTATIONS, JAVA.



FOOT OF GUTTA-PERCHA TREE (D.CHOPSIS GUTTA), SHOWING ABSENCE OF BUTTRESSES. BOTANICAL GARDENS, SINGAPORE.

FOOT OF GUTTA-PERCHA TREE, SHOWING SPREAD OF BUTTRESSES. BOTANICAL GARDENS, SINGAPORE.





BRANCH OF TRUE GUTTA-PERCHA TREE (*DICHOPSIS GUTTA*), TWO-FIFTHS NATURAL SIZE. BOTANICAL GARDENS, SINGAPORE.



kind of gutta-percha is that having the highest percentage of gutta, and consequently the lowest of resin and impurities.

Formerly all gutta-percha was supposed to come from one kind of tree, and probably it did, but as the demand for it increased other kinds of trees were hunted out and found, and afterwards the botanists, for botanical reasons, subdivided even these kinds, until now there are quite a number of botanically different kinds of trees known which supply the commercial gutta-percha; but all agree—collectors, dealers, and botanists—that the principal source of supply lies almost exclusively in one kind of tree. Or, botanically speaking, the genera of trees known as *Dichopsis* (*Palaquium*) and *Paysona*, which supply all the gutta-percha, contain many species and varieties, and nearly all of them possess the peculiar properties of secreting a latex in the bark; but in only one species (*Dichopsis gutta*, Bent.) is the best gutta-percha found.¹

As this tree has supplied the best gutta in the past, and still at the present time is its only source, in spite of explorations of natives and botanists for fifty years in search of other trees, it is argued also that the future of gutta-percha lies in its preservation and increase.

The home of all gutta-percha trees has been outlined already. The boundaries, through natural agencies, seem to be very sharply defined. This does not mean that gutta-percha trees can not grow outside this area, or may not now be growing there in a native condition even, but simply that so far they have not been discovered by scientists or natives outside this area; or if discovered not revealed.

The wild natives of the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, and Sumatra are the gutta-percha collectors, past and present. The method of all, so far as is known, is the same everywhere. The tree, when found in the forest, is cut down, the limbs chopped off, and then the bark of the entire trunk ringed from end to end. The gutta-percha milk exudes and hardens quickly. It is then pulled off, with pieces of bark, dirt, and leaves adhering, thrown into a basket, and another tree sought out. When sufficient has been gathered to satisfy the present needs of the natives, they return to their camping place and throw the entire contents of the baskets in hot water. When the gutta-percha has become plastic enough it is worked into balls or oblong pieces, with the bark, dirt, sticks, stones, used-up hatchets, etc., on the inside as much as possible. The natives then transport it to the nearest waterway, where it is stored until a Chinese trader passes downstream, when they eagerly exchange it for cheap clothes, cutlery, tobacco, liquors, and other civilizing objects of trade.² The Chinese traders land it at some seaport town where the Chinese merchants usually soften it up and adulterate the best grades with cheaper ones. It then goes to Singapore for another mixing, adulterating, or cleaning at the hands of the Singapore Chinese, who work it into the various grades recognized and bought by foreign exporters. The end of its journey is in Europe or America at the cable factories.

This, in brief, is the method of collection and preparation of gutta-

¹ To speak more precisely, botanists are inclined to divide this one species into three, namely, *Dichopsis gutta*, *Oblongifolium*, and *Borneense*; but until the matter is settled it is easier to let the matter rest as formerly, calling them one species.

² Dr. V. Ramburgh relates that way up in the center of Borneo he met a Chinaman doing a thriving exchange business in gutta-percha, giving the savage natives condensed milk in exchange.

percha since its discovery. There are but few reliable data at hand, except those furnished by the few travelers and scientists who have penetrated the almost unknown regions of Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula. All agree that the natives care nothing about the time of season, condition of the trees, etc. In regard to the amount of gutta-percha secured by the natives in their careless way of working it is almost impossible to say. Their own statements are both inaccurate and willfully misleading. The experiments made by botanists and others show pretty conclusively that the amount of gutta-percha in a tree increases with its size and age. The amounts secured by supposedly reliable witnesses vary from only a few ounces to 13½ pounds. This is not to be wondered at, as the trees felled were of all sizes and ages. One of the latest and most carefully carried out experiments by Curtis¹ gave 1½ pounds of pure gutta-percha, the tree being large and full-grown. Most experimenters agree that the natives, from their careless methods, only get, on an average, 1 pound from each tree. These experiments naturally suggest the queries: First, What amount of gutta-percha does a tree really contain; and second, What percentage of the total gutta-percha in the tree can be collected by ringing the tree in the native way? Uray² experimented on a large gutta-percha tree found in the forest, with a view of throwing light on the matter. By felling and ringing the tree, native fashion, he secured about three-fifths pound of gutta-percha. He then analyzed the bark and leaves, computed their weight, and concluded that there had been at least 25 pounds in the entire tree. Thus, by the native method, only one thirty-fifth to one-fortieth of the entire yield can be secured. From an experiment conducted by V. Ramburgh³ on another tree, cultivated, the above figures would appear to be too large, but even if we take a perfectly safe estimate of one-tenth as the amount secured, the fearful waste is very evident.

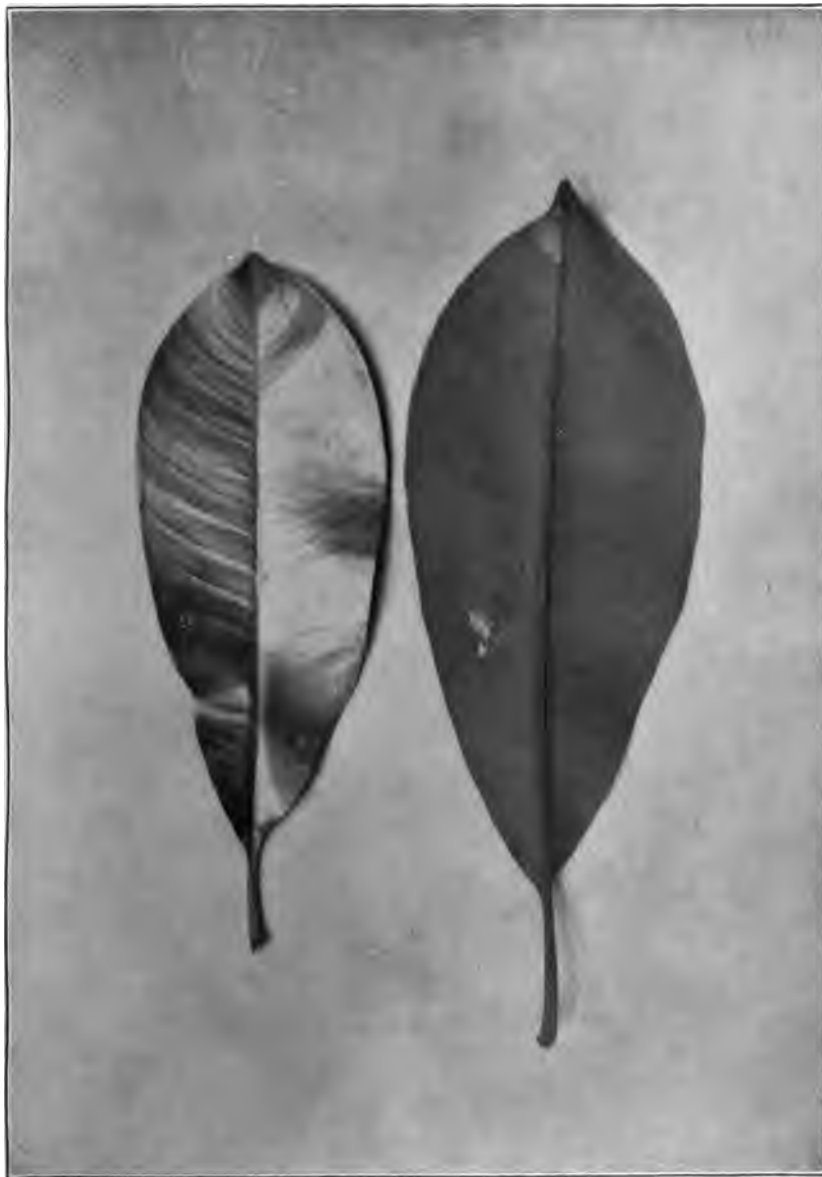
THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE GUTTA-PERCHA SUPPLY AND TRADE SUPPLY.

The present condition of the gutta-percha supply and trade is far from satisfactory. When discovered to commerce in 1843 the gutta-percha trees were found profusely on Singapore Island and the Malay Peninsula. Of course the trees nearest at hand were the first to go; yet, soon the demand was such that by 1857 all the big trees on the island had disappeared and the supply was coming from the coast and river regions of the peninsula. When the supply failed here the interior was invaded. Then Borneo and Sumatra shared the same fate, and at the present day all the gutta-percha comes from the almost unknown and unexplored regions of central Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula. It must also be borne in mind that tropical forests are very much unlike forests of temperate regions, in that no trees of any one kind grow in a given locality to the exclusion of all other kinds. Over a limited area of tropical forests one hundred different kinds of trees will be found growing side by side. Consequently, as we use the term, there are no gutta-percha forests anywhere, but simply isolated trees growing over large areas.

¹ Private communication.

² Mededeelingen uit 'sLands Plantentuin, XXXIX, p. 169.

³ Mededeelingen uit 'sLands Plantentuin, XXXIX, p. 171.



FRONT AND BACK OF LEAVES OF GUTTA-PERCHA TREE (*DICHOPSIS GUTTA*), SHOWING DIFFERENCES IN SHAPE AND SIZE. THREE-FOURTHS NATURAL SIZE. BOTANICAL GARDENS, SINGAPORE.







**FRUIT OF TRUE GUTTA-PERCHA TREE. NATURAL SIZE. BOTANICAL GARDENS,
PENANG.**

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NURSERY OF INFERIOR GUTTA-PERCHA TREES (PAYEENA LEERII). EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, BUTENZORG, JAVA.



So thoroughly have the gutta-percha trees been cleared out of the Malay Peninsula that no flowers or fruit could be obtained by the botanical gardens at Singapore, although a reward for them was offered by the British authorities and the Sultan of Johore for years. Van Rumburgh, in his explorations in Borneo and Sumatra, found one large tree in Borneo in one place and twenty-five in another, which, being the private property of a native chief, were guarded against molestation. Nowhere else did he see any. In Sumatra he found quite a number in the interior, where the rather hostile natives did not trade with the Chinese and did not know the value of gutta-percha. As that was several years ago he fears they have all disappeared by now. Cornelius, a recent Belgian explorer, corroborates Van Rumburgh's statements in regard to the number of large trees seen in Borneo.

The annual output of gutta-percha has increased but very little within the last five years, when the high prices have enticed more native gatherers into the forest. Yet even then the demand has been so out of proportion to the supply that the Chinese have had to resort more and more to adulteration. Consequently, of the cheaper grades there seems to be plenty on hand, but of the best variety there is not more than a ton all told, with a demand for 600 or 700 tons. From long experience the Chinese are very clever in mixing, coloring, and adulterating the finer grades with the cheaper ones, although they apparently have nothing but smell, feel and color to go by. And just as the natives guard the secret of the different kinds of gutta-percha trees and their locality, so do the Chinese hide their methods of preparing gutta-percha for foreign markets. With the supply coming from different countries and trees, and changed and adulterated in different ways, it is no wonder the kinds and varieties of gutta-percha for sale in Singapore are very large. Of the twenty-five different varieties, the table following gives the principal ones, with their approximate amount of gutta, and their prices for September, 1901, as given by Low How Kim & Co., one of the largest gutta-percha dealers in Singapore:

Kind.	Variety.	Per cent of gutta according to Obach. ¹	Price per picul ² in 1901.	Highest price in 1891.
"Reds"	Pahang.....	78	\$260	\$85
	Bolongon.....	69	225	.....
Seundek	Bagan.....	57	210	70
	Serapong.....	56	180	60
White.....	Sarawak.....	.....	85	.....
	Treganor.....	52	85	.....
	Pahang.....	.....	90	.....
	Penang.....	.....	87	.....
	Jambui.....	49	.....	.....
Mixed reds	Sarawak 1.....	61	110	.....
	Sarawak 2.....	56	90	.....
	Sarawak 3.....	52	70	.....
	Sarawak 4.....	.....	40	.....
Reboiled.....	Padang.....	50	.....	.....
	Penang.....	.....	90	.....
	Siak.....	.....	11	.....

¹ As the percentage of gutta in a sample of pure gutta-percha from the species *Dichopis gutta* is generally 85 to 90, it is certain that even the best commercial variety is far from being pure.

² A picul is equal to 133 pounds.

The grading as here given has been changed from year to year, the names simply signifying some peculiarity of the gutta-percha and the places from whence the different varieties are supposed to come. There is no connection whatever between the different kinds and the species of the trees. This lack of connection has greatly retarded the scientific study of gutta-percha for, when the products of two different kinds of trees are mixed, there is no known way of separating or identifying them. What the Chinese know on the subject they refuse to tell. Van Ramburgh announced that several years ago he was unable to find out their secrets, and my attempts at investigations among the Chinese were met with professed ignorance, doors slammed in my face, and the offers of a dollar for pieces not larger than the same indignantly refused. The samples I secured were only obtained through the courtesy of an English exporter, and to him, as well as to the Chinese firm who furnished me the gutta-percha samples, I showed three samples of gutta-percha which I had secured in Java. Each sample was from a different species of tree and each absolutely pure. Curious to relate, they all failed to recognize the source or kind of gutta-percha, and the prices put upon them were far from agreeing with each other. As the head Chinaman put it: "Me no sabe this kind gutta. Guess no Chinaman make him."

SUMMARY OF PRESENT CONDITIONS OF GUTTA-PERCHA.

The principal supply comes from where only wild natives will or can penetrate. The market and preparation of the gutta-percha for it is all in the hands of the Chinese and secret. Consensus of opinion is that the supply is rapidly diminishing, quality decreasing, and prices increasing.

TRADE.

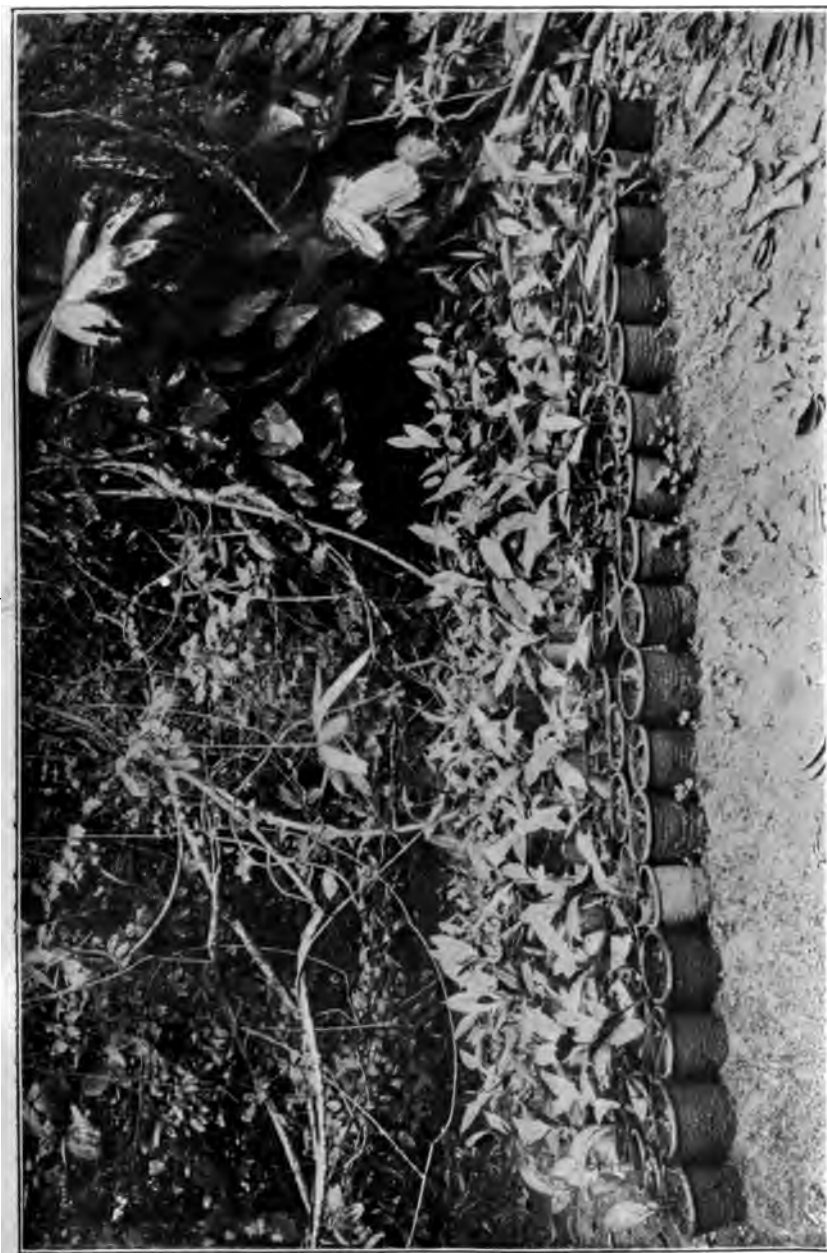
From the figures compiled by the statistical department of Singapore, the amount of gutta-percha exported from there for the last fifty years probably is 300,000,000 pounds. This is an interesting fact as giving a clew to the number of trees destroyed during that time, supposing we allow even 2 pounds to each tree. The amount wasted by the present method might also be calculated as ten times 300,000,000.



LEAVES AND FRUIT OF INFERIOR GUTTA-PERCHA TREE 'PAYEENA LEERII'. ONE-HALF
NATURAL SIZE. TJIPITIR PLANTATIONS, JAVA.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.





YOUNG GUTTA-PERCHA SEEDLINGS READY FOR TRANSPLANTING. BOTANICAL GARDENS SINGAPORE.





YOUNG SEEDLING (SELF-SOWN), CENTRAL FOREGROUND. UNDERGROWTH AND FOREST DEBRIS SURROUNDING IT. GOVERNMENT FOREST RESERVATION, BUKIT TIMAH, S. S.



METHOD OF MARCOTTAGE ON GUTTA-PERCHA AND RUBBER TREES. EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, BUITENZORG, JAVA.

Table of imports and exports of gutta-percha for Singapore during 1900 and the first half of 1901.

IMPORTS OF GUTTA-PERCHA.

Countries.	1900.		First half 1901.	
	Piculs.	Values.	Piculs.	Values.
Achinese ports.....	9	\$750	10	\$1,000
Bali.....	24½	1,409	7	190
British North Borneo.....	1,756	109,982	993	59,185
Burnia ports.....	11½	1,150		
Celebes.....	2	110		
Dutch Borneo.....	13,911	1,410,817	6,075	518,316
Germany.....	7½	962		
Java.....	4,254½	236,815	397½	21,443
Johor.....	99½	9,129	2	130
Kalantan.....	121	14,830	59	3,410
Labuan.....	1,137	91,220	441	38,828
Malacca.....	85	4,104	14½	1,200
Natunas Islands.....	125	7,695		
Netherlands Archipelago.....	397½	30,702	269	13,892
Pahang.....	909	73,381	139½	13,130
Patani.....	6	360		
Penang.....	6,078½	505,241	952½	69,323
Philippines.....	21	420	35	875
Perak.....	7	350	22	1,315
Rhio.....	5,053	376	1,414½	114,254
Sarawak.....	69	5,195		415
Selangor.....	3	210	2½	140
Siam proper.....	211½	10,510	917	21,673
Sulu Archipelago.....	38,799	2,494,028	16,088½	1,177,045
Sumatra.....	22½	2,150	10	1,000
Sungel Ujong.....	539	57,385	210½	16,765
Tringganu.....	407	20,720	153	6,750
United Kingdom.....				
Total.....	74,066½	5,090,001	28,219½	2,080,289

EXPORTS OF GUTTA-PERCHA.

Total.....	97,399½	\$7,179,632	38,018	\$3,102,541
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IMPORTS OF GUTTA INFERIOR.

Countries.	1900.		First half 1901.	
	Piculs.	Values.	Piculs.	Values.
Bali.....	8	\$38		
British North Borneo.....			90	\$810
Dutch Borneo.....	115,373	487,587	61,589	227,566
Java.....	323	2,365	62	560
Labuan.....	96	1,675		
Natunas Islands.....	1	16	370	1,600
Pahang.....			6	50
Penang.....	244	3,520		
Rhio.....	65	1,190	2	20
Sarawak.....	375	1,787	3,672	12,785
Sulu Archipelago.....	5	45		
Sumatra.....	1,111	15,764	805½	2,670
Sungel Ujong.....	18	180		
Tringganu.....	15	150	100	350
Total.....	117,629	513,307	66,696½	246,411

EXPORTS OF GUTTA INFERIOR.

Total.....	95,925	\$395,612	70,896	\$320,701
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From the tables it is seen that gutta-percha is divided by the statistician into gutta-percha proper and inferior gutta, anything under an

import price of \$15 coming under the latter head. This new method of dividing the gutta-percha into a high and low grade was devised in order to avoid the misleading figures of the gutta-percha trade, which resulted formerly when the great quantity of inferior gutta, which is in truth no gutta at all, was considered a real gutta-percha. This grouping into real and inferior gutta gives a unique clew to the Chinese practices in Singapore, for it can be seen that in 1900, for example, 23,000 more piculs of gutta-percha were exported than were imported, while at the same time 21,000 more piculs of inferior gutta were imported than exported. As the average price of the inferior gutta is \$4.40 per picul and the average price of gutta-percha \$74 per picul, this work of adulteration of the real with the inferior netted some \$1,500,000.

The Philippines are credited with but 232½ piculs of gutta-percha and 5 of inferior gutta in the first half of 1901. Being instructed to pay special attention to the Philippine exports, I endeavored to find out if this was the extent of the gutta-percha exported or if the greater part went to Sandakan and Labuan and was there transshipped to Singapore, British North Borneo getting the credit for it. Everyone in Singapore professed ignorance on the subject, and the Singapore Chamber of Commerce had no import returns for either of the above-mentioned cities. American army officers who have been stationed in the southern Philippines affirm that the ships carrying gutta-percha all went to Sandakan.

PROPAGATION AND GROWTH OF GUTTA-PERCHA TREES.

In the propagation of the gutta-percha trees the following four methods are the only ones which, so far, have been known to work successfully:

1. *Seeds*.—When obtainable, this method seems to give the best results, as the growth is surer and quicker. The seeds are put in the moist earth loam in the shade and allowed to germinate and grow for one year, when they are transferred to the planting ground under light shade. No after care seems to be necessary except to keep the ground clear, as the plant has apparently few parasites or enemies. The climate must be moist, with no prolonged dry season. Short rains two or three times a week seem to be the best. In Java, where the yearly rainfall averages 50 to 60 inches, with no long dry season, it seems especially suited to the needs of this tree.

2. *Seedlings*.—These are self-sown in the jungles. To transplant them they are pulled up, part of the roots, stem, and all the leaves cut off; then transplanted where desired. If it is necessary to convey them a long distance, they should be planted at once in boxes with glass tops. The growth of the seedlings after transplanting is slow during the first year, but faster afterwards. Recent experiments seem to prove that the fault lies in cutting off part of the root. Several thousand are now growing in the government gardens in Singapore, Malacca, and Penang; also in several places in Java, one private plantation having some 300,000.

3. *Shoots*.—It has been found that when a young gutta-percha tree is bent down along the ground, after a time vertical shoots will grow up along the stem. These shoots may then be cut off, leaving a piece of the parent stem on each side, and planted. This apparently is a very good method for gaining three or four new plants at the expense of one, but it has been tried for such a short time that few data are available.

4. *Marcottage*.—This is a method of growing roots from the bark of a small branch by means of a piece of moist earth held in place around the branch with coconut fiber. The process is slow, six months to a year being necessary for the roots to start, and the growth of the plant afterwards is slow.



FRESHLY TAPPED GUTTA-PERCHA TREE OF THE BEST VARIETY (*DICHOPSIS GUTTA*).
TJIPITIR PLANTATIONS, JAVA.

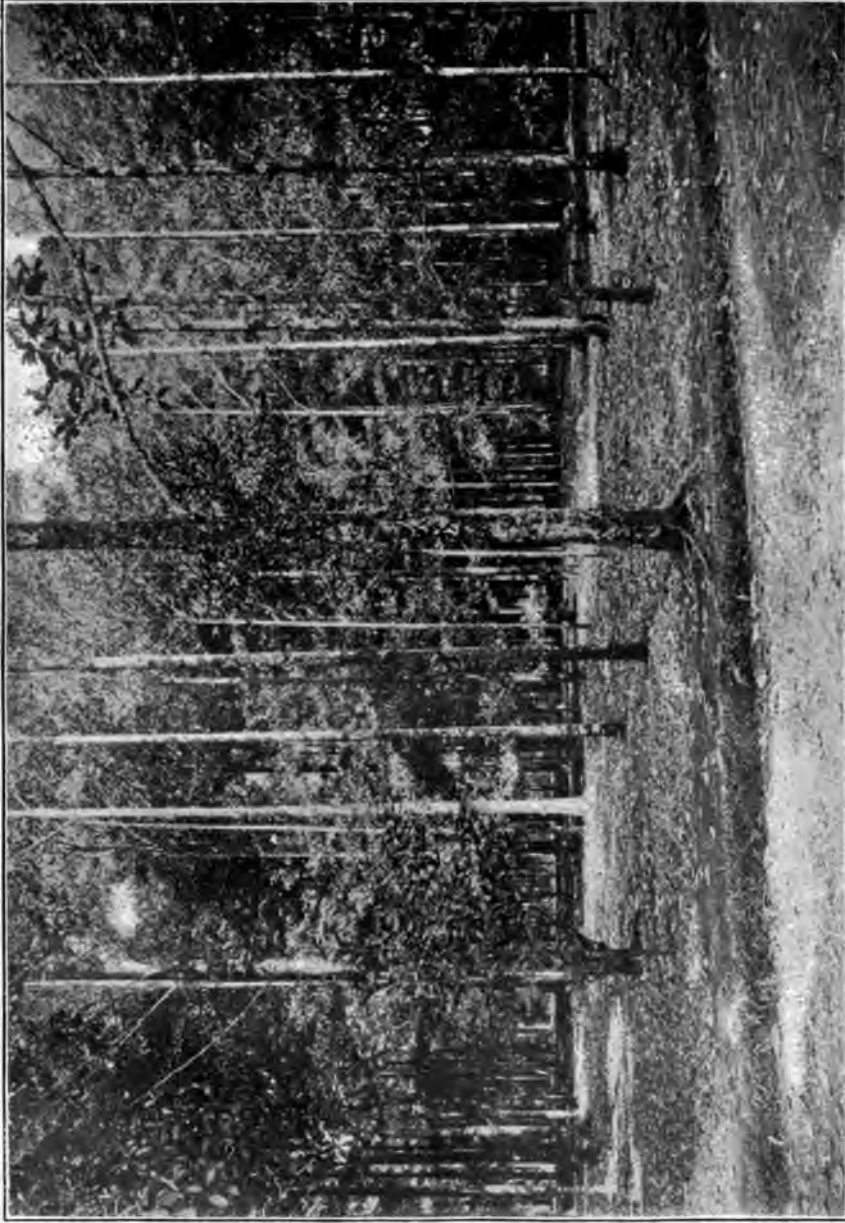
After a few hours the flow will have ceased and the gutta-percha have become hard.





TRUNK OF 17-YEAR-OLD GUTTA-PERCHA TREE, SHOWING SCARS FROM TAPPING IN PROCESS OF HEALING. EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, BUITENZORG, JAVA.





NURSERY OF GUTTA-PERCHA TREES OF ALL AGES. EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, BUITENZORG, JAVA.
The dead leaves on the ground contain 8 to 10 per cent of gutta-percha.



A PLANTATION OF YOUNG GUTTA-PERCHA SEEDLINGS FROM BORNEO. BUKIT TIMAH, S. S.
Enough of the original forest has been left to give light shade. The cross shows position of a seedling.

GROWTH OF THE GUTTA-PERCHA TREE.

Owing to the very meager data obtainable from the home of the gutta-percha tree, it is hard to say when the maturity of the tree is reached, or how large and tall it finally becomes. Those in the forests of Singapore and Penang, which I saw, were 50 to 60 feet high and had a diameter of one and one-half to two feet. Their age was unknown, though certainly over 20 years. Serullas states that the tree reaches maturity at the age of 30 years, calculating the age from the growth rings in the trunk.¹ In Java this method of estimating age certainly does not hold good. The blossoming and fruiting times are very irregular, sometimes fifteen years and more elapsing between two seasons.

In Java the trees begin fruiting when 8 years of age, and many at the age of 15 years have a diameter of 1½ feet, inclining decidedly to a bush shape when grown in the open. Many experiments are now under way to prove the best method of planting. At present the young plants are put 5 by 5 yards apart, and whether under shade or not seem to do equally well.

SCIENTIFIC EXTRACTION OF GUTTA-PERCHA.

That the native method of extracting the gutta-percha through felling the tree and ringing the trunk is both ruinous to the trees and wasteful of the gutta-percha is almost self-evident. This is especially true since the experiments of Wray and Van Ramburgh, above referred to, show there is such a big difference between the amount of gutta-percha in the tree and that which can be taken from the bark.

To secure the gutta-percha without injuring the tree Van Ramburgh² and others have experimented in many ways and shown beyond a doubt that it is not only possible but comparatively a simple operation, requiring only care and a small amount of skill. The best process so far seems to be to first clean the bark of the tree from dirt and moss and then by means of an ordinary carving knife to make incisions, at an angle of 45°, in lines up and down the trunk from the roots to the first limbs. The latex runs out, hardens quickly on the tree, and the next day it can all be recovered, put into hot water to soften, when it is free from bark and dirt, and then pressed into cakes.

When the cuts in the bark are not made too deep—that is, more than through the bark—the wounds heal quickly and leave but slight scars. There is no apparent injury done to the tree in any way. Many and varied experiments are now being carried out in the experimental gardens at Buitenzorg and Tjipitir to decide the greatest possible yield to be obtained from a tree, the best season to tap, how soon the first tapping of the young tree may be made, etc. So far the experiments³ give an average yield of one-fifth pound of pure gutta-percha for trees 15 years old, the market price of which would be 50 to 75 cents. The younger trees give the same quality of product, but less in quantity.

¹ *Comptes Rendus*, 1890, Vol. III, 423.

² *Medeelingen uit 'sLands Plantentuin*, XXXIX, p. 178.

³ A French edition of Dr. Van Ramburgh's book on Rubber and Gutta-percha (*Medeelingen uit 'sLands Plantentuin*, XXXIX) is now in press and will contain all his latest experiments.

Many years ago it was found that the bark left on the gutta-percha tree which had been felled by the natives and left to rot in the jungle still contained 5 per centum of pure gutta-percha, while the dead leaves had 7 to 10 per centum. Consequently, many experiments have been made in European countries, as well as Singapore and Java, to get a working process for extracting gutta-percha from bark and leaves. The processes thus resulting are both patented and secret, but all fall under one of three classes.

1. *Mechanical*.—By this method the leaves or bark, whether fresh or dried, are ground to powder between rollers, and then continually washed or manipulated with hot water, strainers, etc., until the gutta-percha is a coherent plastic mass, and the impurities have all been driven out. The two factories now running on this plan are Dr. Ledebøer's in Rhio and W. A. Leach's in Singapore. Ledebøer has a recovery of about 5 per cent of the gutta-percha in the dry leaves, while Leach's process gives but 1½ per cent. Both processes have the common trouble that the hot water extracts some of the chlorophyll (leaf green) from the leaves and allows it to remain in the gutta-percha, thus giving the latter a slightly greenish color. Though selling for \$130 to \$180 per picul, the electricians are doubtful as to its lasting powers. Were there no chlorophyll present, the price would be almost doubled.

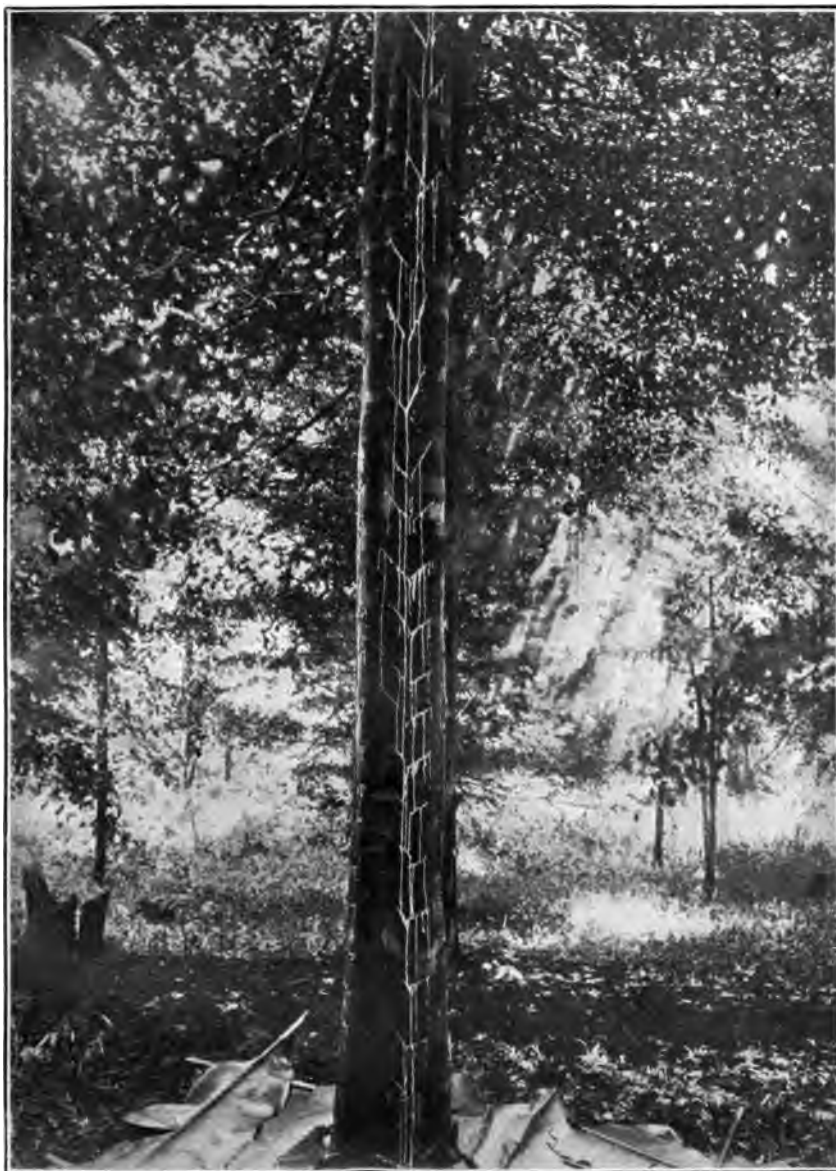
2. *Chemical*.—The leaves and bark are ground to a powder by this process as in the former, and the gutta-percha then extracted by a solvent. This solution is then filtered and the solvent either driven off or else the gutta-percha in solution is precipitated by another chemical, leaving all the impurities still in solution. The resulting gutta-percha is then dried and molded into any desired shape. This process was patented by both Obach¹ and Serullas, and Rigolle, and factories erected in England and France. It is no wonder that the failure of all was speedy and certain, for the capacity of the factories far exceeded the supply of bark and leaves; the freight on such bulky things as bark and leaves more than ate up all the profits, and the gutta-percha manufactured, being insufficiently washed, still contained chemicals which brought about decomposition and rendered it unfit for insulating purposes. I understand the English Government then passed a law, which is still in force, against using chemically prepared gutta-percha for its cables.

Profiting by the mistakes made by Obach and others, M. Hourant, a relative of Serullas, established a factory in North Borneo, within a short distance of the gutta-percha trees, and now manufactures a very high-grade article, to judge from samples. His process recovers 7 per cent out of the 10 per cent of the gutta-percha in the dry leaves.

3. *Chemical—mechanical*.—By this process the gutta-percha is extracted by mechanical means, as in process 1, and then treated with chemicals in such a way that the impurities are all removed, while no after effects of the chemical are apparent. M. du Puy has a factory in Dutch West Borneo, in the gutta-percha district, the samples of which are of high grade.

As all of these factories are worked by secret process, I was admitted to none, so any criticisms of my own would have no value. I do know, however, that in scarcely one of the factories is there a first-class

¹Cantor Lectures on Gutta-Percha, Obach, p. 46.



A FRESHLY TAPPED INFERIOR GUTTA-PERCHA TREE (*PALAQUIUM TREUBII*). TJIPITIR
PLANTATIONS, JAVA.

The milk is more watery than that of *Dichopsis gutta*; hence runs further before hardening.



BRANCH OF INFERIOR GUTTA-PERCHA TREE (*PALAQIUM TREUBII*). ONE-THIRD NATURAL SIZE. EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, BUITENZORG, JAVA.





SEEDLINGS OF GUTTA-PERCHA TREE FROM SUMATRA. SPECIES UNKNOWN. GOVERNMENT
FOREST RESERVATION, BUKIT TIMAH, S. S

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TWIN SEEDLING (SELF-SOWN) OF PARA RUBBER TREE (*HEVEA BRASILIENSIS*). ONE-THIRD
NATURAL SIZE. ECONOMIC GARDENS, SINGAPORE.



chemist, or any chemist at all in fact, and this is certainly a mistake. All of the factories are also laboring under the disadvantages incident to putting a new article on the market, while, unfortunately, both for them and for the cable companies, there seems to be no way of telling if the new article will last fifty years except by trying it. However, it is admitted by all that, when the manufactured article so closely resembles the natural one gathered by the natives that no one can tell the difference, the same price and demand will obtain for both kinds.

The factories also have a common trouble in securing leaves and bark from only the best species of trees, as they are all brought from the forests by the natives, and some, though closely resembling the true species, contain a very low grade of gutta-percha. Consequently, the leaves or bark may often be at fault, not the process. The only sure method is to have the leaves and bark come from plantations of known trees, and be gathered under careful supervision. At present it is foolish to suppose a native will climb a high tree and risk his life out on the slender branches picking leaves, when he can cut down the tree and gather the leaves in safety. Worse than this, the tree which was formerly passed by as being too small to pay for the trouble of felling and ringing, is now cut down, ringed, the gutta-percha taken, and then all the bark and leaves. Even a small tree will pay the native when this method is followed, and so far the factories of gutta-percha from leaves and bark, instead of being a benefit, have worked great harm to the gutta-percha trees. Rajah Brook, of Sarawak, is reported as saying he will never grant another concession to gather gutta-percha leaves in his domain on account of the destruction of the trees.

Certainly all of the gutta-percha factories now running in the East have greatly improved their methods and machinery since the beginning, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that, by the time the gutta-percha plantations are ready to furnish leaves enough, the factories will be able to produce the best grade of gutta-percha.

THE FUTURE OF GUTTA-PERCHA.

Great Britain and Holland are the two countries owning all of the gutta-percha land, Great Britain possessing the Straits Settlements, North Borneo, and having a protectorate over the Malay Peninsula. Holland owns Sumatra and adjacent islands, Rhio Archipelago, and Central and South Borneo.

England has awakened to the fact that all of the big trees of the Straits Settlements are gone, and most of those in the Malay Peninsula, and has tried by strict prohibitory measures, as well as by forest patrolling, to save the remaining trees. I have been often assured by those who ought to know that the prohibition is far from being effective, and the gutta-percha gathered finds its way into Singapore through adjacent Malay ports.

She has also reached the experimental stage in making gutta-percha nurseries at Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, but the work is on a small scale, owing to the lack of money and adequate assistance being furnished the ambitious directors of the various botanical gardens.

Holland began work in gutta-percha in 1847, when, not finding any trees native in Java, they planted some from Singapore in the botanical gardens at Buitenzorg. These grew so remarkably well that when

they seeded all the seeds were planted in the experimental gardens, with the result that to-day they have some thousands of trees for experimental purposes from which they can secure some 100,000 to 150,000 seeds annually. Still, the forestry department, under whose direction all the work in cultivation of gutta-percha was carried out, did far from what might have been accomplished, the result being that the Dutch authorities, feeling the gravity of the situation and the necessity of immediate action, have given the entire control of the gutta-percha and rubber cultivation to the chemical department under the immediate control of Dr. Van Ramburgh, head of that department and undoubtedly the greatest gutta-percha expert. He, in consultation with Dr. Treub, director of the Botanical Institute ('sLands Plantentuin), had already taken active steps in a programme that by 1907 will have 900,000 to 1,000,000 gutta-percha trees planted and growing, at the same time all the energies of a well-established chemical laboratory will be directed toward solving all the unsettled questions relative to methods of propagation, growing, extraction, etc.

Besides the Dutch Government, two private Dutch companies have already started gutta-percha plantations—one being at Rhio and the other in Java. Both companies have factories for the extraction of gutta-percha from the leaves and expect ultimately to derive all of the material needed from these plantations.

Germany, through her African and New Guinea possessions, is interested in gutta-percha. The committee on colonization has had its agent, Herr Schlachter, in the gutta-percha and rubber countries for a long time, and the collection of gutta-percha seedlings, taken from Borneo and elsewhere, will be sent to New Guinea.

France sent gutta-percha seedlings to all her tropical possessions several years ago, for the purpose of testing the climate. A Government representative also visited Borneo to study gutta-percha, and at present another representative is in Buitenzorg to continue the work. The French Government is now experimenting with a submarine cable, insulated with gutta-percha extracted from leaves, and, though the cable has been in the water for four years, the reports continue satisfactory.

A Belgian company has just succeeded in collecting 60,000 seedlings in Dutch South Borneo and, packed in glass-top cases, they are now in transit for the French Kongo.

RUBBER.

Unlike gutta-percha, which is a chemical compound of three or more constituents, rubber is probably a chemical unit; yet, like gutta-percha, the different kinds of rubber trees produce different kinds of rubber. No satisfactory reason has been given for these differences, although some chemical work has been done on the subject, and so we must either say there are really different kinds of rubber or else the impurities in the different kinds cause the differences.

There is so much rubber, and so many countries contain rubber trees, that at present it is not so much a question of saving it from extinction as with gutta-percha, but rather one of, first, finding the best kinds, second, working out the best method of collecting and preserving it, and, third, cultivating the trees or vines on a large scale when the condition of the market warrants it as a paying investment.



NURSERY OF PARA RUBBER TREES (*HEVEA BRASILIENSIS*). ECONOMIC GARDENS, SINGAPORE.
The seed from these trees are sold to planters all over the Malay Peninsula.





**BEST METHOD KNOWN FOR TAPPING PARA RUBBER TREE (*HEVEA BRASILIENSIS*).
EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, BUITENZORG, JAVA.**

The little tin cups are held in place by a bit of clay and are changed once a day. In the center of the tree can be seen old cuts in process of healing up.





TRUNK AND AERIAL ROOTS OF A GIANT RUBBER TREE (*FICUS ELASTICA*). BOTANICAL GARDENS, BUITENZORG, JAVA.
The tree in the foreground has been formed from the larger tree through aerial roots.

PRINCIPAL KINDS OF RUBBER.

Only a few of the principal kinds need be given to show the extent of country covered.

Commercial name.	Country.	Source.	Botanical name.
Para	Brazil	Tree	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> .
Ceara Scraps	do	do	<i>Manihot glazou</i> .
Peru Caucho	Peru	do	<i>Hevea</i> and others.
Guayaquil	Ecuador and Colombia	do	<i>Castilleja elastica</i> .
Mexican Scraps	Mexico and Central America	do	Do.
Senegal Balls	Sudan	do	<i>Vaheia</i> , <i>Landolphia</i> , and <i>Ficus</i> .
Sierra Leone Niggers	West Africa	do	Do.
Gabon Balls	French Kongo	do	<i>Landolphia</i> .
Mozambique Balls	German East Africa	do	
Madagascar Pinky			
Assam	Bengal	Tree and vine	<i>Ficus Urceola</i> .
Penang	Sumatra	Tree	<i>Ficus</i> .
Ceylon	Ceylon	do	<i>Manihot glazowu</i> (cultivated).
Borneo	Borneo	Vine	<i>Willinghbwia</i> , <i>Urceola</i> , <i>Chinomorpha</i> .
New Caledonia	Australia	Tree	<i>Ficus</i> , <i>artocarpus</i> , etc.

Clonth¹ enumerates 13 kinds in South America, 4 in Central America and Mexico, 35 in Africa, 8 in Asia, and 1 in Australia. It is evident that the work of explorers and botanists has been richly rewarded. Each year adds to the list as the new countries are discovered or developed. If the Philippines have no first-class rubber they will be a curious exception to other tropical countries.

Attention is called to the fact that in most cases the exact species of tree or vine is known from which a certain brand of rubber is derived. With gutta-percha, on the contrary, we only know that a few species of trees produce different kinds of gutta-percha, but which particular species produced any one commercial variety we have no way of knowing. The certainty as to the source of the different varieties of rubber is due to three causes: First, mixing can not take place among different varieties unless done when the milk is fresh, before coagulation. Borneo rubber, for example, is generally a mixture of three different vines growing in the same locality. Second, rubber trees being more abundant, better known, and found in more accessible places, can be easily visited and experimented on by botanists and chemists, who can thus deny or corroborate the accounts of the natives. As a rule, too, the native rubber collectors are more civilized than gutta-percha collectors. Third, there being a better supply of rubber to meet the demand, the buyers are more exacting against adulterations.

Of all the rubber so far discovered the para rubber, taken from the Amazon Valley, is the best. This is due to its purity (absence of dirt, water, and foreign organic and mineral matter which causes decay), stability (undergoes no decay during long voyages or storages), and physical and chemical properties, such as elasticity, toughness, and readiness to combine with various chemicals, especially sulphur, by which means all kinds of hard rubber are made.

EXTRACTION AND PRESERVATION OF RUBBER.

As has been previously stated, rubber exudes from a wound in the bark of the rubber tree or vine in the form of milk. The two prob-

¹ Gummi, Gutta-percha und Balata, Clonth, p. 74.

lems confronting the rubber collector are, first, the best way of extracting the milk from the tree, and, second, treatment to give the milk in order to get the best rubber from it.

1. To most native rubber collectors problem 1 resolves itself into how to get the most milk from the tree in the easiest way and shortest time. Even though they have the sense not to cut down the tree and ring it, as with gutta-percha, yet many are so careless and clumsy in tapping the bark that generally large cuts are made, often the inner wood being cut as well, and the tree is left the prey of insects and borers which generally bring about a lingering death. In this way large tracts of rubber land along the valley of the Amazon and in Central America have suffered greatly, and already reports from reliable sources show that the present supply of the best rubber has to be brought from remote districts of the interior.

In Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula, where the gutta-percha collectors are also the rubber collectors, no attempt is made to save the trees and vines. The vines especially are doomed to destruction, for the method consists in tearing them down from the trees, cutting them into short lengths, and suspending the pieces over a receptacle into which the milk may exude. Heat is often applied to one end of the piece to drive the milk out at the other. The method is as complete as it is ruinous. Special attention is called to this method, as we shall probably find it in vogue in the Philippines where rubber vines are known to exist.

Enough scientific experimenting has been done here in the east, especially in Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Java, to show conclusively that every variety of rubber tree and vine can be tapped so as to get a large percentage of the rubber actually in the plant and without doing any apparent harm. The method employed differs with the kind of tree to be tapped, but the principle underlying all methods is to so make the incisions in the bark that the greatest number of milk ducts will be cut, while no cutting of nor injury to the inner wood takes place. When the tapping is done at all carefully the wounds are quick to heal, no borers or insects can eat the tree, and the milky supply commences at once to re-form.

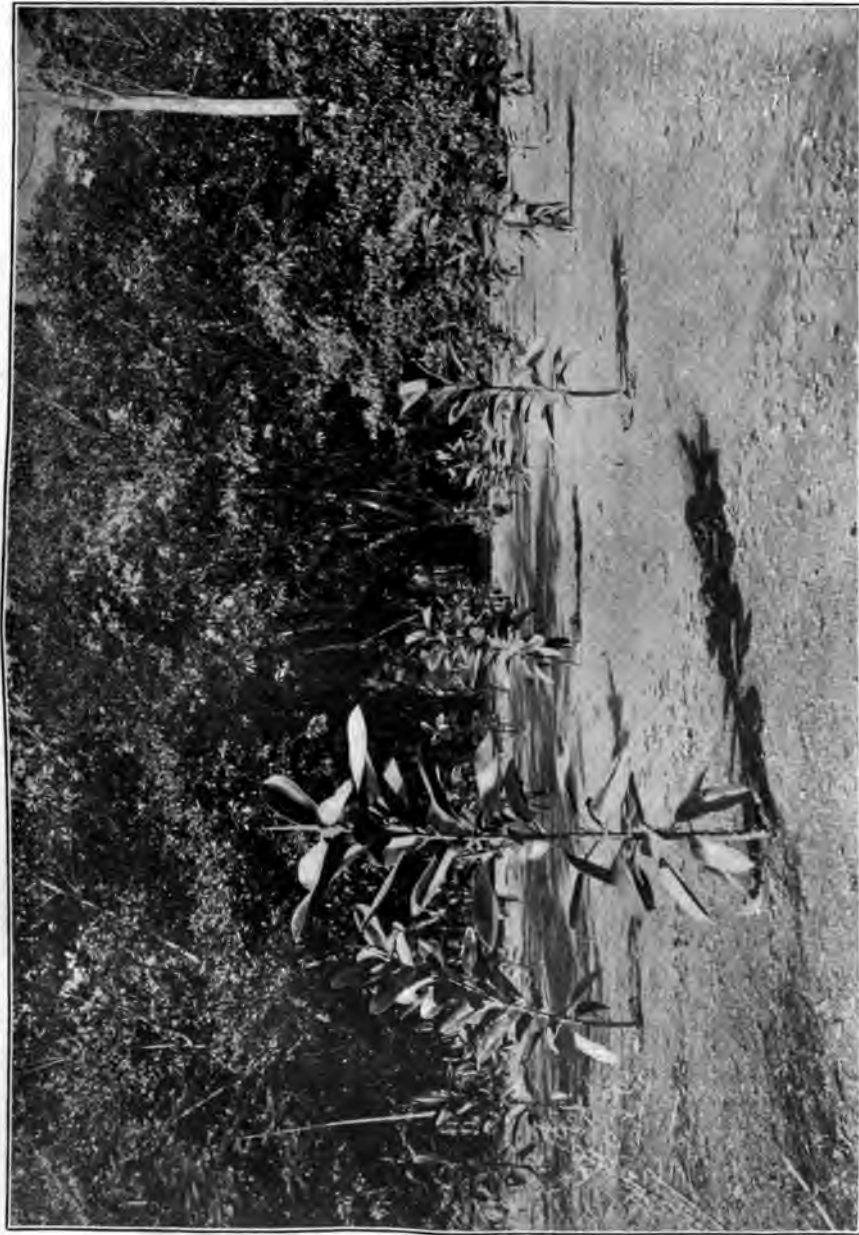
2. *Treatment of milk in order to get the rubber.*—The rubber milk as it flows from the tree has been found to contain roughly (taking the milk from the Para rubber tree for example) 32 per cent rubber, 12 per cent mineral and organic substances (mostly sap), and 56 per cent water. The problem is, therefore, to separate the rubber from the other constituents as cheaply and completely as possible.

It must be remembered that each variety of tree or vine has a milk differing in composition from the figures above. Consequently, the method of extracting the rubber must differ to suit the conditions. The processes tried are almost as many as the different kinds of trees. Some of the principal ways by which the coagulation of the rubber (and hence separation from the other constituents of the milk) is brought about are:

1. THROUGH HEAT.

1. A typical heat:

(a) *Smoking.*—A smudge is made of dry nut husks, and a wooden paddle dipped in the milk and held in the smoke. The heat, acid fumes, and creosote, which all ascend in the smoke, work together to coagulate the rubber, dry it, and also to kill all germs of decay. The resulting rubber, the process being repeated until the paddle is heavily coated, is very pure and stable.



NURSERY OF YOUNG INDIA RUBBER TREES (*FICUS ELASTICA*). EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, BUITENZORG, JAVA.

Large trees of same kind in background.

ONE OF THE BEST SOUTH AMERICAN RUBBER TREES (CASTILLON ELASTICA). EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, BUITENZORG, JAVA.

BEST BORNEO RUBBER VINE (WILLUGHBEIA), GROWING IN THE JUNGLE. BOTANICAL GARDENS, SINGAPORE.



(b) *Boiling*.—The milk is put into a receptacle and heated over a fire until coagulation of the rubber takes place. The resulting rubber contains much water and many impurities.

2. Natural heat.

(a) Allowing the milk to dry and coagulate naturally where it runs down the back of the tree or onto the ground. Where the milk contains but little water and coagulation takes place quickly, this is a good method.

(b) Spreading the milk over a clean surface in a very thin layer and allowing it to dry and coagulate spontaneously.

(c) Smearing the milk over the naked body of the collector and allowing the heat of the body to dry it and cause coagulation at the same time.

II. ADDITION OF WATER.

Double the quantity of water is added to the milk and the mixture allowed to stand until coagulation is finished, when the rubber is washed and pressed.

III. CHEMICALS.

(a) Addition of small amounts of such chemicals as acids, soap, alum, salt, sea water, etc., with or without the addition of heat.

(b) Addition of sap of various plants known to natives.

IV. MECHANICAL ACTION.

The milk is put into a centrifugal machine on the same principle as a cream separator. The rubber all rises to the surface of the liquid and can be removed, washed, and dried. In a place where there is as much water power as in the southern Philippines, this ought to prove a very good and cheap method. From what is known of Borneo and Sumatra, it will probably be found that the Philippine natives bring about coagulation by means of boiling or sea water.

RUBBER-TREE CULTIVATION.

So much has already been done for rubber-tree cultivation in India, the Malay Peninsula, and Java, where conditions obtain very similar to those in the Philippines, that a very comprehensive idea of the subject can be had from a perusal of the various Government publications and current literature on the subject. At no time has the subject had so much attention as during the past few years, when the heavy drop in the price of Liberian coffee caused planters to turn their attention to other crops. Profiting by the mistakes of earlier planters, who planted large tracts of land with a comparatively worthless tree (*Ceara*), they selected the Para rubber tree, the seeds of which can be had at small cost from the Government plantations at Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and some private plantations.

I was informed by one planter that the cost of planting rubber seeds, where the ground was already cleared (i. e., from coffee plants), was about \$2 per acre. As the first good harvest can only be expected after about six years, various expedients have been suggested for getting a return from the land before that time. Some planters have left the coffee trees growing; others planted fruit trees with the rubber. The best idea seems to be to plant twice the number of trees needed per acre; then, at the end of the third year, to cut out half, the rubber thus secured being enough to pay all expenses up to date. The planters estimate a return of \$150 to \$200 per acre from the rubber crop, even with the prices as they are now. A sample of rubber sent from Perak was quoted at 94 cents per pound in London.

Although the price of india rubber (*Ficus*) is somewhat lower, being between 60 and 75 cents per pound, still planters in Java prefer to plant it rather than Para, for the reason that the tree is native, grows

luxuriantly, and requires less trouble than Para in tapping and preparing the rubber.

Almost nothing has been done in the way of rubber-vine culture. Those growing in the various botanical gardens I visited, though in a flourishing condition, were inclined to grow into a multitude of small shoots and creepers, rendering the extraction of rubber next to impossible. Giant rubber vines have already been found in several islands of the Philippines, but those I have examined gave an inferior grade of rubber, though in large amounts. With five or six different species of fine rubber-producing vines in Borneo, it will be surprising if one or more species are not found in our adjacent islands. As the Philippines are credited with the exportation of 36 piculs of "Borneo" rubber (rubber from vines) during 1900, it is safe to assume their presence in the islands. Though rubber trees have been reported, their species is unknown. The rubber trees (*Ficus*) planted in many of the islands have grown luxuriantly. A Ceara rubber tree planted in Manila a year ago is now 21 feet high.

CONCLUSIONS.

GUTTA-PERCHA.

The very unsatisfactory condition of the gutta-percha supply has aroused all nations having tropical colonies to the feeling that they should at least do something at once for the relief of the future. With government plantations of gutta-percha trees growing they can feel easy with regard to the future of submarine cables. At present the price for the pure gutta-percha (even were there enough on hand) is so high as to make its use absolutely prohibitive, and yet that is what ought to be used, and not the inferior quality on hand. Although the best method of extracting gutta-percha from the leaves and bark has not yet been entirely worked out, still all are confident that it is only a question of a little more experimentation and thought, in which so far the various governments have been entirely indifferent, leaving it to those hampered by lack of money and material. As Dr. Treub wisely put it: "We will grow the trees now, and trust the future to give us the gutta-percha." From the present indications the future will probably give it to the Dutch government of Java. Even if it comes to cutting down the trees, the entire amount of gutta-percha in each tree will in the future be saved, and thus each tree will produce ten to forty times more than trees murdered by the present native method.

While it is true that Holland monopolizes all the gutta-percha seeds at present, yet such progress has been made in the transplanting of seedlings, self-sown in the jungles of Borneo and Sumatra, that where a country is so near as Mindanao, the Sulu or Tawi Tawi groups, scarcely any trouble would be experienced in transplanting many thousands of trees in a short time with a small percentage of loss. The conditions for success are a careful selection of only the best species of gutta-percha tree, careful packing for transportation, and careful planting afterwards. Climatic conditions of our southern islands in many parts are so similar to those of Borneo and Java that no fear need be felt on that score. The cost could not be great with seedlings selling at many ports in Borneo for 1 to 5 cents apiece.

It is encouraging to note that although as yet no discovery of the



BRANCH OF BEST BORNEO RUBBER VINE (WILLUGHBEIA FIRMA), GROWN IN THE OPEN. ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE. ECONOMIC GARDENS, SINGAPORE.





FRONTS AND BACKS OF LEAVES OF BORNEO RUBBER VINE, *Willughbeia firva*, GROWN IN THE GLEN, THIRILL-POLETTES
NATURAL SIZE ECONOMIC GARDENS SINGAPORE





**BACK AND FRONT OF LEAF OF BEST BORNEO RUBBER VINE ('WILLUGHBEIA FIRMA'), GROWN
IN THE JUNGLE. THREE-FOURTHS NATURAL SIZE. BOTANICAL GARDENS, SINGAPORE.**



best species of gutta-percha tree has been reported, still closely allied species are already known, and the gutta-percha found in the Chinese godowns in some of the southern ports is undoubtedly worth \$40 to \$150 per picul.

Judging from the experiences of the English and Dutch in their eastern possessions, it seems that stringent instructions against the destruction of rubber and gutta-percha trees has little effect on ignorant and savage natives, and measures prohibiting the exportation of these articles simply result in smuggling.

It seems foolish, also, to think that the natives will give up the present method of gathering rubber and gutta-percha unless a better method can be shown them; but apparently no better method is known which will appeal to people who can not see the folly in killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

It is undoubtedly a fact that the seeds from a true gutta-percha tree are worth many times more than the gutta-percha in the entire tree; hence, it might be feasible to pay the natives interested a certain sum for each large tree left standing at the end of the year.

Being instructed to find the terms on which a thoroughly competent botanist could be secured for the Philippines, I applied at Singapore to the assistant colonial secretary, to whom I was referred by the governor of the Straits Settlements. He informed me that the Philippine government would have to go through the same steps as they had in the Straits Settlements in order to secure an English Government botanist. That is, the home Government at Washington would have to request the home Government at London to detail a botanist for the Philippines, the Philippine government agreeing to pay the botanist's salary, traveling expenses, and anything else that might be actually agreed upon. The botanist thus detailed might or might not be a tropical botanist.

All directors of the botanical gardens in the Straits Settlements were very much interested in the work of identifying the Philippine flora and the establishing of experimental gardens, etc., and offered help in any way needed. All were in favor of a scheme by which the flora of the Philippines should be identified and studied in some such botanical center as Kew Gardens, London, while the experimental gardens, which were always of the greatest possible help to planters and settlers, should be under the charge of a good botanist who had studied at some large tropical garden and experimental station, Buitenzorg preferably.

As the scheme is admirably explained in a letter from Dr. Treub, the chief authority on such matters, I take pleasure in laying it before you.

Very respectfully,

PENoyer L. SHERMAN, Jr.,
Special Agent, Forestry Bureau.

BUITENZORG, *August 13, 1901.*

P. L. SHERMAN, Jr., Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: Just as I presumed, it proves impossible to get a man for you here.

There seems to be only one line to follow, viz., to take a man from your own country and to give him a good opportunity for picking up the experience and acquiring the special knowledge he wants in order to fulfill in a successful way his not very easy task in your colony.

Now, the first difficulty will be to start the whole thing with the right man.

He ought to have had training in systematic botany, and, to a certain extent, in horticulture also, if possible, with some notions of agriculture too. What I mean to say is, that the man you want must not only have had the theoretical and practical instruction of a herbarium assistant—that would be not at all sufficient for the aims in question. Experience in planting, treatment of plants, and laying out large gardens is absolutely necessary. Then, he ought to be healthy, energetic, clever and clean, and beyond all to have tact. If the last quality is lacking there is nothing to be done with the man, may he be as well trained and gifted in all the other respects as possible.

So you see it is not a very easy thing to find out "the right man."

I think the best thing to do will be to ask Prof. W. Trelease, of the Missouri botanical garden; a man thoroughly trained in several directions in the Shaw gardens and recommended by Professor Trelease will do, if he has the other qualities required.

The man being found, then it is no good to send him out at once to the Philippines. If this is done he will lose a great amount of time, or, and that would be still worse, if he begins too soon, there will be ever so much chance that he will commence on the wrong track; and a bad start, especially in regard to experimental gardens in a tropical country, is before all to be avoided. He must first have a fair opportunity to get experience and additional training in a tropical place where something in the same line exists and works in a satisfactory way.

Now, as I told you the other day, I offer my assistance and that of the Buitenzorg Institute with the greatest pleasure.

If you send out your man to Buitenzorg, say for a year, he can work, study, and compare in the botanical garden, especially in the Tjikenment experimental garden and in the mountain garden at Tjibodas. At the same time he may get a good idea in our herbarium of the special items to be known for herbarium work and plant collecting in the tropics.

After having had that supplementary training here, and before going to the Philippines, he can visit the experimental plots and fields we have in different parts of Java, our special experimental plantation for coffee in the neighborhood of Malang, and the gutta-percha plantation at Tjipetir.

This part of the programme includes a trip all over Java, giving at the same time a good opportunity to get a general idea of the agriculture of the island.

Thus much of the scheme fulfilled, the whole first year passed in the Philippines should be devoted to travel, with a double purpose, viz., in the first place, to become thoroughly acquainted with the climatological, agricultural, economical, and soil conditions, as far as they must



STEM OF INFERIOR RUBBER VINE ('WILLUGHBEIA TENUIFLORA'), SHOWING SCARS OF TAPPING. ONE-THIRD NATURAL SIZE.
EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, BUITENZORG, JAVA.





INFERIOR RUBBER VINE (WILLUGHBEIA TENUIFLORA). EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, BUITENZORG, JAVA.



FRUIT AND LEAVES OF INFERIOR RUBBER VINE (*WILLUGHBEIA TENUIFLORA*). ONE-THIRD
NATURAL SIZE. EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS, BUITENZORG, JAVA.

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2

3

be known to enable the making of a good choice of places for experimental gardens—say one main garden, not too far from a big centrum, and two smaller branch gardens.

On the other hand, traveling all over the islands will give a first-rate opportunity for gathering a big and fine collection of herbarium specimens. We and our herbarium collections here shall always be at the disposal of your Government officers for the identification of the specimens collected in your colony.

If in the course of planning and laying out the Philippine experimental gardens our advice on some details may turn out to be useful, your people applying to us will always find us ready and happy to prove that we are good neighbors.

If there is some other information you may want, please apply freely to me; and believe me, with kind regards,

Yours very faithfully,

TREUB.

APPENDIX K.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE MINING BUREAU TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

OFFICE OF THE MINING BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., September 30, 1901.

Hon. WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of July 30, 1901, I have the honor to submit the following report of this bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

GENERAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS.

The following reports have been made and submitted by the bureau during the fiscal year:

- (1) September 24, 1900. Special report on the "Cacub" coal mine of Surigao; the "San Jose" coal mine of Samar; the "Dinagat" gold mine of Surigao and the "San Isidoro" and "San Luis" gold mines of Cagayan de Misamis, known as "The Sanger, Vera & Co." claims, by direction of the honorable Secretary of War.
- (2) September 27, 1900. Report on the Spanish title of the "Capunga," "Tabio," and "Acupan" gold mines in Benguet.
- (3) October 4, 1900. Report of the "La Candelaria" gold mine in Ambos Camarines.
- (4) October 4, 1900. Report of the "San Ricardo," "El Angel," and "El Patriarca" gold mines in Ambos Camarines.
- (5) October 9, 1900. Report of the "Pilar," "Santa Rita," "San Luis," and "San Antonio" gold mines in Lepanto.
- (6) October 9, 1900. Special report on canon taxes and their collection, under the Spanish mining laws in the Philippines.
- (7) October 10, 1900. Report on Spanish title of the "Santa Catalina" and the "La Aurora" gold mines in Nueva Ecija.
- (9) November 3, 1900. Special report on the mining industry in the archipelago, the Spanish mining laws regarding titles and demands and requirements of the mining industry.
- (10) December 28, 1900. Special report on "The Quarries of Mariveles" and the various claims for title thereto (with complete translation of all official papers and documents relating thereto, and statement of the law of quarries) in Bataan.
- (11) January 4, 1901. Special report on the counterfeit copper coinage in Lepanto.
- (12) January 5, 1901. Report on Spanish title of the "La Esperanza" coal mine in Sorsogon (island of Bataan).
- (13) January 5, 1901. Report of the "Capunga," "Tabio," and "Acupan" gold mines in Benguet.
- (14) January 12, 1901. Report of the "San Eugenio y Eduardo" and "Pilar y Mercedes" gold mines in Lepanto.
- (15) January 12, 1901. Report of the "San Alberto" gold mine in Lepanto.
- (16) January 12, 1901. Report of the "Adela y Micaela" and "Maria Asuncion y San Lorenzo" gold mines in Lepanto.
- (17) January 19, 1901. Report of the "San Andres" and "San Juan" coal mines in Mindoro.
- (18) January 19, 1901. Report of the "Santa Maria" coal mine of Mindoro (island of Semirara).

- (19) January 23, 1901. Report of the "San Felix" gold mine in Ambos Camarines.
- (20) January 29, 1901. Report of the "San Juan," "San Antonio," "San Deogracias," and "Santa Eufemia" coal mines in Mindoro.
- (21) February 20, 1901. Report of the "San Mauricio," "La Concepcion," "San Sebastian," "San Federico," "Santa Gertrudis," "San Alfredo," "Santiago," "San Ciriaco," "Nieves," "San Ciriaco" (of September 29, 1892), "San Marcelina," "San Juan" (of September 29, 1892), "San Vicente," "San Juan," "San Juan" (overplus), "San Enrique," "San Antonio," "San Antonio" (first overplus), "San Antonio" (second overplus), "Trinidad," "Dona Maria," "Animas del Purgatorio," "Dona Margarita," "San Jorge," "Santo Tomas," "Esperanza," "Francisco," "Maria," "Noria," "Felicidad," "Caridad," "San Ramon," "Aurora," "Nueva Galicia," "Rosalia," and "Luisa" gold mines in Ambos Camarines.
- (22) February 25, 1901. Report of the "Alfa," "Beta," "Delta," and "Epsilon" kaolin mines in Laguna.
- (23) March 1, 1901. Report of the "La Esperanza" copper mine in Lepanto.
- (24) March 4, 1901. Special report (to the chief engineer, Division of the Philippines) on "The quarries and marbles of Romblon Island."
- (25) March 26, 1901. Special report on the "Danao Coal Mining Company" of Cebu.
- (26) March 26, 1901. Report on the Spanish title of the "Santa Balbina," "La Concepcion," and "San Nicolas" gold mines in Ambos Camarines.
- (27) March 27, 1901. Report of the "Magallanes," "Germania," "Nueva California, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th," gold mines in Ambos Camarines.
- (28) April 2, 1901. Report of the "La Constancia" gold mine in Ambos Camarines.
- (29) April 11, 1901. Report of the "San Rafael" gold mine in Ambos Camarines.
- (30) June 5, 1901. Narrative report to the United States military governor of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.
- (31) June 25, 1901. Report to the United States military governor of the Philippine Islands on "The Coal Measures of the Philippines," with maps, plates, and tables.

The above list includes only such matters as have been completed, and, while representing a large variety of subjects, is really but a small portion of the work actually accomplished, as there are many more cases pending in the bureau and in a more or less advanced state of progress. The subject-matter of these reports and cases will be referred to hereafter under appropriate heads.

DEMANDS FOR A MINING CODE.

There has been an active and increased demand for a mining code, and from two distinct and, I may say, opposite sources; on the one hand from the American miners and prospectors, who have asked and demanded the recognition of their locations based upon discoveries in accordance with the provisions of the United States mining laws; and, on the other hand, from the natives and resident foreigners, who have as persistently asked and demanded the recognition of their locations, also based upon discoveries, and in accordance with the provisions of the Spanish mining laws in force in this archipelago prior to the American occupation, and with whose provisions they were more familiar. The recognition of neither class of claims has been conceded in and by this bureau; and wherever an attempt has been made to grant a partial and semiofficial recognition thereof on the part of officials, either military or civil, by means of the opening of offices for receiving and recording notices of locations and petitions for denouncement, and such action has been reported to this bureau, the attention of the proper executive authorities has been called thereto, and on the part of both the civil and military government such unwarranted action has been disapproved and its continuance ordered suspended. Notwithstanding these directions and orders, the bureau is led to believe that

many instances exist where these claims have been granted such semi-official recognition; but so far as this bureau is advised, it believes that such action on the part of civil and military subordinate officials has been voluntary in every instance, and in no case approved by the superior authorities. These matters are mentioned in this connection, since this unwarranted and unauthorized recording will undoubtedly be urged upon Congress as an equitable claim that should receive official recognition in the enactment of a mining law for these Islands, and included in the same category are the numerous claims that have been "staked," and which have been in many instances recorded in recorders' offices of mining districts organized by the miners themselves in the manner that is customary and so well understood in the United States.

DRAFT FOR A MINING CODE SUBMITTED.

At the date of the last annual report of this department a proposed mining code for the Philippine Archipelago was in the course of preparation, with a view of having such code put into force by virtue of a general order of the United States military governor in the Philippines, in a manner similar to that provided for the forestry bureau. This code was completed and submitted to the military governor, together with a brief explaining at length the objects and purposes of such code and the changes and amendments proposed to the Spanish mining law hitherto controlling in the Philippine Islands.

Before the code with its accompanying brief could receive the necessary consideration, the legislative department of the Philippine Archipelago was created and established through the United States Philippine Commission, and the code prepared by this department was referred to said commission for consideration.

The subject of a new mining code was shortly thereafter indefinitely postponed, owing to the fact that the honorable Attorney-General of the United States had given an opinion in relation to mining and mining rights in these Islands to the effect that the power to legislate for the control of mines and mining and the disposition of mineral lands was vested in the Congress of the United States, etc. This decision practically disposed of the question of a mining code for an indefinite period, and the result was very unsatisfactory and disappointing, not only to this office, but to the many prospectors and miners who were operating, and have since that time been operating, at various points in the archipelago.

NECESSITIES FOR A MINING LAW.

From time to time since said code was submitted, the attention of the authorities has been called to the necessity of a mining code in these Islands, and especially through a report to the United States Philippine Commission, made on the 3d day of November, 1900, and accompanied by recommendations that the framing of such code should, in the opinion of the officer in charge, be left to a local legislative body in the Philippines. At that time it was generally believed that the measure as then proposed and popularly known as the "Spooner bill" would be passed by Congress, and that power and authority would be vested in the United States Philippine Commission necessary and requisite to satisfy the demands for an early enact-

ment of a suitable mining code for these islands. The passage of the amended "Spooner bill," published in Manila on the 8th of March, and containing a clause of reservation, "that no sale or lease or other disposition of the public lands, or the timber thereon, or the mining rights therein shall be made," put an end to all hopes for the immediate passage of any laws by Congress, or the adoption of any rules and regulations by the United States Philippine Commission, either for the instituting of new mining claims upon the public lands, or the proper regulation, administration, and control of such claims as had been instituted under the Spanish administration.

The chief of this department had no desire to criticise the wisdom of such a restriction upon one of the most important industries of this archipelago—an industry that not only could but would exert a most powerful influence for good in these Islands, inasmuch as, besides adding to their wealth, it would furnish employment to many thousands of the native population who find themselves impoverished by insurrection and its attendant losses and misfortunes. This department has to deal with facts, not criticisms; but I deem it proper to state that an examination of the arguments advanced in the public records, the statements of facts relating to the Spanish mining laws and the mineral resources of this archipelago when compared with the information and knowledge had within the mining bureau, clearly indicates that an exaggerated idea and a surprising lack of knowledge prevails in the United States and elsewhere, both in reference to the laws of Spain regulating mining in the archipelago, the history of mining here in the past, and still more of the extent, nature, value, and conditions of the mineral deposits. The Philippine Islands, from a mineralogical standpoint, are neither a *terra incognita* nor are they an exhausted and barren waste. The discovery and use of gold in these islands of course does not belong in any sense to the Spanish discoverers and their descendants. Centuries before their existence was known to Europeans the original natives were acquainted with and accustomed to the use of gold for purposes of exchange and personal adornment. The tribes of Malays and other races, including the invading Chinese, made a more extended search and a larger use of the precious metals. It is an interesting historical fact in connection with the archipelago that, upon the very first arrival of the Spaniards, after mass had been said at the landing place, an inquiry was immediately instituted for gold, resulting in the establishment of a village of Spanish origin shortly afterwards in that immediate neighborhood which, with temporary interruptions only, has existed as a gold mining camp to the present day. The advent of the Spaniards greatly stimulated the gold-mining industry, but it is a fact most clearly established by subsequent records that, contrary to the current belief in the United States, the Spaniards themselves have never been in any sense a mining people in the Philippine Islands. Certainly they have never mined for gold or any other metallic substances themselves in the Philippines, nor have they allowed this to be done by others. It is useless to enter into explanations of the various causes of this condition; it is sufficient for the present purpose to state the conclusions of fact. The gold products of the Philippine Islands up to the present time have been confined almost exclusively to the placer gold washings, the crude methods of the natives in working quartz (if the methods warrant such designation), and the scarcely less crude and

futile efforts of the holders of the Spanish mining concessions from the Crown of Spain. They did not systematically work or develop any field or deposit, and the few representatives of foreign capital who had obtained in later years of Spanish domination concessions for gold mines and other mineral deposits were interrupted by revolution and war before their plans could be carried to completion and without reference to other causes of failure, in part due to burdensome laws and regulations, scarcity of skilled mining labor and an unwise and impractical expenditure of working capital.

The present condition is therefore not unlike that of 1844, wherein we find the inspector-general of mines saying to the governor-general, "It seems incredible that, notwithstanding it is now more than three centuries since the Philippines were discovered, their mineral wealth is yet unknown. However, nothing is more certain."

In this connection, and as bearing directly upon the pressing necessity for a mining code in these Islands, it may be truthfully said that for many months last past, and in every part of the archipelago, the miners and prospectors have preceded the soldiers. We have had reports from nearly every island, either directly through the miner and prospector himself, or through the officers of the Army who have come upon these hardy pioneers in the most unexpected locations. From every portion have come words of encouragement, and the many samples and specimens that have been seen and examined in this department have convinced us that the mining industry in the Philippines is destined at no distant day to exceed in volume and extent the anticipations of the ultra conservatives, if it does not equal the glowing promises of the oversanguine. There are gold, copper, lead, iron, coal, sulphur, granite, marble, and petroleum whose existence in paying quantities has now been clearly established, thanks to the pioneer of civilization—the miner and prospector—although no discovery has been reported that warrants the exaggerated idea of wealth lying loose upon the surface, to be gained by the mere stooping and picking it up. The influence of the miner and prospector has made itself felt in these islands, repeating the history of our own great West, where the miner blazed the trail for the Army to follow, and with dangers and risks untold, with perseverance and zeal challenging admiration, and with an inherent sense of right and justice, created laws and summary tribunals and made possible the organization and perfection of the great mineral-producing States of the West. Less demonstrative and less heard of by the general public, the natives have also taken an interest in the discovery and development of the mineral wealth of their own country, and it has been with sincere regret that this bureau has felt the necessity of rejecting their applications for recognition under the Spanish mining laws in the same manner as it has had to reject those presented under the United States mining laws. These two classes of people are asking and demanding a mining code. Both are entitled to careful consideration, and while it may be a question of great importance as to what code will best serve the purposes of this country, where there are so many conditions and difficulties confronting the miner that are unknown in the United States, and some of which are purely local and only met with in this community, I am sure that I make no mistake in saying that whether Congress shall see fit to adopt the United States mining laws or those of the Spanish Government, or a modification of either system, the mining industry will develop under any law

which gives reasonable freedom to prospectors, security in possession, and reasonable regulations without excessive and practically prohibitive taxes and charges for timber necessary for use in mining.

In a report to the United States Philippine Commission of November 3, 1900, we say: "The owners of the Spanish grants—such as are valid—are entitled to protection of their property; they are entitled to a tribunal in which their validity can be examined and determined. All interests are entitled to a code of mining laws. A special knowledge of these conditions must be had, and that only can be speedily had by those who are on the ground. It is not for me to suggest ways and means. I simply state that the demand for a mining law is urgent. That law should be a comprehensive code especially adapted to the conditions existing here, and that the adoption of any other code than one so prepared would be detrimental to the best interests of this country and the United States." I have no desire to modify any portion of the above statement, and I may add that it is my opinion based upon my examination of conditions existing in this archipelago, and upon the knowledge that has been gathered in this department in reference to the actual mineral resources of the archipelago, and the necessity for their development, that any law, whether it be the old Spanish code or the general mining laws of the United States, even without the aid of local State and Territorial laws and regulations, would be better than the present condition. From all that I have been able to learn after a careful study of the Spanish mining laws the records, archives, and reports, both general and special, of the archipelago, made under Spanish administration, and from the examination of hundreds of specimens of supposed mineral formations brought to the bureau by prospectors upon the public domain, I can see no reason for exaggerated ideas of a possible combination for the control of the large valuable tracts of mineral lands to the exclusion of the rights of the people of the Philippines.

Mining is not different here from the like industry in other parts of the world, and the fact that the right to hold mining lands, and that, too, whether it be under the absolute title under the United States mining laws or under a conditional title of possession under the Spanish laws, depends primarily upon the discovery of mineral and subsequent development, and in all cases requires a considerable amount of original and organized effort for their development and working, furnishes a sufficient guaranty of protection to all interests.

The development of the mining industry in the Philippines is one that is closely connected with the future and early prosperity of the archipelago. The products of the mines are needed to a large extent for home consumption, and the people in many parts of the archipelago are in need of employment. Roads and bridges, a prime necessity, are being constructed, rendering new countries accessible, and with it creating the necessity for the increase of internal productions, and in this the mineral resources of the islands should take part, and they would do so if the opportunity were given them. The introduction of civil government and a new and revised system of taxation is clearly outlined and promised, and all of these interests combined unite to demand an early adoption of a mining code. It is not possible to explain in detail so as to enable a legislative body at a distance to provide for the various interests, so many of which are entirely unknown under our laws and republican form of government in the United States,

without the publication of many volumes of special reports covering the history of the past and entering into elaborate and detailed conditions of the present. For this reason, as well as many others, this department has been and is strongly of the opinion that the mining code should be provided by a legislative body in the Philippines having a special knowledge of existing conditions and the nature of the laws required to accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number.

If anything were needed to emphasize the pressing necessity for a mining code in addition to that already suggested, it is found in the fact that already very many locations have been made upon public and private lands by American miners and prospectors, who have located their claims in accordance with the general provisions of the United States mining laws, obtaining record for them in mining districts established by themselves, and provided with a recorder, in accordance with the system so well known and understood in the mining States of the United States. In some instances we are advised records have been obtained for these documents in offices under the administration of the United States military government, not for the purpose of parting with the title or for placing an encumbrance upon the land, but as a memorandum only for the convenience and accommodation of miners and prospectors. To this has been added a similar accommodation in at least one of the governments organized under the civil government act, wherein the provincial officials are said to have provided for these records, also as an accommodation, advising the miners that their locations should be made in accordance with the provisions of the United States mining law and subject to the provisions of such law as should be enacted hereafter. Blank forms for location notices have been printed by miners and prospectors, and on many occasions these papers, bearing certificates and indorsements of alleged validity, have been presented at this office for recognition and for a similar record of convenience; all of which, as we have already said, this bureau has felt under the necessity of refusing to accept, and as uniformly refused to give any recognition. Similar documents and papers have also been prepared and presented to this bureau in the hands of prospective purchasers of these claims and asking that they be filed, but not recorded; this has also been declined, but it is a matter well known and understood in this bureau that contracts have been executed and quit-claim deeds made upon such papers and in some, if not many, instances money has been advanced under the impression that they were purchasing mining rights of real value. It can be seen by the most casual observer that an end can be put to these practices only by means of a code of mining laws and at the same time that the delay in the adoption of such code only serves to increase the already existing complications under the Spanish mining law.

While it is true that the doctrine of caveat emptor applies to all of these purchases and sales, yet the fact that it is possible for such things to exist and that, despite the clearly enunciated decision of the Attorney-General of the United States, of September 8, 1900, they obtain semiofficial recognition demonstrates not only the necessity for a mining code, but for the early establishment of offices wherein lawful and proper records may be made and which will be clearly and fully understood. This office makes no reflection upon the action of either the military or civil officials, nor upon the action of miners and prospectors in the organization of mining districts and the provisions

made therein for local records of their claims; we state existing conditions for the purpose of indicating the necessity and demand for a mining law and for the information of those who are charged with the public duty of providing for the public needs by suitable legislation.

Again, a similar practice has been, in a measure, sanctioned by the action of Spanish officials prior to American occupation of this archipelago. Again and again have applications been made to this department for the issuance of certificates, stating that the petitioner or applicant was the owner of certain mines, as appeared from the records of the *inspección general de minas*, the alleged claimants having either lost their titles, neglected their proper issuance and record, or failed to secure the granting and issuance of completed titles from Spain. Great disappointments have been expressed when these applications have been refused in this department. There was no authorization for such instruments and certificates and they had no validity whatever for the purpose of establishing titles to mining property; yet it is within the knowledge of this department that such certificates were issued by Spanish officials and that they have been used as the basis and foundation for the execution of notarial conveyances wherein the certificates of the officials are quoted in full and as evidences of an alleged valid title, and thereby an apparent ownership established.

A COURT OF LAND CLAIMS.

This department discovered the practice last above referred to nearly a year ago and for that and for other reasons, confirmed by the subsequent examination of titles, we have recommended and again recommended the establishment of a court for the trial of the questions of title relating to mines of every kind, nature, and description, before which tribunal both written and oral testimony shall be taken and the burden of establishing a legal title shall be borne entirely by the claimant; and with a provision in the law establishing such court that all claims of every kind affecting the titles to mines not presented and filed in said court within a limited length of time shall be forever barred.

Coincident with the demand for a complete and comprehensive mining code and depending in a large degree upon the same reasoning is the demand for a special court with jurisdiction along the lines indicated; nor do I believe that it is desirable to lose valuable time by the creation of a commission with limited jurisdiction for the purpose of passing upon Spanish titles. The experience of the United States in territories acquired under previous treaties where Spanish mining laws and land grants have been in vogue, has demonstrated the absolute necessity of the eventual establishment of such general land courts, and, if this has been found true, as it has, within the present territorial jurisdiction of the United States on the American continent, it is much more applicable and pertinent to this archipelago, where the mining and land laws have been less understood apparently than any other branch relating to the title and ownership of property and correspondingly subject to abuses.

And again, it is openly charged, and apparently with some foundation, that there are maps and surveys of alleged mining claims in the archives of this department which were made and completed in the *inspección general de minas* without any actual work done upon the

ground or without actually setting any landmarks, the engineers and draftsmen depending upon other documents and papers found in the archives of the bureau for their data and information. Such charges have not been verified by this department, for the reason not only of the lack of suitable instruments, but also for the lack of opportunity; but that this charge seems to have some foundation in fact, is substantiated by the fact that among the so-called "third-class claims" there are found in some cases elaborately prepared topographical plans and maps that it is morally certain were not made from any actual field work or actual measurements and surveys at the time. It is true that in these latter cases these alleged maps do not bear the official signature of any engineer; but, taken in connection with the statements, apparently well verified, not only of prospectors and miners, but also of employees and officers of the government, that they have made careful search for landmarks and monuments of alleged Spanish claims that upon their face present in the department of mines prima facie evidence of regularity in demarcation, survey, and title, and such search has failed to disclose any landmarks or monuments, and that at the present date no location in fact of these claims can be made upon the ground itself, it gives ground for the suspicion that the demarcation and surveys may not have been made in all instances, as provided by the laws and regulations in force, and emphasizes the necessity for the establishment of such a court as I have suggested and recommended.

This bureau does not believe that the facts warrant a wholesale attack upon all Spanish titles, or an insinuation that all Spanish titles are so tinctured with fraud that they are not entitled to recognition of any kind. On the contrary, up to the time of the Spanish-American war, there is abundant evidence of the conduct of the business of the *inspección general de minas* by the Spanish inspectors of mines and their employees in conformity with the laws and regulations governing the departments in their charge. The irregularities in the so-called "third-class claims" occurred after the commencement of the Spanish-American war.

The owner of a Spanish title regular in form and that has been worked and filed in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law under which said title was granted and issued, and who has complied with the eleven conditions attached thereto as far as the conditions would permit, has nothing to fear in submitting his title and the evidence of the good faith of his holding to the arbitration of a court organized under the principle of the protection of property rights of every kind and regardless of the citizenship of the owner, as provided in the Treaty of Paris, while the decrees and findings of such a tribunal will give that stability to their titles so essential and necessary in order to secure cooperation of capital in the development and working of their property.

THE RESULTS FROM PROSPECTING.

I have referred to the attempts made to locate mining claims on the part of both American miners and prospectors under the American mining laws, and also to the attempts of natives and others to make such locations under Spanish mining laws, and the desire on the part of both to obtain some official or semiofficial recognition therefor. Much time and money has been spent by both these classes, and espe-

cially by the former, and it is my candid opinion that in spite of the fact that proper mining tools have been difficult to obtain, the allowance of explosives has been entirely prohibited, and the difficulties to contend with have been extraordinary, this work has been more complete and thorough than any work or all work done under previous governments, and the advantages that have been obtained in added information as to the nature, extent, and value of the mineral resources have been of inestimable value. That their labor has redounded to the public benefit is unquestioned, and it is a matter of sincere regret to the officer in charge of the bureau that this bureau has been unable to give a more active aid and assistance to those who have been and are still engaged in the prospecting of the mineral lands of the islands, by enabling them to obtain a recognition of their rights by which they could secure capital to further their development; and, while it may not be possible or even desirable to furnish a means for recognition based upon locations and discoveries made prior to the passage of a mining law, yet the element of injustice to these pioneers, both foreign and American and native, should, in our opinion, be removed at the earliest date possible by the passage of a complete mining code, and the adoption of rules and regulations for the government of the records and proceedings to obtain title.

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES.

The division of archives has been under the direction of Gabriel M. de Ubago, and has been reduced to order and system from the chaotic state in which it was found. Every document, paper, and memoranda, whatever its apparent value, has been carefully read and abstracted and rearranged in suitable portfolios for preservation. Recognizing the value and necessity for some correct and tangible records of these archives, an index has been made of all the archives arranged in chronological order, with a brief abstract of each document or paper, the name of the party in interest or the official signing, and a reference to the portfolio where it may be found. This work has been brought down, written in Spanish, to the year 1899, and the first copy will soon be completed and the work carefully checked over. A duplicate will at once be prepared and then a translation of it made, and a recommendation will be submitted requesting authority to publish the index in the English and Spanish languages for reference. The necessity for such an index and abstract is apparent, even if it had not been previously demonstrated in the history of our own country. This index will prove especially valuable in the examination of records and archives relating to Spanish titles and mining claims thereunder; in fact, for such purposes it is indispensable, and for the protection of the government and the official having such matters in charge, as well as the protection of the owners and claimants themselves, such an index must be had. This work should be ready for the printer by the 31st of December, 1901.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PANAY.

In the archives of the bureau is a very excellent work on the island of Panay, accompanied by an elaborately drawn and carefully prepared map of that island, and the work of the eminent engineer, Enrique Abella y Casariego. The work of translating this volume into the

English language has been nearly completed, and when completed this work will be recommended for publication. This work will be ready for the printer by December 31, 1901.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CEBU.

The island of Cebu has also been surveyed geologically by the same engineer, and a small but complete work published thereon. This has been largely translated, and many portions of it have been included in "The Coal Measures of the Philippines," a report of this bureau on the coal fields of the archipelago, submitted to the United States military governor June 25 [29], 1901. There is but one copy of the work on Cebu in the bureau, and as it is a treatise of great merit and value, it is purposed to complete its translation and, with the addition of some extra plates, maps, and later information, recommend its publication as soon as the work of the bureau will permit. Official geological surveys have been made of no other portions of the islands.

"THE COAL MEASURES OF THE PHILIPPINES."

The work of compiling a history of coal and coal mining in the Philippines, and the completion of the work thereon, which was mentioned in my last annual report, was pushed forward as opportunity offered from the routine work of the bureau, and the time spent in the examination of Spanish titles and applications from claimants for the recognition of their titles to mines by the United States military governor. This work was completed and closed up on June 25, 1901, and on June 29, 1901, was delivered to the United States military governor with a recommendation that it be forwarded to Washington for publication in the Government Printing Office, where facilities existed for the making of the finer maps, plates, and tables forming a part of said report. This recommendation was approved. While this report is not complete, and can not be, it has been our effort to cover so much of the subject as might be necessary for the information of those who are interested in the development of coal fields in the Philippines, where we have so much coal and much of it, as has been clearly proven time and again, superior to Japanese coals. Coal is bound to be one of the leading minerals in the future mining industry in the Philippines and not even in gold should there be a greater interest taken than in the mining of coal. But above all the United States Government is interested in establishing the coal mining industry in the Philippines since the advantage of having developed coal mines within its own country in the Far East for the supply of its fleet upon the Asiatic Station in case of necessity or emergency is too apparent. In this connection I call attention to the fact that there are many coal titles of apparent validity and that these titles have been granted under a law which exempted these mines (and coal mines and iron mines generally) from canon and percentage taxation upon their outputs until the year 1918.

WORK ON COPPER.

Copper is also a very widely distributed mineral and, while there is but one titled copper mine appearing upon the records, the presence of copper in various forms and in paying quantities has been clearly

established, and I have directed that the archives be examined and a work be prepared on the copper deposits and upon copper mining in the Philippines, covering also its history and general and useful statistics, and this work is in progress and in due time will be submitted and recommended for publication. Owing to the pressure of work in the bureau and the small force of men available for this class of work, no early promise of this work can be made at this time.

GOLD MINING AND ITS HISTORY.

But by far the most interesting historical data of these islands is the history of gold mining. It goes back to the year 1635, at which time and fourteen years after the discovery of the islands King Philip IV issued the following decree, referring to the well known and unquestionably rich gold mineral deposits of Camarines:

Whereas in the province of Camarines in the Philippine Islands, distant from the city of Manila more than 60 leagues, there have been discovered mines of gold, the specimens of which are very rich, running from north to south 9 leagues, which have been tested by washing and quicksilver, and there have been discoveries of other mines and commencement made by different persons in the occupation and working of them; it is our pleasure that the miners of said islands shall enjoy all the privileges which are conferred and established by the laws and ordinances; and we command the governors and captain-general that they take special care that they be observed, and that the mines be occupied and worked in such manner as may best promote our interests, the increase of our royal treasury, and the good of our vassals.

It is not our purpose to state our opinions in this report in reference to gold or any other mineral in detail, but it is beyond question that gold is very widely distributed in these islands and in some places in known quantities and conditions to make it immediately profitable to work. In other places, from examinations made and information obtained, we have reached the conclusion that gold will also be found in other localities and in different forms from that previously known, and that, under wise and judicious laws, the gold mining industry will take rank with coal and copper. It is desirable that a work be written upon this subject and published for general information and in the same manner as the works on coal, now completed, and the work on copper, now in course of preparation. This work, however, is one of such magnitude that I have not felt warranted in recommending the large increase in the force of the bureau that would be necessary to classify and arrange the great mass of data at hand on that subject until more practical work could be done in prospecting and mining, and for which powder and dynamite and mining tools are required, and, of course, under the existing conditions of insurrection and martial law, the use of explosives has not been hitherto practicable or possible.

The mines themselves ought to furnish the revenue for the carrying on of these studies and such publications, and until the present time this has not been considered as practical. This period seems to have passed to such a degree as to make these objections to an increased force and the collection of a revenue from mines no longer tenable, and as soon as possible a plan therefor will be submitted to the authorities in these islands.

PERMANENT RECORDS.

The work of the bureau has been much hindered and delayed by the lack of full and complete records in the mining bureau. Instead of

extended copies of titles, conveyances, deeds, contracts, and other instruments affecting the title of mining property, nothing whatever has been retained in the bureau aside from scanty abstracts of their contents and many times only references to notarial numbers. The law required and presumed that titles and deeds and other like papers would be recorded in provincial offices, and even made their record therein a prerequisite for admission as evidence in the courts; but these laws were not observed and, where they were, the record books in most of the provinces have been lost or destroyed.

This matter being reported to the military governor with recommendations, this office was authorized to open a set of permanent records in which papers and documents might be, at the will of the owners, recorded at length and for a fee equal only to the cost of transcribing them. These books, of course, have no legal effect as records, unless made so by subsequent legislation, but, in case of the absence of the originals of such documents as the owners have seen fit to record under this permission, these copies will always remain as secondary evidence of their contents and be of great value in case the originals should be hereafter lost or destroyed. There have been entered in these books of records such titles only as the military governor has declared, upon report from this bureau, presented a *prima facie* evidence of title, and in every case the certificate upon such titles has been made to read:

The recording of this title shall not be considered in any way to prejudice the rights which it may subsequently develop that either the United States or a third party may have in the within property, but it is intended solely for its present protection and conservation, for the information of prospectors until such time as it and similar claims shall be finally adjudicated by the body or tribunal charged with the investigation and determination of titles to mining claims and property in the Philippines.

There has been collected and paid into the treasury on this account the following fees:

Recording of titles.....	\$49. 40
Recording of conveyances, powers of attorney, and miscellaneous papers....	83. 20
Making copies of maps.....	65. 00
Total.....	197. 60

In the reorganization of the bureau, when provision shall have been made for a new mining law, I recommend that provision be made for the recording at length and in this department of all titles, deeds, conveyances, and contracts affecting the titles to mining properties and of which either third parties should have notice, or that are necessary to enable the department of mines to exercise a close supervision and inspection over the mines that are located upon the public lands, and that no instrument which has not been so recorded shall be received or admitted in evidence in any of the courts.

EXAMINATION OF TITLES.

As briefly stated on a former page, a large amount of time has been spent, and to great advantage, in examination of Spanish titles upon the petition of claimants asking their recognition by the United States military government under the provisions of the eighth paragraph of the treaty of Paris. These recognitions have in every case been provisional and the nature of such recognition with its purposes and

effects have been in every case clearly stated. A specimen of the order in one case applies to all:

The within claims presenting prima facie evidence of legality will, upon the payment of the usual recording fees and the taxes that have accrued from April 11, 1899, and that are now unpaid, be entered of record as recommended. Such recording shall not in any way be construed to prejudice the rights which it may subsequently develop that either the United States or a third party may have in the within property, but it is intended solely for its present conservation, for the information of prospectors, until such time as it and similar cases shall be finally adjudicated by the body or tribunal charged with the investigation and determination of titles to mining claims and property in the Philippines.

The payment of the canon taxes on these mines since April 11, 1899, as provided in the Spanish law, is made a condition prerequisite to this provisional recognition and record. As the result of this ruling and practice, there have been collected and paid into the insular treasury the following sums:

Lepanto, 18 pertenencias (claims)	\$630. 68
Ambos Camarines, 41 pertenencias	1, 614. 90
Nueva Ecija, 4 pertenencias	157. 54
Benguet, 4 pertenencias	157. 55
Total, 67 pertenencias	2, 560. 67

There have also been examined and provisionally passed upon 94 other pertenencias, upon which there is due the sum of \$3,685.77 in canon taxes, and which should be paid within a short time.

There are still others who have tendered the tax in accordance with the conditions of their titles, but which the bureau has refused to accept previous to a careful examination of their claims to titles and the provisional recognition above referred to. The collection of this canon tax, which is payable quarterly yearly, should be made through the collector of internal revenue and upon certificates from the mining bureau, and in the readjustment of the bureau, after the change from the military to the civil government (a change which has, at the date of this report, taken place), I recommend that provision be made for the collection of this tax through the office of the collector of internal revenue, and that this bureau be relieved from that responsibility. This canon or surface tax is calculated to pay for the expenses of this department, and, as it is a very small tax, it is in no sense a burden and it should be continued. As will be seen from the figures above quoted, the mining industry, so far as central supervision is concerned, can be made entirely self-supporting.

Nor under a civil government is such a provisional recognition as the United States military government has seen fit, and wisely and properly so, to impose a prerequisite to the collection of such tax. The tax appertains only to "first-class claims." These claims are all known and understood in this bureau, and a complete and perfect list of these claims and the amounts of taxes due, the rate, and all other necessary information to enable the collector to proceed with the collection, can be furnished in seven days' time when so ordered or directed.

PUBLICATION OF THE SPANISH CODE.

In my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1900, I referred to the codification, translation, and abstract of the mining laws of Spain in the Philippines, and that had been prepared by this department, only two copies of which have been made, stating that I had not recom-

mended its publication "for the reason that I found the laws so complex and abstruse in their provisions and so little applicable to the development of the mining industries that I did not believe it desirable that it should continue to be used as the mining law of the country."

I am now satisfied that it was a mistaken view of economy on my part that prompted me to recommend that this work should not be published. Since that time, in accordance with recommendations made and approved, the bureau has had presented to it for consideration and report forty-one petitions based upon claims arising under various phases of the Spanish mining laws, in which recognition of property rights in mines has been asked from the United States military government under paragraph 8 of the treaty of Paris, and of this number twenty-three cases have been examined and reported upon, two have been abandoned by the claimants, three have been dismissed on motion of the petitioner, and thirteen are now pending in the department, the records in most of which are completed and will be ready for report in a short time. In addition to this a special report upon "The quarries of Mariveles," and another special report upon "The quarries and marbles of Romblon" (the latter furnished to the chief engineer, Division of the Philippines, for his information in connection with his examination of the same for official purposes) have been made.

The Division of Insular Affairs has published a translation of the mining laws and regulations in force in the Philippines, bearing date of July, 1900. The latter document is a translation of the decree of May 14, 1867, only with its accompanying regulations, and contains no reference to supplemental decrees, orders, and regulations. The vast number of important questions relating to titles that have been raised in the forty-one cases, and the quarry reports above referred to, and the repeated requests for the Spanish mining law that have been received, both from the United States and from people interested in mining in these islands, seems to make it desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that some convenient, complete, and reliable publication should be made for general use and distribution; but more especially is there a demand for such publication because of the lack of knowledge generally about the provisions of this law and the nature and value of the titles thereunder. I therefore recommend that the codification and abstract of the Spanish mining law, as prepared in this department, be revised and published immediately; a sufficient number for official use and an additional number for sale at the approximate cost of publication. (At the date of this present report an appropriation has been made by the United States Philippine Commission to carry this recommendation into effect.)

MINING MAP OF THE PHILIPPINES.

There was known to have existed in this bureau at one time a very valuable location map of the Philippines, but not fully completed. It has been our good fortune to secure a copy and an authentic one of this map, together with some other valuable papers and maps, and but a few weeks are needed, when we are provided with the draftsmen that are asked for, to complete them for use. These maps are of great value, and when completed we shall recommend their publication for official use and for publication in connection with bulletins descriptive of the mineral deposits of the Islands.

APPROPRIATION TO VISIT MINES.

Anticipating a demand to visit and inspect Spanish mining claims in five of the most settled districts of the archipelago, and for the purpose of making reports thereon as to acts of alleged trespass upon these claims on the part of American prospectors and miners, I made a requisition on November 30, 1900, for the appropriation of \$400 to defray the expenses of such visits, and by Act No. 65 of December 31, 1900, this appropriation was made by the United States Philippine Commission and the money was turned over to me on the 15th of January, 1901. I admit a strong desire on my part to make such visits for the purpose not only of examining into the circumstances of the locations but also for the purpose of verifying the reports brought to the bureau by the hundreds of American miners and prospectors who have visited the bureau and exhibited specimens of their prospects. But the threatened conflicts were happily avoided in every instance by counseling the parties on both sides to await with patience the enactment of a suitable mining law and the establishment of civil government, and, recognizing also that very little effective prospecting had been done and no real development work and real mining except in possibly a few cases, I did not feel warranted in expending this money, and the entire sum was returned to the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

The rapid strides that have been made since the close of the fiscal year, and up to the present date of this report, has convinced me that the time has arrived when the administration and supervision of the valid mining claims under and in accordance with the laws under which they are granted, and which constitutes an agreement between the State and the mine owners, should be insisted upon and that a reasonable length of time should be given these owners within which to commence this work, and visits of inspection should be at once undertaken and local inspectors appointed to assist upon the carrying out of the contracts of the owners of the Spanish mining grants with the State. The claims that their property can not be protected, that it is not safe by reason of insurrection under the present condition of things in the majority of the provinces, and especially since the introduction of the insular constabulary, are no longer valid claims, and work on these mines should be insisted upon in accordance with the terms of their contracts, and the long delayed taxes should be settled and paid, or these claims should be canceled and avoided and the property returned to the public domain to be again located under the new mining law when enacted. This applies only to first-class claims, of course, and the bona fides of these claims would soon be demonstrated by an insistence on the sixth paragraph of their title or contract with the state, which is "to have the mining property occupied and actively worked with four laborers for each claim during the half of each year." This demand is not unreasonable and the questions of Spanish mining claims would soon be eliminated, either by the voluntary abandonment of such properties as are not worth developing and working, or the successful operation and dividend-paying character of those claims that are valuable.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

After a very careful consideration of all the circumstances and conditions and especially an examination into the qualifications of those who are expected to take an interest equal to or greater than all others in the development of the mineral and other resources of the islands—I refer to the natives of the Philippines themselves—and with a very full knowledge of the benefits to be derived therefrom, I recommend the early establishment of a school of mines in Manila, to be conducted under the general supervision of the department of education and the provisional control of the mining bureau. Its curriculum must necessarily be limited at first, but it can be gradually added to as the necessity and demand increases, and, from experience in the United States, we know how efficacious these schools are and how necessary in this practical business age.

Mining is not now so much a matter of chance as it is a matter of science and applied mechanics, and it is not too early to commence this branch of education. I have discussed this matter with the able and energetic superintendent of education, and I am authorized by him to say that he not only approves the general plans and suggestions but is willing to give his best assistance to the establishment and maintenance of this and all other technical schools and include them in his department. I do not care to extend these remarks at this time, and will only add that I have been led to this conclusion by two things—the lack of knowledge of mineral laws, the science of mining, and the application of mineral in the arts and sciences among those who are resident here for many years and interested in mining, and who are usually supposed to have some considerable knowledge on these subjects; and, on the other hand, the avidity with which all the native employees of this bureau have seized upon every means for advancing their knowledge in these sciences and their willingness to pursue studies and give extra and gratuitous labor for the purpose of adding to their store of general knowledge and increase their efficiency. In my judgment the latter fact alone creates a condition calling for an active and practical response from the government.

INDEBTEDNESS TO MINERS AND PROSPECTORS.

This bureau acknowledges its indebtedness to the miners and prospectors who have been prospecting the public lands of this archipelago for nearly two years last past, and with no means offered to them by which they could acquire any right of possession to their discoveries outside of that of "squatter sovereignty," and who have aided us materially in the study of the mineral resources of the islands by bringing to us specimens of the rock and mineral with descriptions of the places and circumstances under which the same were found. They have exercised in every instance a good influence and have been remarkable for their quiet and peaceable relations with the natives, and every cause of complaint against them, when investigated, has been found either entirely groundless or grossly exaggerated. By their assistance and by the use of the material contained in the archives of this bureau and its museum of more than 4,500 specimens we are enabled to say that the value of the mineral resources of the Philippines in copper, gold, coal, and iron is not hypothetical but certain, and that the resources as yet

are comparatively unknown and much misunderstood. I feel warranted in saying that, with a good, fair mining law, faithful and honest administration, and reasonable supervision, there is no lack of capital willing to invest in the development of mines in the Philippines, and I am equally certain that the results will be satisfactory both to the miner and prospector and to the State. The miners and prospectors will soon demonstrate these things, if they are given an opportunity.

REPORT OF THE MINING ENGINEER AND ASSAYER.

I append the report of H. D. McCaskey, the mining engineer and assayer, covering the work done in the museum and the chemical and engineering departments from August 1, 1900, to the end of the fiscal year, with my full approval.

CONCLUSION.

The necessity of sending to the United States for instruments and material, and the arrangement and classification of the chaotic mass of archives and bureau properties, has consumed much valuable time, but these difficulties no longer confront the department and the work is now so thoroughly organized that, with a mining law enacted, the bureau can make such law operative and effective in a very short time indeed. In addition to the recommendations hereinbefore stated, I recommend the construction of a suitable building for this bureau and the early and frequent publication of reliable and accurate reports and bulletins on the mineral resources of the archipelago.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES H. BURRITT,
Chief of the Mining Bureau.

OFFICE OF THE MINING ENGINEER,
THE MINING BUREAU,
Manila, P. I., September 30, 1901.

MR. CHARLES H. BURRITT,
Chief of the Mining Bureau, Manila, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with your request of September 27, for a report from the departments of the bureau under my charge to cover the period beginning with my assumption of the duties of mining engineer and assayer on August 1, 1900, and ending with the fiscal year, June 30, 1901, I have the honor to submit the following brief report:

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

The engineering and other scientific instruments of the Spanish inspección de minas, invoiced to you by Captain Biddle, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, chief engineer of the division, were gathered together and were examined with a view to determining their future usefulness in the operations of this bureau. In a report made to you immediately after the conclusion of this examination the opinion was expressed that the condition of these instruments did not warrant their retention for further service; and the recommendation was made that the action of an inspector be asked upon them, and that

they be replaced by a small but carefully selected set of instruments of best American make.

The Spanish instruments have since been inspected, condemned, and sold at public auction, and the bureau has been equipped upon requisitions made to the disbursing quartermaster for the civil bureaus with modern American surveying instruments sufficient for all ordinary work in the field. The set includes: One small light mountain transit with solar attachment, one Y level, one surveyor's compass, one aneroid, one geological compass and clinometer with tripods, level rods, ranging poles, steel chain, and metallic tapes.

THE MUSEUM.

Immediate attention to the museum on the part of the engineer was rendered imperative from the fact that the condition of the bureau property in the several rooms of the ground floor of the old mining building was found to be that of chaos. Carpenters had been at work for some time upon the floors of the rooms, and to facilitate their work many of the large cases had been moved, and the mineral specimens had been taken from them and placed upon the floors of other rooms. Apparatus and material, both chemical and physical, were scattered about in conditions varying from "serviceable" to "worthless." Things were as they had been left by the Spanish inspeccion, probably upon evacuation of the building; and it is with reluctance and regret that the general condition and care of so much property, once very valuable, must be so unfavorably reported.

The work of caring for the museum and the rather extensive mineral collections was therefore promptly taken up and prosecuted until every cabinet and case had been set in proper order, the minerals had been placed with cards and in boxes upon the shelves, with reference to geographical distinctions, and a preliminary catalogue had been made, showing as far as possible the district, pueblo, and paraje from which the rocks and minerals came, and their mineralogical and lithological characteristics. There are nearly four thousand specimens of various kinds in the museum of this bureau, and the work of properly arranging, classifying, and caring for them has proved to be one of some magnitude.

The rooms of the ground floor of the building occupied by the mining bureau from March, 1900, until May, 1901, and by the Spanish inspeccion de minas for many years before, were so damp that the woodwork of some of the boxes and cases, a number of minerals, and many of the chemicals suffered from the moisture. In some cases rocks had actually become "weathered" on the shelves, had disintegrated, and had so soiled the cards underneath them that the handwriting was illegible. Every effort was made to save mineral, chemical, and other property. Had they been neglected for a much longer period, much of the property on the ground floor would have been fit only for condemnation.

The classification of the mineralogical and lithological specimens is not yet by any means complete; nor can the work be brought to approximate completion until the chemical and other laboratory material, long since ordered from the United States, has been received and installed, and the laboratory has been properly fitted.

In addition to the rock and mineral specimens mentioned above,

there is a small collection of paleontological specimens, fossils representing animal and plant life of some of the geological periods to which the strata of the Philippines may be assigned. Although this collection is as yet very small, is in fact only material for a fair start in historical work, and although many of these specimens are found even without location cards, yet it is hoped that the basis for much valuable and profitable work is here, and that in the course of time studies may be prosecuted, with this elementary work as a beginning, which may solve many questions, perplexing and as yet unanswered. For example, there is the question of the relation between the age and the character of Philippine coals. There is much in the way of popular prejudice to be cleared up in this matter, as in some others having to do with mines. Neither the assumption that because a coal is from the Tertiary beds it is necessarily a lignite, nor that if it be a lignite it is a coal of unimportance can long be accepted, nor can many other assumptions equally absurd.

THE LABORATORY.

Upon the rearrangement of the museum, the attention of the engineer was next given to the chemical and mineralogical laboratory. Three rooms and part of a fourth of the ground floor appeared to have been devoted to the needs of the work in analytical chemistry and assaying. In these rooms, as in the museum, chemicals and apparatus were found in a state of neglect and rapid deterioration. After a thorough examination of the property and a sorting out of all that could in any way prove serviceable, it was found that immediate reequipment was necessary in order that results of value might be obtained in this department. Requisitions for apparatus and supplies for ordinary chemical operations and determinations by both the wet and dry methods were therefore submitted, and the first installment of these materials has just arrived.

The original facilities for chemical work in the days of the inspection-general de minas were probably fairly good. Judging from fragmentary records, the Spanish engineers made some analyses of rocks, gases, and mineral waters; they assayed some ores and they did some blowpipe, microscopic, and spectroscopic determination of minerals. It would have been an exceedingly difficult thing for even a chemist of unusual ingenuity to take up any part of this work with the material found in the bureau on August 1, 1900. One small balance was found in a state beyond use or probable repair in the Philippines—at best only a pulp balance—one broken gas apparatus, a few burettes, one or two pipettes, two or three beakers, no sand baths nor water baths, a very much-damaged copper still, a blowing apparatus with the bellows eaten away, a forge that could not be worked, the remains of two or three very small clay furnaces, rather a large assortment of chemicals, most of which were found to be impure, and an unnecessarily large supply of crucibles of unsuitable sizes, and of glassware of such shape and size as to be practically of no value. Such is a fair idea of the equipment found. This might have been the foundation for a reasonable amount of dismay, but an attempt was made to accomplish some results in a qualitative way, and with such a patching up as the apparatus would stand, and such purchase of imperfect material as could be made after much effort in Manila, it was not long before oral

reports were being made almost daily to the officer in charge, based upon qualitative tests of such gold, copper, and lead ores, and coals as had been brought in by prospectors or had been found in the bureau. No suitable charcoal could be found for blowpipe work, no platinum foil nor wire, and but few of the simple but essential reagents; heating apparatus was confined to small alcohol lamps and to a poor furnace. This badly cracked clay furnace, that had been bound with telegraph wire and otherwise patched up for temporary service, could not last, and the small supply of beakers, crucibles, and cupels of proper size was soon exhausted. The work in the laboratory was therefore extremely limited and at best unsatisfactory, so that after a period of constant effort to remedy defects and to overcome obstacles, and after a number of preliminary assays in gold, copper, lead, and coal had been accomplished, results from which seemed to the engineer to fully justify the expenditures of time given and the steps taken for the proper reequipping of the laboratory—after this much had been done the work gave way to other demands made upon the time of the engineer.

Upon the arrival and installment of the new material ordered from the United States and the proper fitting of the rooms in the building at present occupied by the mining bureau, it is hoped that much valuable work may be done. The field for investigation is invitingly wide, and the service rendered to practical mining and metallurgy, as well as to science, should eventually be considerable.

OFFICE WORK.

Intermittent with and following upon the work in the laboratory, time has been given to the office work connected with these departments. This has consisted chiefly in the translation of Spanish geological reports and other scientific papers of unquestioned value, in the gathering of miscellaneous data for the officer in charge, and assisting him in the preparation of reports and of the proposed mining code, in gathering and translating material for the beginning of a report upon Copper in the Philippines, in the preparation of plates, tracings, drawings, and copies of maps for illustrating reports and for office record, and finally in gathering a large amount of miscellaneous information from prospectors and prospective mine owners for the purpose of studying the condition of mining and metallurgy in this archipelago. This office work has occupied the time of the engineer up to the date of this report, interrupted only by the labor of preparing the property of the bureau for the removal from the old quarters to the new, the actual moving and the rearrangement in the rooms at present occupied.

This work has only been carried on after the overcoming of many obstacles, just as all the other work of these departments and of the bureau in general has been accomplished.

In the translation from the Spanish it was found impossible to procure a proper English-Spanish technical dictionary, and the want of this has not been supplied. The best that seemed possible was to work with the small dictionaries that were the private property of the engineer and the other officials of the bureau, and with the assistance supplied from the volumes written in Spanish and French found in the bureau library, to proceed with the preparation of an elementary glossary of technical terms as fast as time and opportunity would

permit. It is hoped that such a glossary, of somewhat modest value perhaps, may be produced by the engineer for the use of this bureau. Notwithstanding natural and expected difficulties, translations have been made of the "Geological study of Panay," by Abella, and of a "Brief review of mining in the Philippines," by the same author. Work has been begun upon the translation of "Data for a geological study of Luzon," by Dr. R. Von Drasche, and several articles of less importance and length have been translated, among them a description of copper in Mancayan, by Ceteno, and certain manuscripts pertaining to copper, these last for the preparation of the report upon copper mentioned above.

For the drafting and map work there was such an utter absence of drawing material that the first attempts at accomplishment were slow and laborious. A small set of instruments were borrowed from private sources, however, and some material was purchased, or obtained through the disbursing quartermaster for the civil bureaus. In addition to these supplies the first requisition, made in October, for others from the United States is beginning to show material results, and there are now in the bureau a fine set of instruments, scales, vernier protractor, T-square drawing board, paper, and a printing frame and bath tray for color printing. Illustrations for certain reports of the officer in charge, and tracings of various mines and mineral lands, have been made. There is a great amount of work of this character to be done in this office, far more than can be done by the engineer himself, in consideration of his various other duties. There is in fact quite enough in tracing, mapping, and printing to take the entire time of a native draftsman working at ordinary speed.

The last topic to be taken up is the meeting and conversing with prospectors and mining men generally, and the collection, largely through them, of mineral samples and of information more or less valuable. The prime object of these conversations has been of course that of accumulating data that would be of service to the bureau; it is modestly hoped, however, that some small return may have been made in the information rendered concerning samples brought in, and in the efforts made, in some cases, to clear away uncertainties and misconceptions regarding the elementary principles of ore deposits, mining, and metallurgy. Such information as seemed likely to be of service to the mining men who have called at the office of the engineer has always been gladly given. It is hoped in this connection that the department may find time and opportunity in the near future to prepare and issue a brief bulletin or circular containing such elementary and practical information as the mining community may reasonably ask from a government bureau.

Although the engineer has been generally struck with the sincerity of purpose, with the veritable pluck and determination of the prospectors—and they have certainly been working under the most discouraging conditions—and although he has marked with equal pride in these sturdy pioneers of the profession the intelligence shown, he has frequently deemed it wise to impress upon some of them the value of "fair" sampling, and the utter absence of value, or worse, the thorough unfairness of a hasty or imperfect sample. The insight of a seer and the wisdom of a sage would be imperative in the prospector who seeks to represent a "lode," "vein," or other deposit in place by the exhibition of a single small sample, or by a pocket full of them.

To imagine for an instant that such a sample is an average or "fair sample" of the lode, one by which its value may be judged, is to tax human imagination indeed. Very naturally, where the mountain trails are so difficult as to prohibit the carriage of a great weight upon the person, and where transportation of the ordinary character is not to be had—and these conditions obtain in the average mining district of the Philippines—the prospectors do not bring to Manila large samples of their finds; indeed this would not be necessary if fair samples were taken at the point of discovery and these large samples were properly cut down; but this last is seldom done, so far as reports made to this bureau by mining men would indicate. The result is that the richest "samples" are the ones generally presented in Manila, and this of course invariably tends toward the overestimate of the value of the find.

Important as it is to the investors in mining property, it is even more important to the prospectors, and far more to the future of mining in this or any other country that overestimation be invariably discouraged. The fact that there are no mining laws at present in force in the Philippines has but small bearing upon this general principle; hundreds of prospectors are now in the field, samples are constantly being brought in, many of them to be sent to the United States; inquiries are constantly being made and opinions, however valuable at this time, are being formed. It would seem that much disastrous loss of faith in the mining outlook for these islands might be avoided in the future by fair or conservative estimation of whatever be found here of mineral value.

It is this last idea that the engineer has sought to impress upon those who have come in from the field with specimens rather than with samples, and with evident exaggeration rather than with facts.

CONCLUSION.

Notwithstanding the present absence of mining laws in these Islands, and the possible absence of them for many months to come, there has been much to be done in these departments of the bureau, and the future seems full of possible service along the lines suggested.

It is hoped that with the wide field for mineralogical and geological work, for studies of the present mining and metallurgical methods and of the mineral industries and resources of these Islands, and for the preparation of papers and reports upon these subjects, the departments may make some contribution to the welfare and progress of mining in this archipelago.

It would be a great injustice to omit, even from so brief a report as this, mention of the young Filipino Teodoro Celis, who has been serving as engineer's helper for the greater part of the past ten months. This young man has been faithful, zealous, and capable to such a degree that he is deserving of every commendation. His work, varied, and all of it new to him, has ever been well done. His successful efforts to learn English and the "helper's" work in the laboratory and office have made him a most valued employee of the bureau. This boy has since died. His work up to the last was so faithful and conscientious that it may well stand as his most fitting memorial.

Very respectfully,

HIRAM D. McCASKEY, B. S.,
Mining Engineer for the Mining Bureau.

APPENDIX L.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE PHILIPPINE WEATHER BUREAU, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 1, 1901, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

PHILIPPINE WEATHER BUREAU, MANILA OBSERVATORY,
Manila, P. I., September 30, 1901.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I beg to submit the following brief statement of the work of the weather bureau from June 1, 1901, to the end of the third quarter, September 30, 1901:

This bureau was established on May 22, 1901, by Act No. 131, United States Commission in the Philippine Islands.

WORK OF THE BUREAU.

WORK AT THE CENTRAL STATION IN THE MANILA OBSERVATORY.

The equipment of the Manila Observatory, its different departments, condition of grounds and other particulars are described in the Paper No. 21, in the fourth volume of the Report of the first United States Commission in the Philippines.

1. Since the establishment of the bureau the Manila Observatory has published the monthly reports or reviews corresponding to August, September, October, November and December of 1899, and to January, February, March, April, May and June, 1900.

2. The monthly bulletin in English and Spanish has been published regularly at the beginning of each month.

3. Crop service is in the way of organization and the first report appears in the bulletin for September, 1901.

4. More than 60,000 blanks of different kinds have been printed for the meteorological, seismical, and crop service.

5. A system of ciphered telegrams has been arranged in the archipelago for the economic transmission of meteorological and seismic observations.

6. Special instructions have been printed for the use of chiefs of stations and private observers throughout the archipelago.

7. A detailed account of meteorological observations for each month has been forwarded to the board of health regularly.

8. Since June last 17 aneroid barometers have been cleaned, composed and rated for volunteer observers and sailors.

9. Chronometers rated, 18.

10. A class of practical meteorology and seismology for an hour every day is open to all in the observatory, to prepare observers to pass competitive examinations for appointment to the stations of the bureau and to encourage volunteer observers.

11. An additional work has been accepted at the request of the German ambassador in Washington, through the honorable Secretaries of State and of War, to make special meteorological observations every day at Greenwich noon from October 1, 1901, to March 13, 1903, and magnetic observations from January, 1902, to February, 1903, for the purpose of cooperating with the antarctic expedition. Same request received through the Chief of United States Weather Bureau, honorable Secretaries of Agriculture and of War, on September 27, 1901.

All first-class stations of the bureau will participate in this work.

ERECTION, EQUIPMENT AND WORK IN OTHER STATIONS.

Immediately after the establishment of the bureau the director proceeded to the erection of first-class stations, as prescribed in section 12 of Act No. 131. A small number of observers made application for competitive examination. The examination under the civil service board was held in the observatory on June 10 and June 25. The result has been made public that there were five eligibles for first-class stations and five for the second class.

There was already one first-class observer at Dagupan and another at Baguio Station who had been at work since August, 1900, by act of the commission.

The observer at Dagupan was ordered to establish the stations of Baguio and Dagupan with all first-class requirements. He proceeded to Baguio on June 18, and in July both stations in Baguio and Dagupan were equipped and at work as first-class stations.

At the end of July Rev. Fr. Baltasar Ferrer, with one of the mechanics of the observatory, sailed from Manila to establish the station at Cebu. There serious difficulties were encountered in finding a suitable building for the station. Finally the captain of the port of Cebu offered one of the small buildings in the old captain of the port's grounds. Considerable expense was incurred in preparing the place.

Fr. Ferrer then sailed for Surigao (Mindanao) to establish a third-class station. A very suitable building was offered and prepared by the council of the town. The station has been in working order since the end of August. From Surigao Fr. Ferrer went by sea to Maasin, where a second-class station was established in a building ceded by the council of the town under onerous conditions, which were necessarily accepted by the bureau. A first-class station was established in Ormoc (Leyte) in a building ceded by the parish priest. All the expenses of preparing the station were generously paid by the town council, which is well satisfied with the erection. A second-class station has been established in San Isidro and was opened for work in September.

Instruments and observers have been sent to Iloilo and Zamboanga, but owing to lack of suitable buildings it has not been possible to establish stations in these important ports.

Instruments and observers were also sent to Tacloban and Butuan about the beginning of September.

At the end of August Fr. Marcial Solá, with one observer, sailed north to establish a station at Aparri, where many days were spent in securing a building for the station. If it had not been for Col. Charles C. Hood this could not have been done, the local authorities being entirely indifferent to the matter. The station is rented at a

cost of \$30 per month, and began to work, to the great satisfaction of the educated classes, on September 20. Observations are regularly forwarded to military authorities and the inspector of customs every day.

Stations in work or ready for work.

Station.	Class.	Longi-	Latitude	Altitude. ²		Date of foundation.
		tude east. ¹	north. ¹			
		° /	° /	<i>Fct.</i>	<i>Meters.</i>	
Aparri	First	121 33	18 28	19.6	6	Sept., 1901.
San Fernando	Rain station	120 26	16 34	16.7	5.1	Aug., 1901.
Baguio	First	120 35	16 28	4,783	1,458	Aug., 1900.
Dagupan	do	120 20	16 4	15.4	4.7	June, 1901.
San Isidro	Second	120 53	15 22	91.8	28	Sept., 1901.
Capiz	do	122 46	11 35			Do.
Tacloban	do	125 0	11 14			Do.
Ormoc	First	124 33	11 2	14.7	4.5	Do.
Iloilo	do	122 35	10 40	13.2	4	Do.
Cebu	do	123 56	10 18	13.2	4	Aug., 1901.
Maasin	Second	124 50	10 8	24.5	7.5	Do.
Tagbilaran	do	123 48	9 38			Oct., 1901.
Surigao	Third	125 29	9 47	16.4	5	July.
Butuan	Second	125 35	8 45			Sept. (non-official).
Zamboanga	First	122 3	6 54			

¹ Approximate.

² Above mean sea level.

Experience in the establishment of the above stations shows: First, great difficulty in securing suitable buildings and quarters for stations, owing partly to the effects of the war and also to the fact that the observer, who has to pay the rent of the station and office, can not take much out of his salary for this purpose, as living is very expensive. Second, if local authorities take an interest in the establishment of the stations, the erection is both economical and profitable to the observer.

Tuesday, October 8, Fr. Miguel Saderra, assistant director, with Fr. Marcial Solá, will sail to establish meteorological stations at Legaspi, Daet and Atimonan.

EQUIPMENT OF FIRST-CLASS STATIONS.

One mercurial barometer "observatory," United States Weather Bureau pattern, made by Mr. Green, of Brooklyn.

One Richard barograph.

One barocyclonometer, Philippine weather bureau pattern, made by Luffof, Stuttgart, Germany.

One anemometer register, United States Weather Bureau pattern.

One anemometer United States Weather Bureau pattern.

One whirling apparatus with dry and wet bulb thermometers, United States Weather Bureau pattern.

One wind vane with support.

One nephoscope, Philippine weather bureau pattern.

One set of maximum and minimum thermometers, by Green.

One Piche's evaporimeter.

One complete shelter for thermometers, United States Weather Bureau pattern.

Two cells No. 1 Gordon battery for anemometer register.

One seismograph, Philippine weather bureau pattern.

One rain gauge, United States Weather Bureau pattern.

EQUIPMENT OF SECOND-CLASS STATIONS.

One mercurial barometer (Tonnelot type).
One Richard barograph.
One Wild's anemometer, with support.
One nephoscope, Philippine weather bureau pattern.
One set of maximum and minimum thermometers, by Green.
One whirling apparatus with dry and wet bulb thermometers, United States Weather Bureau pattern.
One rain gauge, Philippine weather bureau pattern.
One shelter for thermometers, Philippine weather bureau pattern.
One seismograph, Philippine weather bureau pattern.

EQUIPMENT OF THIRD-CLASS STATIONS.

One mercurial barometer, Philippine weather bureau pattern.
One set of maximum and minimum thermometers, by Green.
One rain gauge, Philippine weather bureau pattern.
One Wild's anemometer with support.
One nephoscope, Philippine weather bureau pattern.
One set of dry and wet bulb thermometers.
One shelter for thermometers.
One seismograph, Philippine weather bureau pattern.

EQUIPMENT OF RAIN STATIONS.

One mercurial barometer, Philippine weather bureau pattern.
One set maximum and minimum thermometers.
One rain gauge, Philippine weather bureau pattern.
One wind vane.
One seismograph (if it is possible, within the appropriation already made).

Instruments for second-class, third-class and rain stations have been already ordered, and it is believed that they will reach Manila in the beginning of the next dry season, and that the stations may be established within a relatively short period.

Very respectfully,

JOSÉ ALGUÉ,
Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau.

APPENDIX M.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC HEALTH TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 7, 1901, TO OCTOBER 10, 1901.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND CITY OF MANILA,
Manila, P. I., October 10, 1901.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
United States Philippine Commission.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 1st instant, I have the honor to submit the following brief synopsis of organization of board of health for the Philippine Islands and work performed by it since its creation:

The Act creating the board of health for the Philippine Islands was passed by the civil commission July 1, 1901, but did not go into effect until August 7, on which date the board of health under the control and administration of the provost-marshal-general of the city of Manila was turned over to the civil authorities. As organized, the insular board of health consists of a commissioner of public health, sanitary engineer, chief health inspector, superintendent of government laboratories and a secretary. By a provision of the act this board also becomes the local board of health for the city of Manila.

The scope and power of the insular board, as authorized by Act No. 157, have been fixed on the broadest lines possible and admit of a thorough control of the health question by the board throughout the archipelago.

In obedience to instructions, the board since its creation has submitted to the civil commission proposed bills for legislative action for the regulation of the practice of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and veterinary medicine, and also bills for the organization of provincial and municipal boards of health and public vaccinations. Among the duties required of the board of health are recommendations of legislation pertaining to the general health and sanitation of the archipelago, including diseases of domestic animals as well.

SANITARY CORPS OF INSPECTORS FOR MANILA.

A corps of sanitary inspectors for the city of Manila has been created, consisting of 12 chief sanitary inspectors and 33 sanitary inspectors, the force of the latter to be doubled during epidemics or in case of special necessity. In addition to this corps the chief health inspector of the board and two medical inspectors attend to special work within the city and provinces, such as the examination of houses infected with plague, diagnosis of questionable cases, etc. The city of Manila has been divided into twelve districts, with one chief sani-

tary inspector and two or three assistants for each district. The chief sanitary inspector of the district has also been provided with a central station or office, where he can be found at certain specified hours of the day, in order that he may render reports or receive instructions from a medical inspector who is detailed to visit such station at certain hours of the day. Municipal physicians are required to submit sanitary reports to the board of health and also to report at once all diseases of an infectious or contagious nature which may come under their observation.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF MANILA.

In view of the age of Manila, the character of its architecture, the flatness of its site and character of the ground upon which it is located, the numerous esteros and lack of a sewer system, the city can not be considered in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and it is believed that, in order to place it in such a condition, it will require the expenditure of many hundred thousands of dollars, as well as the remodeling of a large number of the buildings in the city by the owners.

In the crowded districts the buildings, as a rule, are constructed of masonry, the foundations being laid on the street level without any special preparation. These foundations consist of ordinary sandstone or manufactured stone, which is laid, as a rule, without any cement protection. As a result of this, a majority of the lower stories are water-soaked from 6 to 8 feet above the surface of the ground, varying in distance according to the dryness of the site.

The esteros, likewise, are unprovided with walls. Their shores are irregular and susceptible to the collection of *débris* or other matter which is thrown into them or carried in by the tide. The city itself is located on a flat tract of land at the mouth of the Pasig River, which divides it into two almost equal parts. The soil constituting the site consists of an alluvial deposit which has been formed by various overflows from the Pasig River and the Laguna de Bay. Besides the river which bisects the city, it is also redivided by a number of natural and artificial esteros which are connected with the bay and the river.

PLAGUE, SMALLPOX AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Since August 7 but 35 cases of plague have appeared in Manila, as compared with 18 for August and September, 1900, out of which number 33 have died, as compared with 15 for August and September, 1900. Twenty cases of the 35 reported were found after death. Blood examinations of every case were made for verification before they were sent to the plague hospital. Similar examinations were also made of those found dead. The most careful disinfection was made in each house where plague was found, under the supervision of a medical inspector. In addition to the 35 cases occurring in Manila, 1 appeared in Naig and 1 in Taguig. Medical inspectors in each case were sent to these towns, who took all precautions necessary in regard to the quarantine of cases and families and their subsequent disinfection.

Plague has been more or less prevalent in the city since December, 1899. Since that time 778 cases have occurred, resulting in 618 deaths. At present the system of inspection excludes the possibility of a case occurring in the city without the knowledge of the board of

health, since a permit is required for every burial which takes place within the city. Cases of questionable death and diagnosis reported by the various physicians of the city are examined by medical inspectors in order that no case shall escape the board. All cases found in the city are transferred to the plague hospital for treatment, and bodies found dead of the disease are also transferred there for cremation unless the friends inter the body in a hermetically sealed casket in accordance with the rules and regulations of the board. Great attention is now being paid to the destruction of rats, which are believed to be the prime cause of the spread of the disease. Three thousand dollars were appropriated by the Commission for catching rats and the purchase of traps in July, but so far only a small number of rats have been secured in this manner. The board of health has organized recently a corps of rat catchers, consisting of forty natives, who are to be divided into pairs, and provided with buckets for disinfecting solutions, for the collection of dead rats, vessels for ratsbane, etc. The corps of rat catchers will be divided up into squads and assigned to the twelve districts of the city and directed to set the ratsbane in certain sections not sooner than 9 o'clock of each night and to collect the same the following morning, beginning not earlier than 5 o'clock. Dead rats are at once dropped in a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, where they remain five minutes, tagged with number of house and street, and sent to the bacteriological laboratory for microscopical examination. Houses or premises in which plague occurs, or where dead rats affected with plague have been found, are subjected to a most rigid inspection and closed for a period of from thirty to sixty days.

But two cases of smallpox have been treated in the city since the 1st of August, both of which were imported from the southern islands, being found on shipboard by the Marine-Hospital Service. They were transferred to the smallpox hospital for care and treatment. Manila may be regarded as exceptionally free from smallpox, since no case has appeared in the city since January 1, 1901.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is a very common disease, and from this cause alone 168 deaths have occurred during the past two months. The question is regarded as an exceedingly serious one, and, in order to secure vital statistics of this malady, a blank form has been printed for circulation in the city among physicians, sanitary inspectors and others. It is believed that the ultimate organization of a consumptives' colony outside of the city will become necessary in the near future, since this disease occurs principally among the very poor, who live under insanitary conditions and in the crowded districts.

LEPER HOSPITALS.

The following hospitals for the care of lepers are in operation at present: San Lazaro Hospital, Manila, leper hospitals at Cebu and Palestina, containing in all about 500 cases. An estimate has been made for the organization of a similar institution at Bacolod, where there are reported to be 30 or 40 lepers. The management of the leper department at San Lazaro Hospital, as well as the women's department, has been reorganized since the 1st of August, and Mr. Adolph W. H. Schrage has been appointed superintendent of both departments. A large number of alterations and repairs have already been made in each of these hospitals, still leaving a large amount of

work to be done, for which an appropriation has been asked. Reports have been received from the governors and secretaries of the various provinces in regard to lepers who are living in pueblos in small numbers. With a view to the support of these isolated cases, an appropriation has been asked of the Commission by which the necessary funds can be sent as may be recommended. Various estimates of from 10,000 to 30,000 have been placed upon the number of lepers living in the archipelago, but from my observation I am inclined to believe that there are less than 10,000. In order to secure definite statistics in regard to this disease, a blank form has been prepared which will be sent to the presidentes of all pueblos throughout the archipelago, provincial governors and to army medical officers, who are also requested to cooperate, and it is believed by this means, within the next two or three months, a satisfactory idea can be obtained as to the approximate number. The care of lepers in certain hospitals throughout the archipelago may be regarded as simply tentative, and it is hoped that during the coming year a permanent colony may be established for them on some suitable island, sufficiently distant from the mainland to prevent their escape. The island of Cagayan de Sulu, in the Jolo Sea, has been recommended for that purpose, but before any steps are taken for its occupancy in my opinion it would be desirable to send some expert to inquire into the character and sufficiency of the water, which is the only question left in regard to its suitability.

VACCINATIONS.

No public vaccinations have been undertaken as yet by the board of health except for the city of Manila, where four public vaccinators are constantly employed. Eight thousand six hundred and ten units of virus, however, have been furnished to the Army for the purpose of vaccinations among the natives during the past month, which has been performed under the direction of the Medical Department of the Army. Since 1899 public vaccinations have been made by the Medical Department of the United States Army in a large number of pueblos of the archipelago, and it is believed that over a million people have so far been vaccinated.

REGISTER AND HOSPITAL REPORTS.

Hospital registers have been printed for the San Lazaro Hospital, both departments, leper hospitals at Cebu and Palestina also for the use of the municipal physicians of Manila. A series of blank reports have also been prepared whereby the statistics of diseases, etc., in these various public institutions may be forwarded to the board of health.

RINDERPEST AND THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

Communications have been received from a large number of the provinces in regard to rinderpest and the locust plague, and it is found that this disease and pest have been almost universal. Rinderpest has been prevalent in the archipelago for a number of years, I understand, and at present the vast majority of carabao in certain sections have died from this disease. At present few cases exist within the archipelago, as far as I can learn. At the request of governors of certain

of the provinces, experts have been sent for the purpose of controlling endemics of this disease and for the instruction of natives in the methods of making post-mortems and the inoculations of gall for the treatment of the disease and the immunization of animals. This work has been done in Marinduque, Cebu, Iloilo, Tayabas, Batangas and several northern provinces. Besides these agents who have been sent to the provinces, a circular letter has been issued with instructions in regard to the treatment and character of the disease. Fungus for the destruction of locusts has also been sent to a number of the provinces, and also experts for its use and operation. So far few satisfactory results have been obtained, and it is believed that the fungus has not been altogether of the character desired. Request has been made on the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and the board of health, Natal, South Africa, for samples of fungus used in these respective countries for the destruction of locusts.

MEDICINES FOR INDIGENT NATIVES.

An appropriation has been asked for the purchase of medicines, surgical dressings, etc., for the use of indigent natives, and it is intended to issue the necessary medicines from this office as soon as money becomes available.

ERECTION OF PAVILIONS FOR SMALLPOX AND PLAGUE.

An appropriation has also been asked for the erection of suitable pavilions for the treatment and care of smallpox and plague cases near San Lazaro Hospital.

CONSERVANCY DISPOSITION OF NIGHT SOIL.

At a joint meeting of the board of health and the municipal board it was deemed advisable to turn over the collection and disposition of night soil to the board of health, and to this end resolutions were prepared both by the board of health and the municipal board. This matter has been presented to the Commission in a letter setting forth its necessity and probable cost of the plant and its operation. In view of the fact that it will be impossible to establish a proper sewer system in the city of Manila for the next four or five years, it is believed that the conservancy plan (pail system) recommended should be installed as soon as possible, in order to improve the sanitary condition of the city, the cost of which to be divided among the city, the property owners and the occupants of houses.

Very respectfully,

L. M. MAUS,

Commissioner of Public Health.

APPENDIX N.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY TO THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE, FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 18, 1901, TO OCTOBER 4, 1901.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
Manila, P. I., October 4, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to report herewith the present status of the Philippines constabulary, created by act No. 175 of July 18, 1901, and the results of its operations during the first two months, the organization having been begun about August 1.

Thanks to the valuable training obtained by active service in the Spanish war and in this archipelago, the selection of men well fitted for the work required of inspectors was rendered comparatively easy. Nearly all senior inspectors (first or second class) are volunteer officers who have rendered distinguished service, and practically every inspector, except certain Filipinos, has had considerable service as non-commissioned officer, often in both regular and volunteer establishments. In the selection and appointment of inspectors sobriety has been considered a most important qualification.

Including Nueva Viscaya, constabulary forces are being organized in the thirty-two provinces, and the total strength of officials is at the present time: One chief, 4 assistant chiefs, 28 first-class inspectors, 28 second-class inspectors, 34 third-class inspectors, 32 fourth-class inspectors, 1 chief clerk and adjutant, 1 assistant chief clerk, 1 stenographer, 1 typewriter, 2 messengers, and 2 janitors. The total enlisted strength is 741 men, of whom 553 are fit for the field. This does not include Company F, native police, headquarters at Malabon, with detachments of 30 men in Tayabas and 36 in Cavite, nor the First Constabulary Detachment of 50 men in Mindoro. The quartermaster, disbursing and ordnance officers of the constabulary are included in the number of the first-class inspectors. Each assistant chief is allowed a second and third class inspector at his headquarters. The former is a bonded disbursing inspector, quartermaster, and ordnance officer; the latter is a clerk and typewriter.

For constabulary administration the archipelago is divided into three districts, as follows: The first corresponds with the military designation of Department of Northern Luzon, the second to the military Department of Southern Luzon, and the third to the military departments of the Visayas, and Mindanao and Jolo. These districts are under, respectively, the first, third, and second assistant chiefs. The fourth assistant chief is engaged in special work of a varied character at these headquarters and in contiguous provinces, but he will probably be assigned later to the northern half of Northern Luzon.

SECTION OF INFORMATION.

Act No. 255, which passed yesterday, provides for 1 superintendent of section, 1 second-class inspector, 1 third-class inspector, 1 fourth-class inspector, 2 special detectives, 1 draftsman, and 1 clerk.

The same act also provides for an armorer and gunsmith.

This section will comprise a detective agency, a map room, and special information.

Within a couple of weeks this section will be in position to furnish maps of the archipelago in limited quantities to the civil government.

CIVIL SUPPLY STORE.

In accordance with Act No. 242, of September 27, 1901, a supply store for insular and provincial officials was established under the bureau of the Philippines constabulary.

Good offices and partial storeroom have been secured in the Intendencia building, casemates convenient to the same are being rapidly put in order, and requisitions for supplies for 2,000 persons for three months have been made on the insular purchasing agent with request that the same be made urgent. Although the personnel for this supply store is not yet selected, I will with the aid of inspectors at these headquarters be able to receive supplies as soon as the purchasing agent can deliver them, and to begin sending out stuff almost immediately thereafter.

DISTRIBUTION AND PAY.

The following represents the distribution of the constabulary September 30 as far as obtainable and the pay authorized in each province. Reports have not been received from several provinces. I have endeavored to regulate the pay in accordance with the price paid municipal police and the cost of living in the various provinces, but am continually confronted with the prices paid native scouts under military command. Members of the constabulary receive two suits annually, but are not rationed except when absolutely necessary on expeditions.

Enlisted strength and distribution.

Provinces.	Total enlisted strength.	Number fit for field service.	Distribution by posts.
Abra	1	1	Bangued, 1.
Albay	10		
Antique	52	52	Bugason, 10.
Bataan	15		
Benguet	73	40	San Miguel, 30; Malolos, 43.
Bulacan	30	30	
Cagayan	75	75	
Camarines, Ambos	30	20	
Capiz	30	20	Laoag, 30.
Cavite	1	1	
Ilocos Norte	81	81	Iloilo, 81.
Ilocos Sur			
Iloilo			
Isabela			
Leyte	2	2	
Marinduque			
Masbate			
Misamis	36	36	San Isidro, 21; Gapun, 10; Cabilo, 5.
Nueva Ecija			
Negros Occidental			
Negros Oriental	98	38	
Pampanga	40	25	Bacolor, 38; Aryat, 31; Mabalacat, 30.
Pangasinan	45	42	San Mateo, 45.
Rizal			
Romblon	2	2	
Sorsogon			
Surigao	47	37	Tarlac, 47.
Tarlac	54	31	Candelaria, 11; Lucena, 5; Lopez, 33;
Tayabas			Tayabas, 5.
Union	49	40	San Fernando, 49.
Zambales			
Total constabulary	741	553	
Company F, native police	58	58	Malabon.
First Constabulary Detachment	50	50	Province of Mindoro.
Second Constabulary Detachment	30	30	Province of Tayabas.
Third Constabulary Detachment	36	36	Province of Cavite.
Grand total	915	727	

Rates of pay in pesos.

Province.	First ser- geant.	Ser- geant.	Cor- poral.	Privates.	
				First class.	Second class.
Abra.....	50	30	25	20	17
Albay.....	50	40	28	22	17
Antique.....	40	25	20	16	13
Bataan.....	40	30	25	20	17
Benguet.....	40	30	25	20	15
Bulacan.....	50	35	24	20	17
Cagayan.....	35	25	20	16	14
Camarines.....	50	40	28	22	17
Capiz.....	40	25	20	16	13
Cavite.....	50	40	30	25	20
Ilocos Norte.....	45	35	25	20	15
Ilocos Sur.....					
Iloilo.....	40	30	25	18	15
Isabela.....					
Leyte.....	40	30	25	20	16
Marinduque.....					
Masbate.....					
Misamis.....	40	30	25	18	15
Nueva Ecija.....					
Negros Occidental.....	40	30	25	16	13
Negros Oriental.....	40	30	25	16	13
Pampanga.....	45	35	24	20	17
Pangasinan.....	50	40	30	21	16
Rizal.....	40	30	25	21	18
Romblon.....	40	30	23	18	15
Sorsogon.....					
Surigao.....	40	30	25	18	15
Tarlac.....	50	40	25	15	12
Tayabas.....					
Union.....		25	20	17	15
Zambales.....	50	40	30	25	20
Company F, native police.....		40	30	24	
First constabulary detachment.....		40	30	24	
Second constabulary detachment.....		40	30	24	
Third constabulary detachment.....		40	30	24	

CAPTURES.

In spite of the newness and incompleteness of organization of the various constabularies, we have begun to secure results as shown by the following list of events. Most of these captures have taken place in the provinces near Manila, probably because there is more to be captured in them than in the others, and because inspectors were sent out to them earlier than to the more remote ones.

On September 14, in Rizal province, 2 ladrones were arrested, 4 Remington rifles, and 3 shotguns captured.

On September 14, in Bataan province, 3 ladrones were arrested, 2 Remington rifles, 1 Remington carbine, 1 shotgun and 21 rounds of Remington ammunition were captured.

On September 20, in Rizal province, 1 Remington rifle was captured.

On September 21, in Tarlac province, 27 ladrones were arrested, and 63 stolen carabaos and 5 ponies were recovered.

On September 24, in Rizal province, 6 ladrones were arrested, 2 wounded, and 1 killed, 1 Springfield rifle, 5 Remington rifles, 1 Winchester rifle, and 90 rounds of Remington ammunition were captured.

On September 28, in Zambales province, 1 ladrone and 2 robbers were arrested, 1 Mauser rifle and some cartridges captured, and some stolen carabaos were recovered.

On September 29, in Zambales province, 1 Remington rifle was captured.

On September 30, 5 murderers were arrested in Tarlac province.

On September 30, in Bataan province, 6 ladrones were arrested.

On September —, in Cavite province, 16 ladrones were arrested, 2 guns, 2 revolvers and bolos were captured, and 8 stolen carabaos were recovered.

On September—, in Tayabas province, 1 rifle and some bolos were captured.

On October 4, in Cavite province, 4 ladrones were arrested, 1 rifle, 1 dagger, and 60 rounds of revolver ammunition were captured, and 5 stolen carabaos were recovered.

ARMS.

The insufficiency of arms will unquestionably limit the efficiency of the force. In compliance with General Orders, No. 255, of the division commander, all single-loading Remington shotguns and 0.45 caliber revolvers are being turned over to me, but the supply of these weapons is not sufficient to arm the municipal police among whom most of them are already distributed. Of the 1,372 United States magazine carbines invoiced to Captain Baker August 17, 1901, 20 are issued to Company F, Native Police, 50 are in the hands of the first constabulary detachment, 36 with the second constabulary detachment, and 36 with the third constabulary detachment; 773 are issued to senior inspectors of provinces, 96 are in the hands of the metropolitan police of Manila, and the remaining ones are in the arsenal at these headquarters. These carbines are now called for by the division commander who is strongly opposed to the constabulary carrying arms like those furnished American soldiers. The following cable communications set forth the status of the orders of arms from the United States.

MANILA, August 10, 1901.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Request order through Ordnance Department of following articles for use insular constabulary and municipal police, payable insular funds, needs urgent. Five thousand Remington shotguns caliber twelve; 5,000 fair leather belts, 250,000 brass cartridges; 5,000 Colt's revolvers, six-inch barrel, caliber forty-five, double action, latest model, rounded butt with sling ring, 250,000 service cartridges; spare parts for guns and revolvers, 5,000 red woollen slings, 5,000 fair leather belts, holsters, and cartridge boxes, 900 Whitman fair leather saddles, size 10 inches; 50 Whitman fair leather saddles, size 11 inches, 500 cruppers, 1,000 woollen cinchas, very short; 1,000 pony bridles complete; 1,000 red woollen saddle blankets.

TAFT.

MANILA, September 2, 1901.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

At Adna R. Chaffee's suggestion, request all shotguns, forty-five caliber revolvers, and obsolete arms, with ammunition now in these Islands, be turned over to the civil governor of the Philippine Islands. Request manufacture new forty-five caliber revolvers according to specifications as soon as possible. Adna R. Chaffee seriously objects to constabulary's use of thirty-eight caliber revolvers.

TAFT.

MANILA, September 18, 1901.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Request ordering 1,000 Winchester repeating shotguns, model 1897, and 100 rounds buckshot per gun. How many guns and how many rounds brass cartridges can company ship immediately?

TAFT.

WASHINGTON, September 28—12.11 p. m.

TAFT, Manila:

With reference to your telegram of the 17th, Winchester Company have in stock neither guns nor cartridges. Can make and deliver 500 guns November 15 and 500 December 15, at \$14 each, and brass-case shotgun cartridges \$48 thousand. After two weeks, can deliver 50,000 and continue 50,000 per week.

With reference to your former order, total cost will be about \$145,000. Three thousand Remingtons and 100,000 cartridges now assembled New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, waiting for balance of order for shipment via Suez; will not be completed before five weeks. Ordnance Department of the Army report a large supply No. 12 brass-case shotgun cartridges, ordnance depot, Manila, available for Winchester Remington. What do you desire?

Believe appropriation should be immediately transferred Philippine disbursing officer here. Price per Remington guns, your former order, \$6.25 each.

EDWARDS.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I., October 2, 1901.

Official copy respectfully furnished, by direction of the civil governor, to the chief of the Philippine constabulary, Manila, P. I.

A. W. FERGUSON,
Executive Secretary.

This order includes no long-range weapons. The necessity of having a certain number of rifles or carbines in the hands of each constabulary force is evident from the fact that probably every province in the archipelago has one or more robber bands, armed with carbines or rifles. It is not conducive to good results or within the domain of good judgment to proceed against such bands with only shotguns and revolvers. The following telegram is suggestive:

BAOOR, CAVITE, October 4, 1901.

CHIEF CONSTABULARY:

Have captured and in arrest 16 ladrones, 3 of them said to be chiefs. Also 8 carabaos, waiting identification of owner, 2 guns, 2 revolvers, bolos, etc. Conditions as bad as was six months ago. About 300 rifles in province in hands of ladrones, but little ammunition.

MAIR, Senior Inspector.

I therefore urgently request that at least 2,000 carbines or rifles (Remington) obtained from the insurgents with ammunition for same be secured for constabulary use. If at the time of transfer of provinces from military to civil government all insurgent arms had been captured or surrendered the necessity of long-range guns would not be specially important; but in view of the large number of rifles and carbines that are buried or otherwise hidden in various provinces, evidence of which is daily accumulating, I consider it highly important that the constabulary be provided with a certain quantity of arms equally effective at long range.

RECRUITING.

Inspectors have been directed to recruit with the greatest caution, requiring at least two reliable persons of the province as sponsors for each recruit. The care in selection of men and absence of sufficient arms accounts for the present relative smallness of the enlisted strength. Fewer obstacles have been encountered than was anticipated, and I am glad to report that army officers at the numerous posts have not only aided in the matter of selection of good men, but,

in general, seem to be in full sympathy with our work. The military and constabulary have on several occasions made successful expeditions conjointly.

MOUNTED DETACHMENTS.

As General Orders, No. 280, Division of the Philippines, transferring native ponies to the senior inspectors of provinces, was not issued until September 16, but few ponies have yet been taken over. Moreover, reports so far received show that these are not especially fit by reason of sore backs and thinness. Until the saddle equipments arrive from the States little can be done toward mounted detachments further than endeavor to improve the condition of the ponies.

According to the order just cited 985 ponies are in northern Luzon, 104 in southern Luzon, 269 in the Visayas (Cebu and Leyte not included), and 23 in Mindanao. From this it is clear that there must be a readjustment of ponies if their value will justify shipment.

BARRACKS AND STABLES.

In a number of towns difficulty has been experienced in finding buildings suitable for barracks and stables. This is due principally to the scarcity of buildings—in some cases owing to results of insurrection—and, secondly, to the fact that many buildings otherwise available are held by United States troops. Again, there are public buildings, but in such a state of decay that considerable time and money will be necessary to repair them. So far I have approved the policy of only renting buildings, but I foresee the necessity of constructing some stables for horses in the near future.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Various blank forms have been printed in accordance with the views of the auditor and necessities of the constabulary.

The organic act and code and regulations for the constabulary (English and Spanish each 500) are to be printed as a handbook, and are now in the hands of the printer. Visayan, Bicol, and Ilocano translations are also ready to be printed.

The disbursing officers at these and at district headquarters have duly qualified by giving the necessary bonds, and inspectors designated by law as distributors of supplies from the public civil store will also be required to execute bonds as soon as practicable.

The importance of better transportation facilities both by land and water is keenly felt in the working of this force.

Very respectfully,

HENRY T. ALLEN,
Chief Philippine Constabulary.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE,
Manila, P. I.

APPENDIX O.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL,
Manila, P. I., October 1, 1901.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the department of posts, with accompanying statistical tables, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. It is proper to state that the former director-general of posts was in charge of the department until December 1, 1900, and that no material changes were made during the balance of the year in the plans adopted by him for extending and improving the service as fast as conditions would permit.

At the close of the previous fiscal year there were 19 regular post-offices in operation and 10 sub-stations at military posts. During the year 1 post-office was closed permanently, 1 was closed temporarily for several months and 5 new offices were opened. It has been our policy to establish regular offices with an experienced American in charge, wherever the amount of business to be expected or the amount of mail to be handled would justify the expenditure. At the smaller military posts where the business would not be sufficient to require the services of a salaried postmaster, sub-stations of the nearest office have been opened, when requested by the commanding officer. Either this official or some one designated by him would then be supplied with stamp stock by the postmaster of the office of which his post was a station. At the close of the fiscal year there were 35 of these sub-stations. The exact amount of the stamp sales of these stations can not be stated, as the sales are credited to the office of which each is a station.

During this year there was no necessity or demand for the establishment of additional post-offices, except at army posts. The records demonstrate that with the exception of Manila and the larger towns practically all of the postal revenue is derived from the army, or those connected with the military government. Furthermore, mails could not have been transported with safety to and from offices established away from military posts, unless under military protection.

During the year no contracts were made for the transportation of mails by water between the Islands. We have continued working under the Spanish law requiring all steamers, not under contract to run on set schedule, to carry mails free of charge. Thus, the mails have been dispatched by every opportunity to and from all points in the Islands. While by this action we have been able to give all officers and army posts mail by every boat, the system is not entirely satisfactory, owing to the fact that the service is far from regular, and no

one can ascertain more than a few days, and frequently but a few hours in advance, when the next mail will leave for any place in the Islands. The system has been continued, however, because it gave the best possible service with the amount of transportation available. This subject will be taken up again in this report in connection with recommendations for the improvement of the service.

During the month of March, 1901, a weekly service was established between Dagupan and Baguio, Benguet Province, and on June 1 it was increased to semiweekly. With this exception army transportation has been used exclusively for the transportation of mails on land.

During the same month the district commanders of the first and third districts, Department of Northern Luzon, adopted and put into operation a regular mail-wagon service between Dagupan and Laoag, with service twice a week each way between Dagupan and San Fernando, Union, and once a week between the latter point and Laoag. This service has been highly satisfactory, as it gave all the posts on the route a regular mail communication.

With these exceptions there has been no regular communication by land to interior offices, the frequency of the service depending on the necessity for army transportation. We have been obliged to depend upon the army for transportation to interior points for the reason that, until very recently, mails could not be carried anywhere with safety unless under military protection.

The old Spanish system of mail communication to the interior towns of each province, in operation at the end of the last fiscal year, has been continued, and the same system has been reopened in several other provinces where conditions have become peaceful enough to permit it. Under this Spanish law it is the duty of the presidente of each town to attend to the mail for and from his town without compensation. It is also the duty of the town to provide mail carriers to the adjacent towns. This system will be continued until it can be superseded by a regular contract service.

At the commencement of this fiscal year the employees of this department numbered 113, of which 64 were Americans and 49 natives. At the close of the year we had 76 Americans and 56 native employees. During the year 39 Americans and 25 natives were given appointments, and 19 Americans and 8 natives ceased service by resignation, 7 Americans and 8 natives by removal and 1 American and 2 natives by death. The first appointments under the Civil Service Act were made May 16. All employees not from the civil service of the United States appointed after September 19, 1900, the date the Civil Service Act took effect, were required to take the regular entrance examination. Four American clerks failed in this examination and their services were discontinued. Others who passed high enough to be certified were appointed in their stead.

During the first part of the year it was necessary, as prior to that period, to send to the States for American clerks to fill vacancies or to increase the force. With the mustering out of the volunteer regiments we were able to secure competent and intelligent men with much knowledge of the islands, and who understood the conditions before accepting appointment. Subsequently the same class of clerks were obtained through the civil service. Therefore, no requests for clerks from the States have been made since last October.

It is gratifying to state that the number of complaints regarding

loss of mail is very small, when consideration is given to the manner in which mails, of necessity, are handled at army posts, and in transporting same to and from such posts. The number of reports showing pilfering from the mail and theft of money contents of letters are very few. It is with pleasure that I am able to say we have been unable to charge even a single case of theft to an American employee. During the year native clerks at Cebu, Cavite and Manila were caught robbing the mails, arrested and turned over to the proper authorities. In each instance the guilty party was given a term in prison.

During the year a number of complaints were made regarding the loss of mail said to have been deposited at the headquarters of the Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, while at Legaspi and Sorsogon. Finally a soldier of the regiment, detailed as clerk in the office of the adjutant, and who had access to the mail before its dispatch, was discovered to have changed the indorsement on a Government check. This check had been inclosed in a letter and mailed in the adjutant's office, and the soldier could not explain his possession of it. He was tried and sentenced to seventeen years' imprisonment. It is believed he is responsible for all of the losses reported from these offices.

During the year two complete changes were made in the system of rendering accounts. From July 1 to September 30, 1900, postmasters accounted only to the director general of posts, and not to the auditor. They were authorized by the director general to retain their salaries and other allowed expenses from the receipts of their respective offices, remitting the balance, if any, to him. The director general of posts rendered a monthly account to the auditor, covering the entire service. On October 1, 1900, Circular No. 41, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, embodying the Postmaster General's order No. 943, was put into effect. Postmasters were then required to render monthly accounts to the auditor and to deposit their entire receipts with the treasurer of the Islands. The salaries of postmasters, and other expenses, were paid by the director general, from funds drawn from the treasury in accordance with appropriations. This plan, which necessitated the shipment of postal funds from each office to the Treasurer at Manila, and also a return shipment by the director general to each office to pay its expenses, was not satisfactory, but it was continued until the passage of Act 90, which became effective April 1, 1901.

The system of rendering accounts required by this Act is identical to the United States system, and is satisfactory in every respect. By it much better accounts are rendered and the chance of loss of funds in transit is reduced to a minimum.

The arrangement perfected by the former director general with the chief quartermaster of the division for the transmission of surplus postal and money-order funds has been continued. Postmasters deposit their surplus funds with the local quartermaster, taking his receipt, which is remitted to the postmaster at Manila. These receipts are then presented to the chief quartermaster for payment.

Postmasters are also authorized to cash all government checks drawn on subtreasuries of the United States. These checks are used in making our remittances to the United States in settlement of balances on money-order account. During the last fiscal year these remittances amounted to \$1,259,950.66. Postmasters have also been authorized to cash the checks of disbursing officers of the insular government, drawn

on the banks in Manila, out of their surplus funds. By this means, the amount of actual money remitted by outside postmasters is materially reduced, and at the same time the shipment of a considerable amount from Manila to other points in the Islands is avoided.

The receipts of each post-office, as shown by Table A, do not correctly represent the amount of postal business transacted. The last annual report showed a loss of revenue estimated at \$30,000 for the year, through the use of United States stamps, or on account of the privilege accorded soldiers of sending letters to the States without prepayment of postage. A careful count was made of the mails dispatched from Manila to the United States during the last seven days of May. At this time we found that a fraction over 20 per cent of the letters sent bore stamps of the United States, or were from soldiers, and with no postage prepaid. A conservative estimate places the losses of revenue on this account at fully \$20,000 for the fiscal year. The establishment of additional post-offices and the improvement of mail facilities has caused a material reduction in the number of unpaid letters sent by soldiers, as in one year the percentage was reduced from 32 to 20.

In the last annual report mention is made of the Mexican surplus fund, amounting to \$209.77, which was held in this department unaccounted for, as a protection against loss arising from fluctuation in the rate of exchange of Mexican money. After holding this amount until the close of the year I decided to turn it in as a miscellaneous receipt. The item of miscellaneous receipts of the Manila post-office also included \$220 received from the sale of a rubber stamp outfit, which, after thorough trial, was found to be unsuited for the needs of this department.

Table B shows the expenditures, by months, of this office and of each post-office chargeable to the appropriations for the year, and as reported by the auditor August 1, 1901. To this statement should be added the following expenditures, made since June 30, but chargeable to the expenditures for the previous year:

Clerk hire, Manila post-office, for the month of April.....	\$116.60
Clerk hire, Nueva Caceres, for the months of May and June	16.75
Rent and light, Dagupan, for the months of May and June	44.00
Rent and light, Calamba, from September 1 to June 30	70.00
Transportation of mails, Dagupan	4.00
Mail-messenger service, Manila.....	2.70
Miscellaneous expenses, Manila	20.07

Making the total expenditures \$159,302.69. Included in the miscellaneous expenditures of the Manila office for the month of June is an item of \$90 repaying a remittance of postal funds made by Chaplain Walkley while acting as postmaster at the headquarters of the Forty-seventh Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in Sorsogon. The board of survey, convened to settle the responsibility for this loss, relieved Chaplain Walkley and the postmaster at Manila, on the ground that the money was stolen from the mail by the soldier previously referred to in this report.

Table C gives in detail the payments made to the several foreign countries for the transportation of our mails during the years of 1899 and 1900. These payments are made under the regulations of the Universal Postal Union, and upon statistics taken during the year 1896. Under the regulations referred to these statistics will remain the basis

for the settlement of annual balances until the next count, to be taken in 1904.

Table D shows the amount of mail carried and the compensation paid each commercial steamer carrying our mails to foreign ports.

Table E is submitted that a comparison may be made with the receipts and expenditures of the previous fourteen months. From this table it will be seen that while the increase in revenues amounted to but \$4,979.92, there was an increase in the expenditures of \$61,082.64. The return of the volunteer regiments, which began in January, caused a loss of considerable revenue to this department. On the other hand the expenditures on the account of salaries were increased through addition to the pay rolls, caused by the appointment of men previously performing the duty as detailed soldiers, without expense to this department, and by the reorganization of salaries under Act 102, effective April 1. The cost of the rent of post-offices was more than doubled during the year. We were required to pay rent at many places where quarters were previously furnished by the military authorities without charge. During the latter part of the previous fiscal year the rent of the Manila post-office was doubled. The rent of this building for the year amounted to \$7,200.

Referring again to Table C, it will be noted that during this year payments were made to foreign countries for the transportation for our mails for the year 1899, amounting to \$9,838.44, all of which should have been paid within the previous fiscal year. Thus, the surplus for that year was increased by this amount, with a corresponding increase in the deficit of the last fiscal year. The payments made to commercial steamers for transportation of our mails from Manila to foreign ports during the previous fiscal year amounted to \$2,491.14. The cost of this transportation for the year under discussion, as will be seen by reference to Table D, was \$4,075.38.

The total expenditures for the year, including the items previously referred to paid since June 30, amount to \$159,302.69, making the total deficit for the year \$36,470.06. However, many supplies ordered and paid for during the latter part of the fiscal year will be used during the current year. A supply of twine, the cost of which was over \$1,500, was received and paid for in the month of June.

Tables G, H and I refer to the dead-letter bureau of this department. Comparison of these tables with the reports of the previous year show a material increase in the number of pieces of mail handled in the bureau.

Table J is a statement of the money-order business transacted at each office during the year. At the opening of the fiscal year we had but eleven post-offices authorized to transact money-order business. During the year this branch of the service was extended to all offices. The amount of money orders issued during the previous year was \$1,526,310.25. During the last year orders were issued amounting to \$2,244,874.32, and the fees and war tax collected on same amounted to \$9,166.95, making the total receipts \$2,254,041.37. The amount of money orders paid during the previous year was \$449,496.37, and the orders repaid amounted to \$18,914.68. During the last year the paid orders amounted to \$1,022,107.76, and the repaid orders amounted to \$34,730.27.

As the money-order business was handled as a part of the United States system, the revenues accruing from fees and war tax collected

are not included in the statement of postal receipts, as this item, amounting to \$9,166.95, went to the home Government. Act 90 of the Philippine Commission placed the money-order business on an independent basis, effective July 1, 1901. Therefore the fees collected will now go to the credit of the insular government, and out of this item will be paid the necessary expenses for the stationery and supplies required for the transaction of the business.

Table K shows the number of letters, parcels and free matter registered at each office during the year. The facilities for registering letters and packages at army posts have been so improved during the year as to give practically the same service in this respect as at regular post-offices. The result of this arrangement is a large increase in the amount of registered matter sent from army posts.

Table L gives the number of mails received at and dispatched from each post-office during the year, and also the number of locked pouches and sacks of paper mail received and dispatched. Inspection of this table will show that each office had a fairly frequent service, although somewhat irregular, as previously explained.

Tables M, N, O, P, Q and R refer exclusively to the Manila office, explaining in greater detail the work of the money-order, registry and mailing divisions. An interesting item in Table M is the amount of deposits on money-order account received from offices in the Islands, as this item, reduced by the amount transferred to such offices to meet payments, represents the difference between the amount of orders issued and paid thereat. As all balances with the United States are settled through the Manila office, the amount of deposits at San Francisco represent the difference between the amount of orders issued and paid at all offices in the Philippines.

During the previous year 129,900 pieces of registered mail were handled by this office. The total number this year is 183,878, being an increase of 53,978. Comparison of the reports of the mailing division with those of the previous year show an increase of 6,000 sacks in the amount of mail received from the United States, 450 sacks in the amount of mail received from foreign countries and 613 in the number of mails received from offices in the provinces. It also shows an increase of 2,059 in the number of mails dispatched to offices in the Islands.

Since the close of the fiscal year legislation has been enacted, in Act 181, giving the director-general of posts authority to appoint postmasters at the smaller offices without regard to the civil service act, and at a compensation based upon a percentage of the receipts of each office. Under this law offices are now being opened as rapidly as the persons to be appointed qualify and furnish the required bond. Natives of the Islands have not heretofore been given appointments as postmasters, but in making appointments of this class many natives will be selected.

The establishment of regular post-offices at army posts, authorized in this Act, will materially improve the service to and from these posts. In this Act authority is also given for the establishment of an improved free-delivery service in the city of Manila. The old Spanish delivery service, except that the collection of a fee on the delivery of each piece of mail is now prohibited, has been continued. This service, however, meets with small favor from the American population, and very few Americans patronize it. The starting of the new service is delayed

somewhat from the fact that a sufficient number of eligibles were not secured by the first examination held by the Civil Service Board for that purpose. Another examination has been ordered to secure the additional carriers required. With the inauguration of this service street letter boxes will be erected throughout the city from which the carriers will make regular collections.

It has been the policy of this department to adhere as strictly as possible to the United States postal laws and regulations in the operation of this service, believing that our home methods are the best, and should be adopted here. It is recommended that this policy continue until the enactment of specific legislation by the Government for the postal service.

Believing that the special-delivery service of the United States would be appreciated and in demand, especially in Manila, a supply of these special stamps was ordered last spring; but as yet my requisition has not been filled. We hope to inaugurate this service at an early date.

The postage rate of 1 cent gold per half ounce, instead of 2 cents per ounce, on letters to island points was adopted shortly after American occupation. With this exception the United States postage rates and conditions are in force. It is recommended that the United States postage rates and conditions be adopted in toto. When contracts are made, the cost of transportation of mails will be enormous, and for this reason I believe the rates of postage here should be no less than in the United States.

In commenting on the money-order business of the last fiscal year, reference was made to the operation of this service independent of the United States, effective July 1. The money-order, as well as the postal accounts, are now audited by the auditor for the archipelago to our satisfaction and with much improvement to the service. Formerly it was necessary to have these reports pass through this office for preliminary audit and to correct apparent errors. It was also required of this office to see that our postmasters made their deposits of surplus funds promptly. All of this work, which properly belongs to the auditor, is now done by that official. By resolution of the Commission, dated July 11, the collection of 2 cents additional to the regular fee for each order issued has been continued. Recommendation for a change in the schedule of fees, embodying this extra charge, has been made and is here repeated.

The need for a Government post-office building in Manila is even greater than when the last annual report was made. Although there are fewer troops in the Islands than at that time, the amount of mail requiring distribution in the Manila post-office has materially increased. This means a necessity for additional floor space. The great increase in the amount of registry business transacted necessitates an enlargement of that department. The ground floor space of the building now occupied is not sufficient for the proper conduct of the office, but so far it has been impossible to find a more suitable building. It is hoped the Government will, at an early date, take steps looking to the erection of a suitable building, located on the river front, where it will not only be more accessible to the public, but where mails can be received and dispatched with greater celerity.

The transportation of mails is the most important question before us at this time. I believe the time has now come when regular com-

munication should be established between Manila and the important towns of each island. This is necessary for the proper conduct of every branch of the insular government, as well as to meet the demands of the public. The plan now under consideration by the bureau of transportation, for providing communication with the southern islands, is in line with this recommendation. If the contemplated service is established competent clerks will be placed on the steamers that distribution of mails may be made en route. Regular service can then be extended to the smaller towns by the means of local routes starting from the towns supplied by the main line of steamers.

But even this service, unless made very frequent, will not be entirely satisfactory. To overcome all complaints and to render the best possible mail service, necessary legislation should be enacted reviving the Spanish law requiring every steamship not under contract to carry the mails free of charge. If the continuation of this practice is not deemed advisable, its objections can be overcome by legislation allowing a nominal compensation to steamers of this class. It seems to me, however, that the free carriage of mails should be required as part payment for the privilege given to the steamer to transact inter-island business. Until legislation is enacted outlining a specific plan for inland mail transportation, we will continue making temporary arrangements at a specific rate per round trip. So far all service of this character has been secured at very reasonable rates.

Recently the attention of the collector of customs was brought to the royal decree of the Spanish Government of March 16, 1864, which forbids the carrying of unstamped letters by steamships or passengers. An order was issued August 30 requiring customs officials to seize all letters carried in violation of this decree, and to turn them into the nearest post-office. The result will be an effectual breaking up of the private mail service heretofore carried on by native and Chinese inhabitants of the Islands, and with a corresponding increase in the revenues of this department.

Acting under an order of the President, the Post-Office Department of the United States maintains a general supervision over the Philippine postal service. But this authority has at no time been exercised by the Postmaster-General in any manner that prevented the operation of the service in conformity to the principles adopted for the general administration of affairs. It has also been my endeavor to conduct the service in perfect accord with the insular government. All plans for the improvement or extension of the service or changes in the rules for its government have been first submitted for executive approval, in order that, although subordinate to the Post-Office Department of the United States, this department might receive the same administration as other branches of the Government with respect to practical control and executive supervision.

Very respectfully,

C. M. COTTERMAN,
Director-General.

TABLE A.—Statement of receipts of the department of posts and post-offices in the Philippine Archipelago for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Office and month.	Sales of stamps.	Box rents.	Second-class matter.	Miscellaneous and waste.	Amount.
<i>July, 1900.</i>					
Angeles	\$139.78				\$139.78
Aparri	134.78				134.78
Bacolod	147.97				147.97
Batangas	131.78				131.78
Cagayan	101.09				101.09
Cavite	248.29				248.29
Cebu	332.51				332.51
Dagupan	144.30				144.30
First Reserve	137.99				137.99
Iloilo	332.36	\$136.45			468.81
Jolo	117.93				117.93
Lucena	10.00				10.00
Manila	6,043.23	651.50			6,694.73
Nueva Caceres	122.93				122.93
Santa Cruz	127.45				127.45
San Fernando, Pampanga	139.88				139.88
San Fernando, Union	168.54				168.54
San Isidro	44.78				44.78
Vigan	134.78				134.78
Zamboanga	134.78				134.78
Department of posts	59.00				59.00
Total	8,957.15	787.95			9,745.10
<i>August, 1900.</i>					
Angeles	139.78				139.78
Aparri	134.78				134.78
Bacolod	97.97				97.97
Batangas	134.78				134.78
Cagayan	101.09				101.09
Calamba	18.91				18.91
Catbalogan	36.96				36.96
Cavite	177.73				177.73
Cebu	332.51				332.51
Dagupan	244.30				244.30
First Reserve	67.62				67.62
Iloilo	457.12				457.12
Jolo	117.93				117.93
Lucena	33.71				33.71
Manila	3,738.25		\$372.43	\$19.04	4,129.72
Nueva Caceres	125.43				125.43
Santa Cruz	80.29				80.29
San Fernando, Pampanga	139.88				139.88
San Isidro	139.78				139.78
Vigan	134.78				134.78
Zamboanga	134.78				134.78
Department of posts	245.00				245.00
Total	6,833.38		372.43	19.04	7,224.85
<i>September, 1900.</i>					
Angeles	130.62				130.62
Aparri	207.14				207.14
Bacolod	126.89		.86		127.75
Batangas	101.56		7.08		108.64
Cagayan	225.25				225.25
Calamba	7.15				7.15
Catbalogan	130.44				130.44
Cavite	180.63				180.63
Cebu	713.09		19.30		732.39
Dagupan	150.70				150.70
First Reserve	108.77				108.77
Iloilo	991.78		17.07		1,008.85
Jolo	153.63				153.63
Lucena	17.94				17.94
Manila	5,133.67			20.66	5,154.33
Nueva Caceres	85.27				85.27
Santa Cruz	63.30				63.30
San Fernando, Pampanga	96.89				96.89
San Isidro	143.60				143.60
Tacloban	173.63				173.63
Vigan	472.60			.47	473.07
Zamboanga	149.09				149.09
Department of posts	266.40			.12	266.52
Total	9,830.04		44.31	21.25	9,895.60

TABLE A.—Statement of receipts of the department of posts and post-offices in the Philippine Archipelago for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901—Continued.

Office and month.	Sales of stamps.	Box rents.	Second-class matter.	Miscellaneous and waste.	Amount.
<i>October, 1900.</i>					
Angeles	\$57.00				\$57.00
Aparri	182.92		\$0.27		183.19
Bacolod	116.80				116.80
Batangas	220.86				220.86
Cagayan	105.38				105.38
Calamba	115.82				115.82
Catbalogan	206.00				206.00
Cavite	220.70				220.70
Cebu	335.63		8.82		344.45
Dagupan	424.54				424.54
First Reserve	250.77				250.77
Iloilo	525.60	\$139.16	10.82		675.58
Jolo	94.66				94.66
Manila	4,655.90	708.75	144.72		5,504.37
Nueva Caceres	124.81				124.81
Santa Cruz	46.99			\$0.56	47.55
San Fernando, Pampanga	62.89				62.89
San Isidro	183.44				183.44
Tacloban	47.20				47.20
Vigan	275.93				275.93
Zamboanga	154.10				154.10
Department of posts	61.20				61.20
Total	8,469.14	842.91	164.63	.56	9,477.24
<i>November, 1900.</i>					
Angeles	184.60				184.60
Aparri	174.56		.25		174.81
Bacolod	88.26				88.26
Batangas	145.79				145.79
Cagayan	172.03				172.03
Calamba	231.13				231.13
Catbalogan	20.50				20.50
Cavite	560.56				560.56
Cebu	500.88		5.51		506.39
Dagupan	268.52				268.52
First Reserve	198.67				198.67
Iloilo	685.53	1.80	4.38		691.21
Jolo	134.09				134.09
Manila	7,886.50	32.34	120.66	24.41	8,063.91
Nueva Caceres	160.42				160.42
Santa Cruz	67.72				67.72
San Fernando, Pampanga	190.24				190.24
San Isidro	208.10				208.10
Tacloban	104.02				104.02
Vigan	502.29				502.29
Zamboanga	127.50				127.50
Department of posts	534.50				534.50
Total	13,139.40	33.64	130.80	24.41	13,328.25
<i>December, 1900.</i>					
Angeles	70.91				70.91
Aparri	212.50		.32		212.82
Bacolod	120.29				120.29
Batangas	100.55				100.55
Cagayan	102.99				102.99
Calamba	105.72				105.72
Catbalogan	152.75				152.75
Cavite	394.66				394.66
Cebu	394.72		4.96		399.68
Dagupan	276.42				276.42
First Reserve	82.66				82.66
Iloilo	727.28	.65	.71		728.64
Jolo	171.86				171.86
Manila	5,895.69	7.10	144.45	33.44	6,080.68
Nueva Caceres	74.56				74.56
Santa Cruz	219.73				219.73
San Fernando, Pampanga	67.34				67.34
San Isidro	92.06				92.06
Tacloban	119.13				119.13
Vigan	191.46				191.46
Zamboanga	208.97				208.97
Department of posts	182.59				182.59
Total	9,964.86	7.75	150.44	33.44	10,156.49

TABLE A.—Statement of receipts of the department of posts and post-offices in the Philippine Archipelago for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901—Continued.

Office and month.	Sales of stamps.	Box rents.	Second-class matter.	Miscellaneous and waste.	Amount.
<i>January, 1901.</i>					
Angeles	\$116.69				\$116.69
Aparri	166.99		\$0.24		166.23
Bacolod	117.01				117.01
Batangas	131.76				131.76
Cagayan	109.78				109.78
Calamba	74.24				74.24
Catbalogan	74.33				74.33
Cavite	381.40				381.40
Cebu	370.97	\$26.25	5.19		402.41
Dagupan	419.96				419.96
First Reserve	102.12				102.12
Iloilo	835.22	150.00	3.79		989.01
Jolo	173.49				173.49
Lucena	243.50				243.50
Manila	7,249.32	839.00	157.48	\$17.00	8,262.80
Nueva Caceres	131.21				131.21
Santa Cruz	109.81				109.81
San Fernando	190.30				190.30
San Isidro	221.72				221.72
Tacloban	79.73				79.73
Vigan	651.28				651.28
Zamboanga	165.16				165.16
Department of posts					
Total	12,114.99	1,015.25	166.70	17.00	13,313.94
<i>February, 1901.</i>					
Angeles	43.70				43.70
Aparri	233.20		.31		233.51
Bacolod	78.78				78.78
Batangas	80.10				80.10
Cagayan	281.23				281.23
Calamba	120.94				120.94
Catbalogan	26.90				26.90
Cavite	386.65				386.65
Cebu	266.65		4.73		271.38
Dagupan	233.07				233.07
First Reserve	67.04				67.04
Iloilo	558.90		3.37		562.27
Jolo	37.82				37.82
Lucena	48.70				48.70
Manila	5,391.78	37.60	108.31	13.00	5,550.69
Nueva Caceres	107.20				107.20
Santa Cruz	55.22				55.22
San Fernando	76.05				76.05
San Isidro	45.36				45.36
Tacloban	140.08				140.08
Vigan	195.55				195.55
Zamboanga	78.07				78.07
Total	8,547.99	37.60	116.72	13.00	8,715.31
<i>March, 1901.</i>					
Angeles	60.86				60.86
Aparri	254.49		.28		254.77
Bacolod	105.78				105.78
Batangas	71.68				71.68
Cagayan	83.22				83.22
Calamba	272.60				272.60
Catbalogan	16.99				16.99
Cavite	376.44				376.44
Cebu	505.59		5.17		510.76
Dagupan	462.80				462.80
First Reserve	65.80				65.80
Iloilo	770.69		3.60		774.29
Jolo	213.37				213.37
Laosag	104.59				104.59
Lucena	58.84				58.84
Manila	6,780.96	5.55	137.50	18.25	6,942.26
Nueva Caceres	114.40				114.40
Santa Cruz	139.43				139.43
San Fernando, Pampanga	117.91				117.91
San Isidro	257.32				257.32
Tacloban	45.23				45.23
Vigan	304.84			2.00	306.84
Zamboanga	99.12				99.12
Total	11,290.97	5.55	146.55	20.25	11,463.32

TABLE A.—Statement of receipts of the department of posts and post-offices in the Philippine Archipelago for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.—Continued.

Office and month.	Sales of stamps.	Box rents.	Second-class matter.	Miscellaneous and waste.	Amount.
<i>April, 1901.</i>					
Angeles	\$36.96				\$36.96
Aparri	160.61		\$0.83		160.94
Bacolod	89.58				89.58
Batangas	47.85				47.85
Cagayan	66.67				66.67
Calamba	96.65				96.65
Catbalogan	85.07		.86		85.93
Cavite	414.99				414.99
Cebu	826.19	\$27.75	5.12		359.06
Dagupan	208.65				208.65
First Reserve	54.40				54.40
Iloilo	733.26	150.00	3.37	\$5.00	891.63
Jolo	79.79				79.79
Laosag	180.82				180.82
Lucena	97.07				97.07
Manila	5,193.17	890.00	147.55	12.90	6,243.62
Nueva Caceres	119.75				119.75
Santa Cruz	67.02				67.02
San Fernando, Pampanga	92.33				92.33
San Isidro	90.19				90.19
Tacloban	155.87				155.87
Vigan	235.39				235.39
Zamboanga	207.99				207.99
Total	8,835.27	1,067.75	157.23	17.90	10,078.15
<i>May, 1901.</i>					
Angeles	48.04				48.04
Aparri	162.80		.32		163.12
Bacolod	110.32				110.32
Batangas	106.69				106.69
Cagayan	51.86				51.86
Calamba	149.48				149.48
Catbalogan	53.83				53.83
Cavite	432.37				432.37
Cebu	321.11		4.60		325.71
Dagupan	515.59				515.59
First Reserve	87.24				87.24
Iloilo	549.95	5.33	1.07		556.35
Jolo	171.28				171.28
Laosag	123.26				123.26
Lucena	43.49				43.49
Manila	6,655.20	21.70	144.44	23.65	6,844.99
Nueva Caceres	145.89				145.89
Santa Cruz	182.65				182.65
San Fernando, Pampanga	130.87				130.87
San Isidro	145.28				145.28
Tacloban	57.98				57.98
Vigan	520.06			3.40	523.45
Zamboanga	85.82				85.82
Total	10,851.05	27.03	150.43	27.05	11,055.56
<i>June, 1901.</i>					
Angeles	25.22				25.22
Aparri	328.31		.27		328.58
Bacolod	85.15				85.15
Batangas	22.89				22.89
Cagayan	172.65				172.65
Calamba	38.58				38.58
Catbalogan	25.79				25.79
Cavite	311.38				311.38
Cebu	295.01	1.00	3.65		299.66
Dagupan	204.52				204.52
First Reserve	76.66				76.66
Iloilo	379.99	.66	8.78		389.43
Jolo	123.16				123.16
Laosag	58.34				58.34
Legaspi	33.25				33.25
Lucena	77.23				77.23
Manila	4,902.06	7.65	158.30	440.42	5,508.43
Nueva Caceres	67.40				67.40
Santa Cruz	62.75				62.75
San Fernando, Pampanga	51.68				51.68
San Isidro	55.98				55.98
Tacloban	91.68				91.68
Vigan	206.01			.86	206.86
Zamboanga	61.55				61.55
Total	7,757.24	9.81	171.00	441.27	8,378.82

TABLE A.—Statement of receipts of the department of posts and post-offices in the Philippine Archipelago for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Office.	Sales of stamps.	Box rents.	Second-class matter.	Miscellaneous and waste.	Total.
Angeles	\$1,054.16				\$1,054.16
Aparri	2,352.08		\$8.45		2,355.53
Bacolod	1,279.79		7.08		1,286.87
Batangas	1,297.29				1,297.29
Cagayan	1,573.24				1,573.24
Calamba	1,231.22				1,231.22
Catbalogan	829.56		.86		830.42
Cavite	4,085.80				4,085.80
Cebu	4,694.86	\$56.00	67.05		4,816.91
Dagupan	3,548.37				3,548.37
First Reserve	1,299.74				1,299.74
Iloilo	7,542.68	583.55	56.96	\$5.00	8,188.19
Jolo	1,594.01				1,594.01
Laosag	467.01				467.01
Legaspi	33.25				33.25
Lucena	630.48				630.48
Manila	69,525.75	3,196.19	1,635.84	622.77	74,980.55
Nueva Caceres	1,379.27				1,379.27
San Fernando, Pampanga	1,356.26				1,356.26
San Fernando, Union	168.54				168.54
San Isidro	1,627.63				1,627.63
Santa Cruz	1,222.36			.56	1,222.92
Tacloban	1,017.55				1,017.55
Vigan	3,824.96			6.72	3,831.68
Zamboanga	1,606.81			.12	1,606.93
Total	115,242.67	3,834.74	1,771.24	635.17	121,483.82
Department of posts	1,348.81				1,348.81
Grand total	116,591.48	3,834.74	1,771.24	635.17	122,832.63

TABLE B.—Statement of expenditures of the department of posts and post-offices in the Philippine Archipelago for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Office.	Month.	Salary of postmaster.	Salary of clerks.	Rent and light.	Transportation of mail.	Mail messenger service.	Stationery and printing.	Furniture.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenses.	Gross receipts.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Angeles, Pampanga Province, Luzon (annual salary of postmaster, \$1,600). Mat. 1 salary of postmaster reduced to \$1,400.	July, 1900	\$134.78	\$5.00	\$5.00						\$139.78	\$139.78		
	Aug., 1900	134.78	5.00	5.00						134.78	139.78		5.00
	Sept., 1900	130.44	5.00	10.00						145.44	130.62		14.82
	Oct., 1900	134.78	5.00	10.00						149.78	157.00	\$89.26	92.78
	Nov., 1900	130.44	5.00	10.00						145.44	184.60		
	Dec., 1900	134.78	5.00	10.00						149.78	170.91		78.87
	Jan., 1901	133.33	5.00	10.00						148.33	116.69		31.64
	Feb., 1901	133.33	5.00	10.00						148.33	48.70		104.63
	Mar., 1901	116.66	5.00	10.00						131.66	60.86		70.80
	Apr., 1901	116.66	5.00	10.00						131.66	36.96		94.70
	May, 1901	116.66	5.00	10.00						131.66	48.04		83.62
	June, 1901	116.66	5.00	10.00						131.66	25.22		106.46
	Total	1,533.22	60.00	106.00						1,696.22	1,054.16		644.06
Aparri, Cagayan Province, Luzon (annual salary of postmaster, \$1,600) ...	July, 1900	134.78								134.78	134.78		
	Aug., 1900	134.78								134.78	134.78		
	Sept., 1900	130.44								137.44	206.00	70.56	
	Oct., 1900	134.78						\$7.00		134.78	183.19	48.41	
	Nov., 1900	130.44								130.44	174.81	44.37	
	Dec., 1900	134.78								134.78	212.82	78.04	
	Jan., 1901	133.33								133.33	166.23	32.90	
	Feb., 1901	133.33								133.33	233.51	100.18	
	Mar., 1901	133.33								133.33	254.77	121.44	
	Apr., 1901	133.33								133.33	160.94	27.61	
	May, 1901	133.33								133.33	163.12	29.79	
	June, 1901	133.34								133.34	328.68	196.24	
	Total	1,599.99						7.00		1,606.99	2,355.33	748.34	
Bacolod, Occidental Negros, Negros (annual salary of postmaster, \$1,700). Apr. 1, salary of postmaster reduced to \$1,600. First 14 days of June salary of postmaster disallowed.	July, 1900	143.21	4.76							147.97	147.97		
	Aug., 1900	143.21	4.76							147.97	97.97		50.00
	Sept., 1900	138.59	13.80							152.39	133.97		18.41
	Oct., 1900	143.21	14.21							157.42	116.80		40.62
	Nov., 1900	138.58	14.20							152.78	83.25		69.53
	Dec., 1900	143.21	14.65							157.86	120.29		37.57
	Jan., 1901	141.66	14.50							156.16	117.01		39.15
	Feb., 1901	141.66	14.50							156.16	78.78		77.38
	Mar., 1901	141.66	14.50							156.16	106.76		50.38
	Apr., 1901	133.33	14.50							147.83	89.56		58.25
	May, 1901	133.33	14.50							147.83	110.32		37.51
	June, 1901	76.55	14.50							90.05	85.15		4.90
	Total	1,617.19	133.38							1,750.57	1,286.87		463.70

Cathalogan, Samar Island (annual salary of postmaster, \$1,600). Apr. 1, salary of postmaster reduced to \$1,400.	Apr., 1901	116.66								116.66	98.65		20.01
	May, 1901	116.66								116.72	149.48	80.76	79.00
	June, 1901	116.66								117.58	38.58		
	Total	1,096.73								1,111.00	1,231.22	120.22	
	July, 1900	134.78								134.78			134.74
	Aug., 1900	134.78								149.06	86.96		112.10
Cavite, Cavite Province, Luzon (annual salary of postmaster, \$1,700). From Feb. 10 to Mar. 9, inclusive, salary of postmaster's substitute, \$1,400. From Mar. 10 to Mar. 31, inclusive, salary \$1,600. Apr. 1, salary of postmaster increased to \$1,800.	Sept., 1900	134.78								145.62	130.44		15.18
	Oct., 1900	134.78								150.88	206.00	46.62	
	Nov., 1900	134.78								146.98	20.50		125.54
	Dec., 1900	134.78								149.78	182.76	2.97	
	Jan., 1901	138.33								149.23	74.38		74.90
	Feb., 1901	138.33								149.23	28.90		122.33
	Mar., 1901	138.33								146.33	16.99		131.84
	Apr., 1901	116.66								121.66	86.98		36.78
	May, 1901	116.66								121.66	53.88		67.88
	June, 1901	116.66								121.66	25.79		95.89
	Total	1,549.99								1,687.45	880.42		887.08
Cebu, Cebu Island (annual salary of postmaster, \$1,700). Apr. 1, salary of postmaster increased to \$1,800.	July, 1900	143.21								270.66	248.29		22.87
	Aug., 1900	143.21								162.78	177.78	25.00	
	Sept., 1900	138.66								262.24	180.68		81.61
	Oct., 1900	143.21								270.64	220.70		50.24
	Nov., 1900	138.66								262.50	560.56	294.06	
	Dec., 1900	143.21								273.78	394.66	120.88	
	Jan., 1901	141.66								270.82	381.40	110.58	
	Feb., 1901	120.27								249.43	386.65	137.22	
	Mar., 1901	132.21								268.02	376.44	118.42	
	Apr., 1901	150.00								279.16	414.99	135.88	
	May, 1901	150.00								279.16	482.87	158.21	
	June, 1901	150.00								279.18	311.88	82.20	
Cebu, Cebu Island (annual salary of postmaster, \$1,700). Apr. 1, salary of postmaster increased to \$1,800.	Total	1,694.14								3,108.62	4,085.80	977.18	
	July, 1900	143.21								382.51	382.51		
	Aug., 1900	143.21								382.51	382.51		
	Sept., 1900	138.66								321.78	782.39	410.61	
	Oct., 1900	143.21								384.43	844.45	10.02	
	Nov., 1900	138.66								325.26	506.39	181.13	
	Dec., 1900	143.21								386.12	399.68	63.56	
	Jan., 1901	141.66								382.48	402.41	69.93	
	Feb., 1901	141.66								326.14	271.38		64.76
	Mar., 1901	141.66								322.48	510.76	188.28	
	Apr., 1901	150.00								298.82	899.06	65.74	
	May, 1901	150.00								298.82	325.71	32.39	
	June, 1901	150.00								298.86	299.66	6.30	
	Total	1,724.98								3,843.71	4,816.91	973.20	

[illegible]

TABLE B.—Statement of expenditures of the department of posts and post-offices in the Philippine Archipelago, etc.—Continued.

Offices.	Month.	Salary of postmaster.	Salary of clerks.	Rent and light.	Transportation of mail.	Mail messenger service.	Stationery and printing.	Furniture.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenses.	Gross receipts.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Lucena, Tayabas Province, Luzon (salary postmaster \$1,600). Office discontinued Sept. 11, 1900. Office reestablished Feb. 9, 1901; annual salary of postmaster, \$1,200.	July, 1900	\$134.78							\$10.00	\$144.78	\$10.00		\$134.78
	Aug., 1900			\$4.00						30.09	83.71	\$3.62	
	Sept., 1900	26.09		4.00						4.00	17.94	13.94	
	Oct., 1900			4.00						4.00			4.00
	Nov., 1900			4.00									4.00
	Dec., 1900												
	Jan., 1901												
	Feb., 1901	100.00		12.50						112.50	292.20	179.70	
	Mar., 1901	100.00		12.50						112.50	58.84		53.66
	Apr., 1901	100.00		12.50						112.50	97.07		15.43
	May, 1901	100.00								108.00	43.49		64.51
	June, 1901	100.00		8.00						108.00	77.23		30.77
	Total	660.87		69.50					10.00	740.37	630.48		109.89
Manila, Manila Province, Luzon (annual salary of postmaster, \$3,200). Apr. 1, salary of postmaster increased to \$3,000.	July, 1900	289.57	\$4,289.47	629.15		\$516.17		\$850.00	426.87	6,451.23	6,694.73	243.50	
	Aug., 1900	289.57	4,284.40	629.15		116.50			380.80	5,690.61	4,123.72		1,550.89
	Sept., 1900	289.56	3,992.84	634.85		46.22			2.94	5,045.99	5,174.83	308.14	
	Oct., 1900	289.57	4,102.33	700.17	83.26	146.01				5,145.94	5,534.37	388.03	
	Nov., 1900	289.56	4,007.30	773.15	2.25	64.49			46.11	5,174.19	5,063.91	2,899.72	
	Dec., 1900	289.57	4,806.36	679.77		165.64				5,400.84	5,060.66	1,779.84	
	Jan., 1901	288.66	5,840.04	684.75		102.27			15.76	6,421.47	5,232.80	1,941.83	
	Feb., 1901	288.66	5,235.53	673.00		363.72				6,543.91	5,350.69		998.22
	Mar., 1901	288.66	5,123.73	690.37		140.20			15.00	6,211.87	6,942.28	715.32	
	Apr., 1901	291.66	5,113.99	665.00		126.22			21.00	6,211.87	6,243.62	31.75	
	May, 1901	291.66	4,923.46	665.00		124.27			262.24	6,081.36	6,944.99	813.61	
	June, 1901	291.66	5,074.22	665.00		133.57				6,436.71	5,506.43		918.28
	Total	3,274.96	56,238.96	8,105.87	5.51	1,864.38		850.00	1,170.71	71,110.40	74,980.55	3,870.15	
Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, Luzon (annual salary of postmaster, \$1,400).	July, 1900												
	Aug., 1900	117.93	5.00							123.73	122.93		.80
	Sept., 1900	117.93	7.50						.80	125.43	125.43		
	Oct., 1900	114.14	7.50							121.64	125.27		36.37
	Nov., 1900	117.93	7.50							125.43	124.81		.62
	Dec., 1900	114.14	7.50							121.64	160.42	38.78	
	Jan., 1901	117.93	7.50							125.43	174.56		50.87
	Feb., 1901	116.66	7.50							124.16	131.21	7.06	
	Mar., 1901	116.66	7.50							124.16	107.20		16.96
	Apr., 1901	116.66	6.00							124.16	114.40		9.76
										121.66	119.75		1.91

May, 1901	116.66	5.00						121.66	145.89	24.23	54.28
June, 1901	116.66	5.00						121.66	67.40		
Total	1,399.98	80.00					.80	1,480.78	1,879.27		101.51
San Fernando, Pampanga Province, Luzon (annual salary of postmaster \$1,500)											
Apr. 1, salary of postmaster re- duced to \$1,400.											
July, 1900	126.36	4.00	9.52					139.88	139.88		
Aug., 1900	126.36	4.00	9.52					139.88	139.88		
Sept., 1900	122.28	4.00	9.52					135.80	96.89		38.91
Oct., 1900	126.36	4.00	9.80					140.16	62.89		77.27
Nov., 1900	122.28	4.00	9.80					136.08	190.24	54.16	
Dec., 1900	126.36	4.00	10.00					140.36	67.34		73.02
Jan., 1901	125.00	4.00	10.00					139.00	190.30	51.30	
Feb., 1901	125.00	4.00	10.00					139.00	76.05		62.95
Mar., 1901	125.00	4.00	10.00					139.00	117.91		21.09
Apr., 1901	116.66	5.00	10.00					131.66	92.33		39.33
May, 1901	116.66	5.00	10.00					131.66	180.87		79
June, 1901	116.66	5.00	10.00					131.66	51.63		80.00
Total	1,475.00	51.00	118.16					1,644.16	1,856.26		287.90
San Fernando, Union Province, Luzon. Office discontinued July 28, 1900.											
July, 1900											
Aug., 1900	94.34	5.47						99.81	168.54	68.73	
Sept., 1900											
Oct., 1900											
Nov., 1900											
Dec., 1900											
Jan., 1901											
Feb., 1901											
Mar., 1901											
Apr., 1901											
May, 1901											
June, 1901											
Total	94.34	5.47						99.81	168.54	68.73	
San Isidro, Nueva Ecija Province, Luzon (annual salary of postmaster, \$1,600)											
Apr. 1 salary postmaster reduced to \$1,400.											
July, 1900	124.78	5.00						139.78	44.78		95.00
Aug., 1900	124.78	5.00						139.78	139.78		
Sept., 1900	120.44	5.00						135.44	143.60	8.16	
Oct., 1900	124.78	5.00	1.06					140.83	183.44	42.61	
Nov., 1900	120.44	5.00						135.44	208.10	72.66	
Dec., 1900	124.78	5.00						149.78	92.06		57.70
Jan., 1901	123.33	5.00						138.33	221.72	83.39	
Feb., 1901	123.33	5.00						138.33	45.86		92.97
Mar., 1901	123.33	5.00						138.33	257.32	118.99	
Apr., 1901	116.66	5.00	10.00					131.66	90.19		41.47
May, 1901	116.66	5.00	10.00					131.66	145.28	13.62	
June, 1901	116.66	5.00	10.00					131.66	55.86		75.70
Total	1,649.99	60.00	31.06				10.00	1,651.04	1,627.63		23.41

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TABLE B.—Statement of expenditures of the department of posts and post-offices in the Philippine Archipelago, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Office.	Salary of director- general and post- masters.	Clerk hire.	Rent and light.	Transpor- tation of mail.	Mail mes- senger service.	Station- ery and printing.	Furni- ture.	Miscella- neous.	Total ex- penditures.	Gross re- ceipts.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Angelo.	\$1,533.22	\$80.00	\$105.00						\$1,638.22	\$1,054.16		\$644.06
Alar.	1,599.99								606.99	2,355.58		
Alar.	1,517.19	153.38					\$7.00		770.57	1,296.87	\$748.54	483.70
Batanga.	1,549.99								549.99	1,297.29		262.70
Capayan.	1,250.00								250.00	1,573.24		
Cebu.	1,098.73		9.27				2.00	\$3.00	111.00	1,231.22	120.22	
Cebu.	1,549.99		137.46						687.46	880.40		857.03
Cebu.	1,594.14	1,414.48							108.62	4,095.80	977.18	
Cebu.	1,724.58	2,118.73							843.71	4,816.91	973.20	
Cebu.	1,648.99	118.26	3.75	\$107.94					890.58	8,548.37	1,657.09	
First reserve.	1,048.99	18.66						10.65	966.65	1,299.74	293.09	
Iloilo.	1,753.13	8,845.14	557.48						660.75	8,188.18	2,627.14	
Iloilo.	1,468.88							14.00	463.88	1,564.01	130.03	
Iloilo.	483.82								483.82	487.01		15.81
Laospi.	73.87								73.87	83.26		40.65
Lucena.	640.57		69.50					10.00	740.07	830.48		109.89
Manila.	3,274.86	56,238.95	8,105.87	5.51	\$1,964.38		350.00	1,170.71	71,110.40	74,980.55	3,870.15	
Nueva Carceres.	1,399.99	91.66							1,490.78	1,879.27		101.51
San Fernando, Pampanga.	1,403.73	51.00	118.16						1,572.92	1,222.92		273.51
San Fernando, Union.	1,473.00	8.47							1,481.47	1,345.26		237.90
San Isidro.	94.34		81.05				10.00		99.81	168.54	68.73	
San Isidro.	1,649.99	60.00							1,651.04	1,627.63		28.41
Tacloban.	1,416.21		14.80					9.08	1,451.09	1,017.55		397.66
Vigan.	1,648.99								1,673.87	8,831.68	2,157.81	
Zamboanga.	1,566.65								1,566.65	1,606.93	40.28	
Total.	34,872.33	63,753.71	9,152.34	113.45	1,964.38		369.00	1,218.24	111,143.45	121,483.82	113,827.70	3,487.33
Department of posts.	4,633.33	10,750.14		25,066.42		\$1,705.33	1,623.34	4,112.50	47,836.06	1,948.81		46,586.25
Grand total.	39,205.66	74,503.85	9,152.34	25,168.87	1,964.38	1,705.33	1,997.34	5,330.74	159,028.51	122,832.63		36,195.88

¹ Net surplus, \$10,340.37.

TABLE C.—Detailed statement of payments to foreign countries for transportation of Philippine mails during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Country.	1899.	1900.	Total.
Austria	\$9.12	\$9.18	\$18.25
Belgium		1,236.32	1,236.32
France	4,301.47	4,376.89	8,678.36
Germany	16.03	16.04	32.07
Great Britain	562.41	562.41	1,124.82
Hongkong	4,751.26	4,751.25	9,502.51
India	2.00	1.99	3.99
Straits Settlements	136.56	136.56	273.12
United States	54.59	56.01	110.60
Total	9,833.44	11,146.60	20,980.04

TABLE D.—Statement of mails dispatched on commercial steamers to foreign ports by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and amount paid for transportation.

First port of call and name of steamer.	Trips.	United States bags.	Foreign letters, net weight.	Foreign prints, net weight.	Amount paid.
HONGKONG.					
Airlee	3	17	<i>Grams.</i> 24,292	<i>Grams.</i> 58,721	\$31.54
Amigo	1		15,356	63,684	17.70
Astoria	1		6,241	16,803	6.30
Australian	3	33	32,161	116,659	51.13
Austrian	1		3,465	4,248	3.01
Changaha	2	4	8,852	26,758	11.22
Chingtu	1		2,444	8,650	2.67
Claverly	1		3,090	13,600	3.64
Diamante	6	6	187,774	419,600	184.47
Eastern	4	2	32,754	87,129	34.01
Elate	1		1,718	4,577	1.73
Emma Luyken	1		19,243	67,333	20.96
Emeralda	8	5	157,273	329,184	153.80
Germania	1	2	3,209	19,610	5.26
Guthrie	2		3,516	8,698	7.23
Holstein	1		1,108	3,000	1.12
Juno	1		845	900	.72
Kasuga Maru	4	5	23,673	82,375	28.22
Lalpoora	1	1	12,487	20,512	11.85
Loonsang	9	26	800,848	652,730	302.09
Memulr and Perla	7	36	161,262	392,297	176.15
Pax	3		13,583	32,639	13.39
Rosetta Maru	2	2	6,655	25,281	8.42
Shinano Maru	1	132	5,874	21,690	72.51
Sulberg	1		1,064	610	.86
Sungkiang	7	3	329,933	895,538	335.78
Taiyuan	3		19,086	61,415	17.41
Tan Auco	1		4,231	11,701	4.34
Tetartos	1		1,814	4,330	1.78
Tsinan	4	88	37,855	99,810	81.99
Yawata Maru	3		16,719	29,744	15.42
Yuensang	10	136	313,069	748,408	374.06
SINGAPORE.					
Agamemnon	1		18,360	50,545	18.68
Alexander III	1		12,110	19,971	11.01
Alicante	8		216,176	663,053	222.57
Antonio Lopez	2		89,463	243,084	90.66
Benmohr	1		82,535	49,255	66.67
Britania	1		5,648	12,975	5.50
Buenos Aires	1		57,733	197,710	62.47
Chingmai	2		15,279	64,520	17.70
Chingwo	1		1,863	4,113	1.80
Eskdale	1	1	5,771	45,235	9.20
Evandale	1		21,268	63,394	22.10
Ferndale	1		1,741	6,786	1.96
Franz Ferdinand Eshozog	1		6,591	6,964	5.61
Glenturret	1		228	406	.21
Goalpara	1		14,701	33,743	14.29
Isla de Luzon	3		168,558	740,633	198.25
Kalantan	1		12,149	13,832	10.44
Kirkdale	1		2,603	17,400	3.64
Kong Beng	1		995	3,041	1.03
Lalpoora	2		53,508	106,790	50.48
Laudara	1		47,850	145,221	49.38
Lindula	3		106,800	405,151	119.38
Loodiana	2		63,752	153,689	62.71

TABLE D.—Statement of mails dispatched on commercial steamers to foreign ports by the Manila post-offices during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and amount paid for transportation—Continued.

First port of call and name of steamer.	Trips.	United States bags.	Foreign letters, net weight.	Foreign prints, net weight.	Amount paid.
SINGAPORE—continued.					
Maria de Larrianga	1		Grams. 48,458	Grams. 81,075	\$40.45
Mayune	1		256	1,000	.29
Mogul	1		11,785	24,684	11.18
Montevideo	4		300,228	918,808	814.27
Nordkap	1		7,063	9,863	6.20
Nerbudda	1	1	40,181	115,205	41.80
Palatina	1		79,408	222,758	81.16
Palmacotta	1		13,594	38,625	13.92
Pataul	1		12,014	48,084	13.19
Pundua	1		5,620	13,722	5.54
Purnea	2		108,209	273,827	107.71
Pyrrhus	1		4,179	2,600	3.38
Radley	1		6,910	7,501	5.91
Taichow	1		561	861	.50
Teenkai	1		16,380	28,662	15.06
Tringgana	1		28,268	90,632	29.99
Ulysses	1		8,461	23,026	8.58
Volute	1		436	2,800	.59
Winchester	1		7,602	34,341	9.08
SAIGON.					
Cebu	1			120	.09
Firfir	1		241	880	.26
Holstein	2		266	280	.22
Mauban	1		116		.06
Tetartos	1			420	.04
Victorias	3		370	3,300	.60
SHANGHAI.					
Glenturret	1		681	2,150	.68
Saint Bebe	1	4	728	4,000	2.84
Taiwan	1	5	688	3,100	3.20
YOKOHAMA.					
Cymbeline	1	39	1,872	7,275	21.61
Goalpara	1	113	3,397	21,212	58.39
Lalpoora	1	71	1,338	7,533	37.29
Landra	2	20	3,344	12,012	13.66
Lindula	1	12	5,646	32,285	13.36
Loodiana	2		5,925	17,510	5.39
Nerbudda	1		1,759	11,550	2.44
Palmacotta	1		3,025	5,225	2.73
Palatina	1	87	1,798	19,175	46.70
Purnea	2	2	4,008	11,378	5.09
Sulberg	1		1,828	7,220	2.07
CALCUTTA.					
Eleric	1		128		.10
MOJI, JAPAN.					
Cymbeline	1		673	600	.56
SANDAKAN.					
Kedah	2		40		.08
Kudat	1		70		.06
AUSTRALIA.					
Changaba	4	4	15,860	65,024	20.13
Chingtu	2	3	9,127	42,280	12.37
Tatami Maru	1	1	3,135	22,911	5.06
Kasuga Maru	4	19	11,434	35,640	21.58
Rosetta Maru	1	2	7,499	35,769	10.09
Shinano Maru	1	3	6,637	40,813	10.43
South Australia	1	1	1,633	6,085	2.31
Taiyuan	1	3	3,510	16,081	9.01
Tsinan	2	5	7,549	60,661	14.04
Yawata Maru	1	1	16,301	38,795	16.91
LABUAN.					
Tringgana	1		40		.08
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.					
Chiengmai	1		40		.08
Total	202	896	3,578,120	9,884,514	\$4,075.38

TABLE E.—*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of the department of posts for the period from May 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900, with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.*

	Receipts.		Expenditures.	
	May 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.	May 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.	July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.
Sale of stamps	\$114,089.18	\$116,591.48	.....	.....
Box rents	2,773.06	3,834.74	.....	.....
Postage on second-class matter	876.77	1,771.24	.....	.....
Sale of waste and miscellaneous	163.70	635.17	.....	.....
Salaries .....	.....	.....	\$80,971.81	\$113,709.51
Rent and light .....	.....	.....	4,410.67	9,152.34
Transportation of mails .....	.....	.....	3,970.99	25,168.87
Mail messenger service .....	.....	.....	1,018.21	1,964.38
Stationery and printing .....	.....	.....	1,084.89	1,705.38
Furniture .....	.....	.....	3,349.22	1,997.34
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	8,464.26	5,330.74
Total	117,852.71	122,832.63	98,220.06	159,028.51

TABLE F.—*Statement of stamp stock account of the department of posts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.*

Date.		Dr.	Cr.
July 1, 1900	Amount of stamp stock on hand	\$160,802.74	.....
July 31, 1900	Sales for the month .....	.....	\$8,957.16
Aug. 30, 1900	Amount of stock received from Department, Washington, D. C.	50,000.00	.....
Do.....	Sales for the month .....	.....	6,833.38
Sept. 24, 1900	Amount of stock received from Department, Washington, D. C.	1,000.00	.....
Sept. 30, 1900	Sales for the month .....	.....	9,830.04
Oct. 31, 1900	do .....	.....	8,469.14
Nov. 15, 1900	Amount of stock received from Department, Washington, D. C.	4,240.00	.....
Nov. 16, 1900	do	8,460.00	.....
Nov. 30, 1900	Stamp stock lost in transit from Iloilo to Capiz .....	.....	35.00
Do.....	Sales for the month .....	.....	13,139.40
Dec. 31, 1900	do .....	.....	9,964.86
Jan. 31, 1901	do .....	.....	12,114.99
Feb. 1, 1901	Amount of stock received from Department, Washington, D. C.	22,100.00	.....
Feb. 28, 1901	Sales for the month .....	.....	8,547.99
Mar. 26, 1901	Amount of stock received from Department, Washington, D. C.	4,464.00	.....
Mar. 31, 1901	Sales for the month .....	.....	11,290.97
Apr. 30, 1901	do .....	.....	8,835.27
May 31, 1901	do .....	.....	10,851.06
June 27, 1901	Damaged stamp stock destroyed .....	.....	100.75
June 30, 1901	Sales for the month .....	.....	7,757.24
Do.....	Stamp stock on hand in post-offices .....	.....	28,017.48
Do.....	Stamp stock on hand in office of director-general of posts .....	.....	101,322.08
	Total	246,066.74	246,066.74

TABLE G.—*Statement of articles received and disposed of in dead letter bureau, department of posts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.*

	Registers	Ordinary letters.	Postal cards.	Pack-ages.	Total.
Received:					
On hand undisposed of July 1, 1900	19	195			214
Received from the United States during the year	88	8,398		173	8,659
Received from foreign countries during the year	45	972	15	95	1,127
Received from the Manila office during the year	1,129	32,975	372	492	34,968
Received from other Philippine sources during the year	48	2,464	2	120	2,634
Total to be accounted for	1,329	45,004	389	880	47,602
Disposed of:					
Returned to the United States	445	23,273	231	281	24,230
Returned to foreign countries	461	2,506	127	234	3,328
Request matter returned to senders in the Philippines	203	7,877	8	29	8,117
Opened and returned to senders		7,774	11	106	7,891
Articles containing money, drafts, stamps, etc., returned to senders		77		9	86
Articles containing other valuables returned to senders		192		108	295
Destroyed	125	936	8	11	1,080
Destroyed when returned to bureau after attempt to find sender		845			845
Filed in dead letter bureau (containing money, drafts, stamps, etc.)	77	64			141
Filed in dead letter bureau (containing other valuables)		387		36	423
Filed in dead letter bureau (overweight)				59	59
On hand June 30, 1901, undisposed of	18	1,073	4	12	1,107
Total accounted for	1,329	45,004	389	880	47,602

TABLE H.—*Detailed statement of articles received from foreign countries and offices by the dead-letter bureau, department of posts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.*

Received from—	Registers.	Ordinary letters.	Postal cards.	Pack-ages.	Total.
Argentine Republic		3			3
Bombay	1	5		2	8
Ceylon		7			7
Hongkong		285	6	42	333
Cuba	2	61		7	70
Mexico	3	10			13
Great Britain	18	178	8	1	205
New South Wales	1	9			10
Spain	20	304		36	360
Singapore		45			45
Nagasaki		28		5	33
Porto Rico		16			16
Queensland		2			2
South Australia		3			3
Canada		16	1	2	19
Total	45	972	15	95	1,127

TABLE I.—Detailed statement of articles returned to foreign countries and offices by the dead-letter bureau, department of posts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Returned to—	Regis- ters.	Ordinary letters.	Postal cards.	Pack- ages.	Total.
Austria	18	35	12	3	68
Algiers		2			2
Argentine Republic	3	4			7
Annam		1			1
Aden		3			3
Antigua		2			2
Barbados		1			1
Bermuda		3			3
Belgium	6	18	3	2	29
Brazil	6	6			12
British East Africa		1			1
Canada		171	3	7	181
China—Pekin		4			4
Chile		9	1		10
Caroline Islands		6			6
China—Hongkong	65	274	1	10	350
Cape Colony	1	5		1	7
Ceylon	2	12		3	17
Colombia	1	1			2
Costa Rica		2			2
Cuba		59	3	3	65
Cochin China	3	6		2	11
Cyprus		3			3
Denmark	3	25		2	30
Egypt	10	13			23
France	20	70	4	48	142
Fernando Poo	1				1
Germany	43	176	50	13	282
Gibraltar		7			7
Great Britain	22	333	6	59	425
Greece	1	5	1		7
Guatemala	1	3			4
Guam		7			7
Hawaii		57	2		59
Italy	6	14	1	5	26
India—Calcutta	5	41	1	1	48
India—Bombay	3	4			7
Jamaica		5			5
Japan	8	108	7		123
Java	1	11			12
Luxemburg		2			2
Leeward Islands (St. Kitts)		7		1	8
Malta		3			3
Mexico	2	15			17
Netherlands	1	13	1	1	16
New South Wales	1	27		2	30
New Zealand		13		4	17
Nicaragua		2	1		3
Norway		45	1		46
Natal		4	1		5
North Borneo	8	2			10
Paraguay	1				1
Portugal		8	1	1	10
Port Arthur, Russia		2			2
Porto Rico		23			23
Queensland	3	24	2		29
Roumania	1	15	4		20
Russia	14	44	3		61
Sarawak	3	1			4
Salvador		1			1
Shanghai, China		34		1	35
Straits Settlements	14	74	1	2	91
Sweden	3	45	1	1	50
Switzerland	3	17	5	22	47
South Australia		8			8
Siam	3	2	1		6
Seychelles		3			3
Spain	150	491	6	39	686
Syria		1	1		2
Tasmania		17			17
Turkey	8	9			17
Tientsin		9			9
Uruguay		1	1		2
Venezuela		2			2
Victoria		18	2	1	21
West Australia	16	12			28
Zanzibar	1				1
Total	461	2,506	127	284	3,328

TABLE J.—Statement showing money-order business transacted at each post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Office.	Money-order business opened.	Orders issued.	Amount.	War tax and fees.	Total receipts.
Angeles	Jan. 1, 1901	187	\$7,090.21	\$31.52	\$7,121.73
Aparri		1,585	74,350.55	298.07	74,648.62
Bacolod		279	8,654.36	41.30	8,695.66
Batangas	Feb. 11, 1901	285	4,966.54	31.44	4,997.98
Cagayan	Jan. 28, 1901	340	19,365.28	72.92	19,438.20
Calamba	June 13, 1901	24	919.30	4.09	923.39
Catbalogan	June 27, 1901	30	961.54	4.56	966.10
Cavite		1,494	46,115.21	221.98	46,337.19
Cebu		3,067	185,336.78	697.28	186,034.06
Dagupan		1,959	58,237.20	292.49	58,529.69
First Reserve	Jan. 2, 1901	206	5,520.51	27.83	5,548.34
Iloilo		2,188	74,639.55	341.16	74,980.71
Jolo		810	23,946.09	117.59	24,063.68
Laosag	June 27, 1901	41	1,676.24	7.17	1,683.41
Legaspi	June 12, 1901	7	245.50	1.12	246.62
Lucena	Apr. 29, 1901	84	4,108.80	16.25	4,125.06
Nueva Caceres	Mar. 18, 1901	196	20,232.67	71.57	20,304.24
Santa Cruz, La.	Apr. 22, 1901	75	1,478.82	8.59	1,487.41
San Fernando, Pamp ..		745	18,875.66	98.54	18,974.20
San Isidro	Jan. 28, 1901	394	18,344.70	74.44	18,419.14
Tacloban	June 27, 1901	32	1,436.89	5.84	1,442.73
Vigan		1,988	106,812.39	409.43	107,221.82
Zamboanga		1,061	47,139.82	193.21	47,333.03
Total		17,066	730,439.61	3,068.39	733,508.00
Manila, domestic		28,019	1,481,398.34	5,744.52	1,487,137.86
Manila, international ..		1,064	33,041.37	354.09	33,395.46
Grand total		46,189	2,244,874.32	9,167.00	2,254,041.32

Office.	Money-order business opened.	Orders paid.	Amount.	Orders repaid.	Amount.	Total amount of payments.
Angeles	Jan. 1, 1901	28	\$597.58	3	\$100.00	\$697.58
Aparri		79	4,330.77	7	357.86	4,688.63
Bacolod		65	3,012.61	8	100.00	3,112.61
Batangas	Feb. 11, 1901	13	323.44	4	69.80	393.24
Cagayan	Jan. 28, 1901	22	1,090.05	15	708.00	1,798.05
Calamba	June 13, 1901	2	68.50			68.50
Catbalogan	June 27, 1901	1	22.47			22.47
Cavite		241	12,350.90	17	285.00	12,635.90
Cebu		288	15,760.28	23	666.48	16,426.76
Dagupan		210	5,916.69	25	556.55	6,473.24
First Reserve	Jan. 2, 1901	12	152.50	4	43.75	196.25
Iloilo		617	30,629.88	51	1,375.60	32,005.48
Jolo		138	6,503.27	9	248.00	6,751.27
Legaspi	June 12, 1901	1	14.50			14.50
Lucena	Apr. 29, 1901	4	73.20	1	46.00	119.20
Nueva Caceres	Mar. 18, 1901	9	322.80	1	25.00	347.80
Santa Cruz, La.	Apr. 22, 1901	13	480.50	1	60.00	540.50
San Fernando, Pamp ..		74	1,432.09	3	20.50	1,452.59
San Isidro	Jan. 28, 1901	65	2,966.63	9	302.00	3,268.63
Tacloban	June 27, 1901	2	2.85			2.85
Vigan		193	7,156.45	29	1,690.65	8,847.10
Zamboanga		210	10,990.52	40	1,110.98	12,101.50
Total		2,287	104,198.48	250	7,766.17	111,964.65
Manila, domestic		15,243	917,449.08	469	26,733.87	944,182.95
Manila, international ..		20	508.70	7	230.23	738.93
Grand total		17,550	1,022,151.26	726	34,730.27	1,056,881.53

TABLE K.—Statement showing number of letters and parcels registered at each post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Office.	Domestic, including United States.		Foreign.		Letters and parcels registered free.	Total.
	Letters.	Parcels.	Letters.	Parcels.		
Angeles.....	341	663	7	2	217	1,230
Aparri.....	886	706	54	3	124	1,775
Bacolod.....	1,080	204	120	24	108	1,536
Batangas.....	906	363	2		21	1,292
Cagayan.....	510	815	1		50	1,376
Calamba.....	438	639				1,077
Catbalogan.....	265	304	26		60	655
Cavite.....	1,433	3,063	369	60	431	5,346
Cebu.....	2,258	1,415	486	1	161	4,321
Dagupan.....	1,071	1,155	63	11	300	2,600
First Reserve.....	463	1,778	12	2		2,255
Iloilo.....	2,629	4,643	939	137	137	8,485
Jolo.....	699	1,168	135	4	22	2,028
Laosag.....	272	133	27	6	36	474
Legaspi.....	84	16	3		4	57
Lucena.....	119	102	13		17	251
Manila.....	14,089	32,313	18,160	3,816	2,379	70,757
Nueva Caceres.....	675	627	31		27	1,360
Santa Cruz.....	436	560	16		89	1,101
San Fernando.....	332	647	31	4	138	1,152
San Isidro.....	749	411	28	6	85	1,279
Tacloban.....	450	785	38	7	53	1,333
Vigan.....	1,378	1,955	106	14	528	3,976
Zamboanga.....	703	860	76		248	1,887
Total.....	32,211	55,317	20,743	4,097	5,286	117,608

TABLE L.—Statement showing amount of mail received and dispatched from each post-office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Office.	Month.	Mails.		Lock pouches.		Paper mail.	
		Re-ceived.	Dis-patched.	Re-ceived.	Dis-patched.	Re-ceived.	Dis-patched.
Angeles.....	July, 1900	62	62	62	62	186	124
	Aug., 1900	60	60	60	60	163	142
	Sept., 1900	60	60	60	60	163	142
	Oct., 1900	62	62	62	62	172	124
	Nov., 1900	60	60	60	60	180	120
	Dec., 1900	62	62	62	62	150	110
	Jan., 1901	62	62	62	62	100	25
	Feb., 1901	56	56	56	56	60	13
	Mar., 1901	62	62	62	62	25	5
	Apr., 1901	60	60	60	60	20	5
	May, 1901	62	62	62	62	20	2
	June, 1901	59	59	59	59	9	1
Total.....		727	727	727	727	1,248	813
Aparri.....	July, 1900	21	23	12	11	80	89
	Aug., 1900	20	14	13	6	95	73
	Sept., 1900	17	14	11	7	112	57
	Oct., 1900	15	12	10	13	92	76
	Nov., 1900	15	11	16	7	114	83
	Dec., 1900	18	14	12	10	110	89
	Jan., 1901	18	14	14	10	135	81
	Feb., 1901	20	10	7	8	85	55
	Mar., 1901	24	14	17	10	126	79
	Apr., 1901	17	16	18	11	106	80
	May, 1901	21	20	25	15	129	116
	June, 1901	15	17	13	13	79	77
Total.....		221	179	168	121	1,263	955
Bacolod.....	July, 1900	14	14	12	18	45	10
	Aug., 1900	16	16	15	20	55	12
	Sept., 1900	12	12	12	15	40	8
	Oct., 1900	13	13	10	14	46	11
	Nov., 1900	12	12	11	12	40	10
	Dec., 1900	14	14	12	16	50	12
	Jan., 1901	14	14	12	15	48	13
	Feb., 1901	11	11	8	10	38	7
	Mar., 1901	14	14	12	17	45	13
	Apr., 1901	13	13	10	12	35	8
	May, 1901	14	14	12	15	42	12
	June, 1901	13	13	14	13	46	10
Total.....		160	160	142	177	525	126

TABLE I.—Statement showing amount of mail received and dispatched from each post-office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Office.	Month.	Mails.		Lock pouches.		Paper mail.	
		Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.
Batangas	July, 1900	44	26	90	51	101	30
	Aug., 1900	30	27	61	74	96	32
	Sept., 1900	19	15	39	42	70	20
	Oct., 1900	35	34	71	79	98	40
	Nov., 1900	38	41	89	87	100	45
	Dec., 1900	27	29	56	61	70	30
	Jan., 1901	23	24	51	49	65	25
	Feb., 1901	18	22	45	43	50	22
	Mar., 1901	19	19	47	44	45	20
	Apr., 1901	26	28	73	46	75	35
	May, 1901	27	24	54	38	65	30
	June, 1901	29	26	58	36	70	32
Total		335	315	734	650	905	361
Cagayan.....	July, 1900	20	24	10	15	45	30
	Aug., 1900	17	22	8	14	65	23
	Sept., 1900	17	15	8	10	47	20
	Oct., 1900	11	10	5	7	33	13
	Nov., 1900	12	11	6	8	36	15
	Dec., 1900	18	18	9	12	50	24
	Jan., 1901	15	15	8	10	42	18
	Feb., 1901	9	12	5	8	27	16
	Mar., 1901	6	7	3	4	19	9
	Apr., 1901	12	14	6	10	35	19
	May, 1901	17	20	9	12	48	26
	June, 1901	12	10	6	8	40	41
Total		166	178	83	118	484	254
Calamba	July, 1900						
	Aug., 1900	5	5	3	9	12	8
	Sept., 1900	19	25	10	18	55	31
	Oct., 1900	25	27	14	21	70	36
	Nov., 1900	31	31	31	24	85	42
	Dec., 1900	31	31	31	23	90	40
	Jan., 1901	28	28	28	22	85	37
	Feb., 1901	45	45	45	33	115	57
	Mar., 1901	45	45	45	45	120	50
	Apr., 1901	63	62	45	45	80	25
	May, 1901	60	72	45	45	85	78
Total		352	371	297	285	797	406
Catbalogan.....	July, 1900	2	2	2	2	8	1
	Aug., 1900	14	16	12	14	6	3
	Sept., 1900	12	15	10	12	10	1
	Oct., 1900	18	15	20	16	15	5
	Nov., 1900	17	14	12	15	20	9
	Dec., 1900	15	16	30	18	30	5
	Jan., 1901	17	18	28	19	32	5
	Feb., 1901	13	12	17	15	14	2
	Mar., 1901	15	22	12	20	30	15
	Apr., 1901	13	20	9	18	28	20
	May, 1901	17	23	20	26	29	11
	June, 1901	15	18	20	20	28	5
Total		168	191	192	195	250	82
Cavite	July, 1900	56	56	65	79	3	9
	Aug., 1900	56	56	73	95	8	7
	Sept., 1900	55	55	60	106	9	15
	Oct., 1900	56	56	163	233	30	19
	Nov., 1900	52	52	232	250	10	18
	Dec., 1900	57	57	271	282	31	18
	Jan., 1901	57	57	236	272	23	10
	Feb., 1901	52	52	148	149	5	17
	Mar., 1901	57	57	206	206	7	8
	Apr., 1901	56	56	238	188	5	8
	May, 1901	57	57	231	201	8	35
	June, 1901	55	55	238	190	9	37
Total		666	666	2,155	2,251	148	201

TABLE L.—Statement showing amount of mail received and dispatched from each post-office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901—Continued.

Office.	Month.	Mails.		Lock pouches.		Paper mail.	
		Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.
Cebu	July, 1900	49	79	25	18	147	153
	Aug., 1900	49	72	25	18	162	206
	Sept., 1900	54	68	25	18	263	191
	Oct., 1900	52	71	25	18	238	239
	Nov., 1900	49	66	25	18	213	221
	Dec., 1900	57	68	25	18	256	251
	Jan., 1901	42	76	25	18	258	215
	Feb., 1901	55	73	25	18	242	258
	Mar., 1901	47	83	25	18	277	286
	Apr., 1901	72	88	22	9	293	238
	May, 1901	100	152	31	30	240	269
	June, 1901	78	118	23	16	235	194
	Total	704	1,014	301	217	2,824	2,720
Dagupan	July, 1900	31	31	31	31	31	31
	Aug., 1900	31	31	38	31	40	31
	Sept., 1900	30	30	34	30	40	30
	Oct., 1900	31	31	38	31	43	31
	Nov., 1900	30	30	30	30	36	30
	Dec., 1900	31	31	32	31	37	31
	Jan., 1901	31	31	31	31	36	31
	Feb., 1901	28	28	28	28	34	28
	Mar., 1901	31	31	31	31	37	31
	Apr., 1901	30	30	39	30	56	84
	May, 1901	51	51	32	32	171	144
	June, 1901	46	46	30	33	147	145
	Total	401	401	394	369	708	647
First Reserve.....	July, 1900	55	55	55	55	55	2
	Aug., 1900	58	58	58	58	80	1
	Sept., 1900	55	55	55	55	34	1
	Oct., 1900	58	58	58	58	28	1
	Nov., 1900	55	55	55	55	26	2
	Dec., 1900	56	56	56	56	35	2
	Jan., 1901	57	57	57	57	25	1
	Feb., 1901	27	27	27	27	20	1
	Mar., 1901	57	57	57	57	20	1
	Apr., 1901	56	56	56	56	17	5
	May, 1901	57	57	57	57	7	1
	June, 1901	55	55	55	55	12	1
	Total	646	646	646	646	287	19
Iloilo	July, 1900	98	109	18	19	358	289
	Aug., 1900	65	106	8	11	198	212
	Sept., 1900	55	55	20	14	380	252
	Oct., 1900	55	48	17	17	281	206
	Nov., 1900	48	51	14	13	342	276
	Dec., 1900	66	74	19	22	339	286
	Jan., 1901	53	55	17	17	390	288
	Feb., 1901	63	58	19	16	314	213
	Mar., 1901	76	76	21	19	388	318
	Apr., 1901	60	71	16	22	157	277
	May, 1901	55	66	15	17	298	252
	June, 1901	78	85	24	24	284	242
	Total	772	858	208	211	3,729	3,121
Jolo	July, 1900	16	15	3	2	65	25
	Aug., 1900	17	18	2	3	45	32
	Sept., 1900	12	17	3	2	40	28
	Oct., 1900	24	26	5	2	100	47
	Nov., 1900	22	18	2	3	59	29
	Dec., 1900	16	19	5	3	67	39
	Jan., 1901	18	13	4	2	48	29
	Feb., 1901	17	21	3	5	42	33
	Mar., 1901	13	25	.....	1	46	42
	Apr., 1901	19	16	5	2	69	31
	May, 1901	39	30	4	4	55	36
	June, 1901	23	29	4	1	31	34
	Total	236	247	40	30	667	405

TABLE L.—Statement showing amount of mail received and dispatched from each post-office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901—Continued.

Office.	Month.	Mails.		Lock pouches.		Paper mail.	
		Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.
Laong	Feb., 1901	6	9	12	4	38	6
	Mar., 1901	12	20	7	14	55	36
	Apr., 1901	22	27	15	13	69	56
	May, 1901	16	23	14	17	74	62
	June, 1901	16	20	14	17	40	32
Total		72	99	62	65	276	192
Legaspi	June, 1901	5	5	6	5	18	7
Lucena	Feb., 1901	16	46	19	12	103	98
	Mar., 1901	15	35	14	9	118	97
	Apr., 1901	14	23	13	15	80	86
	May, 1901	19	19	11	14	122	72
	June, 1901	31	45	12	7	134	85
Total		95	168	69	57	557	438
Manila	July, 1900	249	372	418	505	1,691	2,248
	Aug., 1900	251	343	421	552	1,673	2,077
	Sept., 1900	251	358	514	527	2,055	2,687
	Oct., 1900	297	416	573	618	3,125	2,498
	Nov., 1900	258	483	492	865	3,146	2,517
	Dec., 1900	297	428	620	967	2,829	2,651
	Jan., 1901	289	478	496	666	2,332	3,218
	Feb., 1901	261	424	392	603	1,602	2,055
	Mar., 1901	291	474	601	712	2,595	2,987
	Apr., 1901	310	462	646	659	2,815	2,907
	May, 1901	324	509	566	677	2,618	3,189
	June, 1901	310	467	555	631	2,189	3,832
Total		3,388	5,214	6,294	7,982	29,270	32,906
Nueva Caceres	July, 1900	29	44	6	8	47	42
	Aug., 1900	36	58	11	10	84	57
	Sept., 1900	21	33	5	8	40	37
	Oct., 1900	43	56	11	11	96	57
	Nov., 1900	41	64	11	11	86	56
	Dec., 1900	39	45	6	5	84	56
	Jan., 1901	39	50	7	8	87	53
	Feb., 1901	35	74	6	5	64	60
	Mar., 1901	42	54	10	7	75	59
	Apr., 1901	47	68	9	12	72	56
	May, 1901	47	76	8	8	91	68
	June, 1901	44	63	14	10	73	63
Total		463	685	104	103	899	664
San Fernando, Pampanga ..	July, 1900	62	62	62	62	62	62
	Aug., 1900	62	62	62	62	62	62
	Sept., 1900	60	60	60	60	60	60
	Oct., 1900	62	62	62	62	62	62
	Nov., 1900	60	60	60	60	60	60
	Dec., 1900	62	62	62	62	62	62
	Jan., 1901	62	62	62	62	62	62
	Feb., 1901	56	56	56	56	56	56
	Mar., 1901	62	62	62	62	62	62
	Apr., 1901	180	180	62	62	15	15
	May, 1901	62	62	62	62	60	119
	June, 1901	62	62	63	63	42	12
Total		852	852	735	735	665	694
San Isidro	July, 1900	13	32	39	192	8	64
	Aug., 1900	14	33	36	184	9	61
	Sept., 1900	16	35	41	190	11	65
	Oct., 1900	14	30	42	180	15	58
	Nov., 1900	24	24	60	120	36	24
	Dec., 1900	24	24	72	128	40	26
	Jan., 1901	24	24	88	125	29	23
	Feb., 1901	24	24	92	129	22	22
	Mar., 1901	24	25	100	128	24	19
	Apr., 1901	14	24	57	93	35	25
	May, 1901	25	25	90	120	78	69
	June, 1901	26	23	60	95	73	66
Total		242	323	777	1,684	380	522

TABLE L.—Statement showing amount of mail received and dispatched from each post-office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901—Continued.

Office.	Month.	Mails.		Lock pouches.		Paper mail.	
		Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.
Santa Cruz	July, 1900	67	54	52	50	20	2
	Aug., 1900	32	36	40	52	15	2
	Sept., 1900	43	46	40	60	25	3
	Oct., 1900	101	98	65	83	40	5
	Nov., 1900	100	98	63	80	35	4
	Dec., 1900	85	103	70	100	33	7
	Jan., 1901	80	102	72	102	28	6
	Feb., 1901	78	101	78	101	22	10
	Mar., 1901	87	108	87	108	29	13
	Apr., 1901	80	101	80	101	34	15
	May, 1901	89	100	89	103	35	11
	June, 1901	100	110	103	111	39	7
	Total	942	1,057	839	1,051	355	85
Tacloban	July, 1900	3	2	3	2	10	1
	Aug., 1900	4	3	4	3	12	3
	Sept., 1900	14	8	14	8	30	10
	Oct., 1900	8	7	8	7	24	10
	Nov., 1900	16	7	14	7	48	7
	Dec., 1900	9	9	9	9	28	12
	Jan., 1901	12	7	10	7	30	9
	Feb., 1901	8	10	8	10	20	16
	Mar., 1901	19	16	19	16	28	12
	Apr., 1901	12	14	15	15	55	18
	May, 1901	18	13	28	18	64	27
	June, 1901	11	19	16	22	69	49
	Total	134	115	148	124	418	174
Vigan	July, 1900	19	31	14	19	77	63
	Aug., 1900	9	27	7	20	47	58
	Sept., 1900	25	44	16	21	97	82
	Oct., 1900	25	38	21	19	100	88
	Nov., 1900	34	37	27	43	118	153
	Dec., 1900	34	23	22	28	106	86
	Jan., 1901	35	37	29	42	203	191
	Feb., 1901	43	46	22	23	101	106
	Mar., 1901	49	41	36	38	144	153
	Apr., 1901	37	46	19	22	151	248
	May, 1901	42	41	28	48	192	197
	June, 1901	38	34	17	34	146	120
	Total	390	445	258	357	1,482	1,545
Zamboanga	July, 1900	20	29	40	72	101	56
	Aug., 1900	23	21	11	5	117	97
	Sept., 1900	24	25	9	15	68	82
	Oct., 1900	28	27	9	9	213	153
	Nov., 1900	24	30	8	6	160	133
	Dec., 1900	33	29	10	10	167	154
	Jan., 1901	26	30	13	12	180	130
	Feb., 1901	23	34	9	8	141	83
	Mar., 1901	15	25	6	6	67	93
	Apr., 1901	13	35	14	15	127	121
	May, 1901	17	21	6	10	103	74
	June, 1901	17	27	12	9	129	106
	Total	263	333	147	177	1,573	1,282

TABLE L.—Statement showing amount of mail received and dispatched from each post-office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Office.	Mails.		Lock pouches.		Sacks of paper mail.	
	Re- ceived..	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.	Re- ceived.	Dis- patched.
Angeles.....	727	727	727	727	1,248	813
Aparri.....	221	179	168	121	1,263	955
Bacolod.....	160	160	142	177	525	126
Batangas.....	335	315	784	650	906	361
Cagayan.....	166	178	88	118	484	254
Calamba.....	352	371	297	285	797	406
Catbalogan.....	168	191	192	195	250	82
Cavite.....	666	666	2,155	2,251	148	201
Cebu.....	704	1,014	301	217	2,824	2,720
Dagupan.....	401	401	394	369	708	647
First Reserve.....	646	646	646	646	287	19
Iloilo.....	772	853	208	211	3,729	3,121
Jolo.....	286	247	40	30	667	406
Laosag.....	72	99	62	65	276	192
Legaspi.....	5	5	6	5	18	7
Lucena.....	95	168	69	57	567	438
Manila.....	3,388	5,214	6,294	7,982	29,270	32,906
Nueva Caceres.....	463	685	104	108	899	664
San Fernando, Pampanga.....	852	852	735	735	665	694
San Isidro.....	242	323	777	1,684	380	522
Santa Cruz.....	942	1,067	839	1,051	355	85
Tacloban.....	134	115	148	124	418	174
Vigan.....	390	445	258	357	1,482	1,545
Zamboanga.....	263	333	147	177	1,573	1,282
Total.....	12,400	15,244	15,526	18,337	49,728	48,619

TABLE M.—Statement showing money-order business transacted by the Manila post-office from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

Dr.		Cr.	
To cash on hand July 1, 1900.....	\$37,666.47	By 15,243 domestic orders paid.....	\$917,449.08
To 28,019 domestic orders issued.....	1,481,393.34	By 469 domestic orders repaid.....	26,733.87
To fees and war tax on same.....	5,744.52	By 20 international orders paid.....	503.70
To 1,064 international orders issued.....	33,041.37	By 7 international orders repaid.....	230.28
To fees on same.....	354.09	By amount transferred to postmas- ters in the Philippine Islands to meet orders drawn on them.....	2,702.92
To deposits received from postmas- ters in the Philippine Islands.....	649,368.47	By auditor's corrections.....	24
To auditor's corrections.....	2.44	By deposits with postmaster at San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.....	1,256,960.66
Total.....	2,207,570.70	Total.....	2,207,570.70

TABLE N.—Statement showing number of registered letters and parcels received from and dispatched to the United States, foreign countries, and Philippine post-offices by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

	United States.	Foreign countries.	Philippine offices.	Total.
Registered letters for delivery, received from	4,160	19,690	6,362	30,212
Registered parcels for delivery, received from	10,756	16,576	1,452	28,784
Registered letters in transit, received from	4,398	2,099	14,875	21,367
Registered parcels in transit, received from	9,865	1,650	22,472	33,987
Total received from	29,174	40,015	45,161	114,350
Letters registered, sent to	11,946	17,387	2,218	31,546
Parcels registered, sent to	29,921	4,289	1,494	35,704
Letters in transit, sent to	12,218	2,146	7,008	21,367
Parcels in transit, sent to	22,127	210	11,650	33,987
Letters registered free	178	607	720	1,505
Parcels registered free	127	138	518	773
Total sent to	76,512	24,772	23,598	124,882
Sacks registered mail, received from	965	961	1,650	3,576
Sacks registered mail, sent to	1,736	659	1,591	3,986
Total	2,701	1,620	3,241	7,562

TABLE O.—Statement showing mails received from and dispatched to Philippine offices by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Month.	Cavite.			First reserve.			Manila and Dagupan Rwy.			Other Philippine offices.		
	Mails.	Pouches.	Sacks.	Mails.	Pouches.	Sacks.	Mails.	Pouches.	Sacks.	Mails.	Pouches.	Sacks.
Received:												
July, 1900	58	56	22	58	56	3	31	93	148	67	100	229
August, 1900	58	58	23	58	56	3	31	93	164	62	98	199
September, 1900	56	53	28	56	53	4	30	90	125	70	109	226
October, 1900	58	57	49	58	54	4	31	93	124	96	153	249
November, 1900	56	54	42	56	54	7	30	90	131	80	134	300
December, 1900	58	56	48	58	55	6	31	93	139	98	145	288
January, 1901	58	57	117	58	57	6	31	87	146	96	153	262
February, 1901	52	52	99	52	50	7	28	59	106	97	145	271
March, 1901	58	59	56	58	57	.....	31	62	117	105	157	232
April, 1901	56	57	109	56	56	5	30	64	121	113	167	234
May, 1901	58	57	73	58	57	8	31	63	112	129	191	240
June, 1901	56	55	35	56	54	5	30	60	99	126	165	155
Total	682	671	701	682	659	58	365	947	1,532	1,139	1,717	2,885
Dispatched:												
July, 1900	58	57	28	58	57	4	31	49	347	191	124	1,429
August, 1900	58	56	27	58	58	2	31	49	345	163	116	1,203
September, 1900	56	54	30	56	55	13	30	54	335	179	136	1,892
October, 1900	58	57	27	58	58	14	31	63	404	224	166	1,600
November, 1900	56	53	24	56	55	3	30	61	385	213	143	1,688
December, 1900	58	57	42	58	57	8	31	62	330	254	154	1,730
January, 1901	58	59	21	58	59	18	31	56	442	288	159	2,348
February, 1901	52	52	3	52	52	4	28	28	282	257	154	1,418
March, 1901	58	57	6	58	57	7	31	38	478	283	170	1,918
April, 1901	56	56	44	56	57	17	30	47	570	282	179	1,813
May, 1901	58	59	69	58	57	8	31	37	509	290	182	2,090
June, 1901	56	55	118	56	56	10	30	39	457	289	199	1,848
Total	682	672	439	682	678	108	365	583	4,884	2,913	1,882	20,977

TABLE P.—Statement of mails received from and dispatched to the United States by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

	Received.					Dispatched.				
	Number.	Pouches of letters.	Pouches of registers.	Sacks of papers.	Sacks of supplies.	Number.	Pouches of letters.	Pouches of registers.	Sacks of papers.	Sacks of empty equipment.
July, 1900:										
On transport	2	34	19	512	26	3	127	91	264	40
On liner via Hongkong or Yokohama	8	39	21	518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August, 1900:										
On transport	3	24	19	362	.....	3	117	120	300	22
On liner via Hongkong or Yokohama	6	41	33	696	.....	2	21	15	52	.....
September, 1900:										
On transport	6	95	61	1,538	61	2	60	63	131	42
On liner via Hongkong or Yokohama	7	31	22	476	.....	3	53	53	121	.....
October, 1900:										
On transport	8	108	102	2,338	25	5	117	110	226	40
On liner via Hongkong or Yokohama	5	6	.....	21	.....	1	23	24	40	.....
November, 1900:										
On transport	4	54	99	1,821	24	3	120	357	240	45
On liner via Hongkong or Yokohama	7	7	.....	27	.....	1	32	44	52	.....
December, 1900:										
On transport	5	67	192	1,989	9	4	242	395	434	7
On liner via Hongkong or Yokohama	12	12	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
January, 1901:										
On transport	4	44	92	1,507	20	4	100	191	198	52
On liner via Hongkong or Yokohama	6	6	.....	13	.....	1	20	22	29	.....
February, 1901:										
On transport	2	26	54	791	3	3	117	200	241	56
On liner via Hongkong or Yokohama	5	6	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March, 1901:										
On transport	2	150	102	1,813	39	4	118	224	360	52
On liner via Hongkong or Yokohama	6	14	.....	38	.....	2	15	33	26	.....
April, 1901:										
On transport	4	110	61	1,056	.....	1	92	159	184	65
On liner via Hongkong or Yokohama	6	54	77	946	.....	2	25	44	44	.....
May, 1901:										
On transport	7	58	82	1,736	112	4	102	157	217	75
On liner via Hongkong or Yokohama	7	6	.....	144	.....	2	31	52	57	.....
June, 1901:										
On transport	2	86	67	921	23	4	103	135	178	29
On liner via Hongkong or Yokohama	4	52	68	686	.....	2	19	25	21	.....
Total	128	1,130	1,171	20,025	342	56	1,654	2,514	3,415	595

TABLE Q.—Statement of mails received from and dispatched to Honolulu, Guam, and United States ships and troops in foreign ports by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Date.	Honolulu.							Guam.				United States ships and troops in foreign ports.	
	Received.		Dispatched.					Received.		Dispatched.		Number of bags received.	Number of bags dispatched.
	Number of mails.	Number of bags.	Number of mails.	Number of bags.	Number of letters.	Weight of letters.	Weight of prints.	Number of mails.	Number of bags.	Number of mails.	Number of bags.		
July, 1900.....	2	9	6	6	245	Grams. 9,732	Grams. 16,465					4	93
August, 1900.....	3	3	7	7	830	4,124	17,810	1	9			8	97
September, 1900.....	4	5	5	5	224	3,163	20,690	1	4	2	2	21	78
October, 1900.....	5	5	4	4	290	3,673	21,744	3	15			48	72
November, 1900.....	2	2	5	5	217	2,994	29,216	2	5	3	4	53	39
December, 1900.....	4	4	5	5	449	5,987	25,741	5	9			71	35
January, 1901.....	2	2	8	8	498	7,125	34,564	3	5	2	5	37	53
February, 1901.....	2	2	4	5	293	4,188	18,862	2	6			34	46
March, 1901.....	2	4	7	6	403	6,093	33,426	2	7	1	3	40	67
April, 1901.....	3	3	4	4	406	5,758	39,462	2	8			51	88
May, 1901.....	4	4	6	6	466	8,737	36,989	2	5	1	5	53	86
June, 1901.....	4	4	6	7	344	5,394	37,697	1	2	1	4	41	66
Total.....	37	47	67	68	4,165	66,968	332,666	24	75	10	23	461	820

TABLE R.—Statement of mails received from and dispatched to foreign countries by the Manila post-office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

Date.	Received.			Dispatched.				
	Mails.	Bags.	Gross weight.	Mails.	Bags.	Letters.	Net weight of letters.	Net weight of prints.
			Pounds.				Grams.	Grams.
July, 1900.....	27	271	11,008	27	109	19,612	398,666	1,171,475
August, 1900.....	31	206	8,098	23	71	11,533	224,235	629,579
September, 1900.....	27	228	9,218	27	80	14,576	277,361	904,695
October, 1900.....	38	272	12,994	36	111	15,192	307,096	877,449
November, 1900.....	25	241	9,625	20	67	15,471	278,769	751,617
December, 1900.....	31	250	10,196	28	87	18,966	337,998	891,806
January, 1901.....	33	247	9,636	26	96	17,144	332,414	1,067,146
February, 1901.....	23	235	9,278	28	103	14,036	268,585	738,955
March, 1901.....	27	288	12,223	32	116	17,089	407,807	832,216
April, 1901.....	39	282	11,401	30	143	15,133	295,215	904,330
May, 1901.....	30	243	10,804	29	142	17,415	344,739	963,562
June, 1901.....	34	241	9,143	25	123	14,247	295,945	735,935
Total.....	365	3,004	123,624	331	1,248	190,414	3,768,880	10,468,765

APPENDIX P.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE MANILA SUB-OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY TO THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND POLICE, FOR THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1, 1901, TO OCTOBER 1, 1901.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY SUBOFFICE,
Manila, P. I., October 1, 1901.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Philippine Islands from the beginning of this calendar year to the present date. The field work has consisted in local and harbor surveys and the determination of geographic positions.

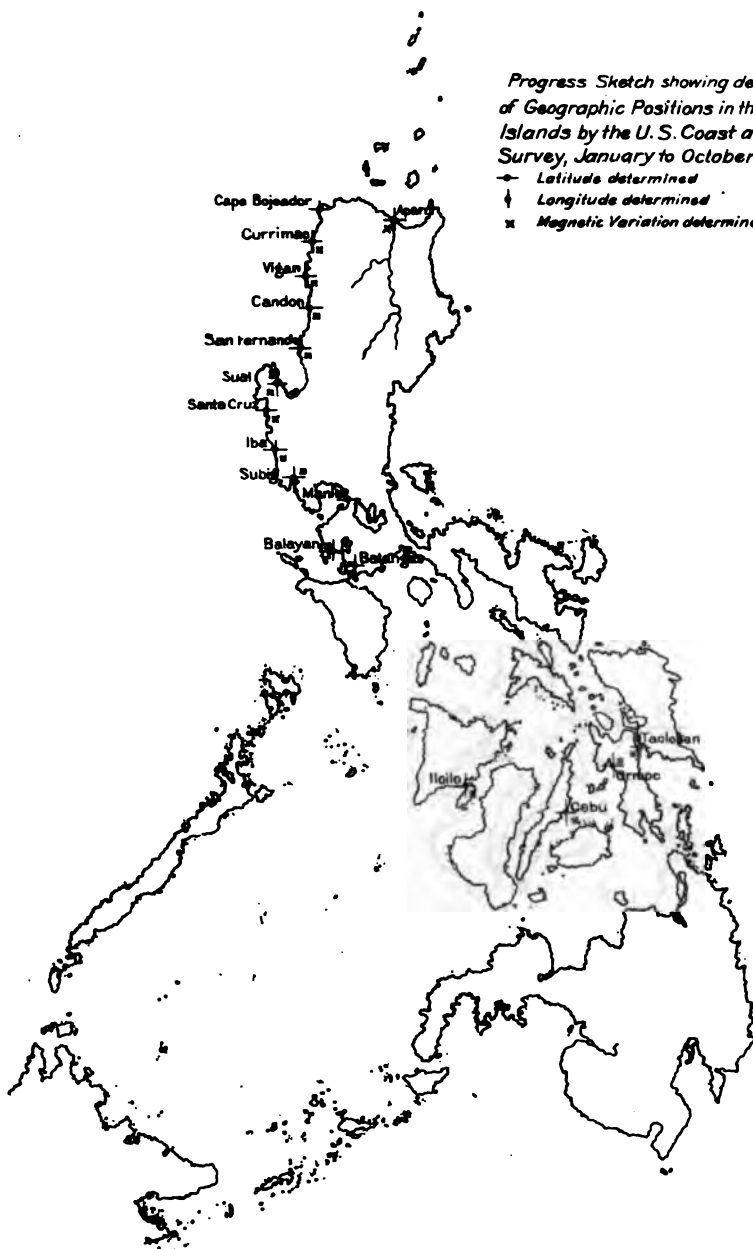
Harbor surveys have been made at Sual, Bolinao, San Fernando, Santo Tomas, Darigayos, Legaspi, Port Sula, and Mariveles, on the island of Luzon, and at Tacloban, island of Leyte, and reconnoissances have been made at Aparri and Balayan, Luzon. These surveys have in general been based on triangulation, and have included both a topographical plane-table survey of the shore line and immediate vicinity, and a hydrographic survey of the water area. Triangulation and topographic work have also been done in the vicinity of Manila from Malabon to beyond Cavite. These surveys have been so marked on the ground and referred to prominent objects that the work may be recovered and connected with future operations. Harbor surveying work is now in progress on the east coast of Luzon.

Tidal observations.—For immediate use in the hydrographic work and to furnish the data for future predictions of the tides, tidal observations have been made at 11 points, being all of the places where local surveys have been executed. Automatic self-registering tide gauges have been set up at four of these places, and at Manila the record is now continuous for two-thirds of the year. At each place the tide gauge has been connected with bench marks on the shore for future reference.

Geographic positions.—In pursuance of a plan to determine base positions at important places at suitable intervals along the coasts, astronomical observations for latitude and longitude have been made at the following points: Batangas, Balayan, Subig, Iba, Santa Cruz, Sual, San Fernando, Candon, Vigan, Currimao, Cape Bojeador, and Aparri, on the island of Luzon, and at Iloilo, Cebu, Tacloban, and Ormoc in the central islands, and latitude observations have been made at Manila. The longitude determinations, with one exception, have been made by the telegraphic method, for which purpose the lines and cables of the Signal Corps and the cables of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company have been courteously placed at the disposal of the Survey. In all, the longitudes of 16 points and the

*Progress Sketch showing determination
of Geographic Positions in the Philippine
Islands by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic
Survey, January to October 1901.*

- Latitude determined
- ↓ Longitude determined
- x Magnetic Variation determined



1

2

3

4

5

latitudes of 17 points have been determined, and these points have been carefully marked and referred to prominent objects to insure their recovery for use as base points for future surveys. The determination of geographic positions is now in progress in the central islands.

Magnetic variation.—To supply the information required for charts, the variation of the magnetic needle has been determined at 15 stations, or at all the astronomical stations but one. At the same stations, where practicable, true meridian lines have been laid out and marked on the ground.

Office work.—At the Manila suboffice of the Survey the various work necessary for the outfitting and supplying the parties in the field has been carried on, the records have been received and preliminary computations made. With the idea of making the results of the work available as early as possible, advance editions of charts have been lithographed and published in Manila, and notices of information, collected by both officers of this service and from other sources, have been printed. Nine advance charts have thus far been published, a small drafting force having been engaged on this work. The preliminary results of surveys have been supplied to various offices and bureaus in printed form or otherwise. Valuable information and assistance have been received from civil, military, and naval authorities, as well as from others.

The small steamer purchased by the insular government for this work has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted out for surveying purposes. These alterations were delayed beyond expectation by the conditions existing in the ship and machine trades in Manila. The insular government has also provided office quarters in Manila. Aside from the above the expense of the field and office work and force employed has been defrayed out of Congressional appropriations and the work has been carried on under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington.

Two sketches, showing the progress of the work, are herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully,

G. R. PUTNAM,
*Assistant, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey,
In Charge Manila Suboffice.*

APPENDIX Q.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS WITH REFERENCE TO THE INSULAR COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.

This agreement entered into at Manila, Philippine Islands, this 1st of October, 1901, between Colonel C. A. Woodruff, assistant commissary-general, for and in behalf of the subsistence department, U. S. Army, of the first part, and Hon. Henry C. Ide, secretary of finance and justice, for and in behalf of the insular government of the Philippine Islands, of the second part:

Witnesseth, that the said Colonel C. A. Woodruff, for and in behalf of the subsistence department, U. S. Army, and the said Honorable Henry C. Ide, for and in behalf of the insular government of the Philippine Islands, under special authority of the Secretary of War, covenant and agree to and with each other as follows:

That the insular government of the Philippine Islands shall, and by these presents does hereby demise, let, rent and lease to the subsistence department for its use all the present available cold-storage space (about 429,931 cubic feet), in the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, Manila, P. I., at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic foot.

To have and to hold the same with all the hereditaments and improvements thereunto belonging until June 30th, 1902. And the said party of the second part shall furnish also as much ice, net weight, per day, as may be required by the subsistence department, not to exceed the capacity of the ice plant, at the price of one-half of one cent (\$.0005) per pound, the ice to be clear, pure and merchantable, and made from distilled water, and in case of a shortage in the quantity of ice manufactured by the said party of the second part, in the said plant, that the subsistence department shall be supplied before any other sales whatsoever shall be made to other parties.

Provided, That the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant shall deliver the ice purchased by the subsistence department at the following places: 1st, on the loading platform of the plant; 2nd, launch's side at plant's dock; 3rd, at railway station, Tondo, Manila; 4th, transport's side, Manila Bay; and the said party of the second part shall deliver ice to the places above enumerated without additional cost, and to such other places within the city limits of Manila as may be designated by the said party of the first part.

That payment for the cold storage herein provided for, and the ice delivered under this contract shall be made monthly at the office of the chief commissary of the division on bills approved by him.

The Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant shall furnish the insulated lighters necessary to receive ex-ship Manila Bay all fresh beef and mutton to be kept in cold storage for the subsistence department; provided, that the subsistence department shall furnish all labor, checkers, etc., necessary to bring same to the scales or elevator at the

outer doors of the cold-storage side of the plant, and to move same from one room to another whenever necessary for the convenience of the subsistence department; and provided further, that the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant shall furnish the use of its loading and unloading devices, carrying rails, elevator and scales, as well as the services of the necessary mechanics to operate the same, free of charge to the subsistence department, whenever the devices can be used to facilitate and expedite the movement of stores in and out of cold storage.

That the insulated lighters and the steam tug of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant shall be used to deliver fresh meat to transports in the harbor of Manila, and to the subsistence depot on the Pasig river; provided, that all checkers, and labor required for such service shall be furnished by the subsistence department, the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant to deliver the fresh beef, mutton, and other stores at the scales or foot of elevator, at the outside door of the cold-storage rooms; and provided further, that the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant shall not be compelled to make deliveries of ice or to furnish insulated lighters for the transportation of fresh beef or mutton to U. S. transports or other Government vessels in the harbor of Manila, when the quantity of ice to be delivered, or of beef or mutton to be transported, shall be less than one (1) ton.

The superintendent of the plant shall give receipts for the fresh meat and stores placed in cold storage and the unit specified therein shall be the quarter of beef, specifying whether fore or hind quarter, the carcass of mutton, the box and the crate. The receipt for boxes and crates will state their gross weight and the names of the stores said "to be contained therein."

That in case any beef, mutton, or other stores belonging to the subsistence department shall be lost by perils of the sea or marine disaster within the harbor of Manila while being transported to or from the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, the insular government shall not be liable for any loss or damage so sustained by the subsistence department.

That in case the building belonging to the insular government, in which the cold-storage space hereby leased is contained, shall be destroyed by fire or earthquake, or typhoon, or other casualty, or so materially injured by either of said causes that it is impracticable for the insular government to complete this contract, this contract shall thereupon cease and be determined, without liability for damage on the part of either party: provided: that in the event of an accident to the machinery or other appliances of the Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant, due to any imperfection in said machinery or appliances, or to the carelessness of the employees of the said Insular Cold Storage and Ice Plant which renders it impossible to maintain the temperature of the cold-storage rooms at a degree of cold low enough to preserve the meat, and other stores belonging to the subsistence department, the insular government shall provide cold storage elsewhere for said supplies, or pay to the subsistence department the money value of such of the said supplies as may be so damaged as to be unserviceable, the amount to be determined by a military board of survey.

That neither this lease nor any interest therein shall be transferred to any other party or parties, and in case of such transfer the subsistence department may refuse to carry out this lease either with the transferrer or the transferee, but all rights of action for any breach

of this lease by said insular government are reserved to the subsistence department.

That no Member of, or Delegate to, Congress, nor any person belonging to, or employed in the military service of the United States, is, or shall be, admitted to any share or part of this lease, or to any benefit which may arise therefrom.

That this lease shall be subject to the approval of the commanding general, Division of the Philippines.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto placed their hands the date first hereinbefore written.

C. A. WOODRUFF,
Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General.
INSULAR GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
By HENRY C. IDE,
Commissioner and Secretary of Finance and Justice.

Witnesses:

HARRY E. WILKINS.
PAUL S. CARTER.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, P. I., October 3, 1901.

Approved: By command of Major-General Chaffee.

W. P. HALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APPENDIX R.

**REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COM-
MISSION UPON THE BANKS OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.**

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO,
Manila, P. I., July 22, 1901.

THE SECRETARY, UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,
Manila, P. I.

(Through the executive secretary of the civil governor.)

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith quarterly statements of the condition of the following banking institutions in the Philippine Islands at the close of business June 30, 1901:

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Manila, and subagency at Iloilo.
Spanish Philippino Bank at Manila, and subagency at Iloilo.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Manila, and subagency at Cebu.
Monte de Piedad at Manila.

Very respectfully,

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

Statement of the condition of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Manila, P. I., a branch of the bank whose home office is at London.

Assets.	Pesos.	Liabilities.	Pesos.
Loans and discounts.....	1,839,685.07	Capital stock.....	
Overdrafts.....	1,186,203.32	Reserve fund.....	302,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.....		Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes. This item, together with \$96,232.04 drawn on our London office, has been placed to reserve fund against bad and doubtful debts.	174,767.96
Furniture and fixtures.....	16,150.34	Bank notes outstanding.....	
Other real estate and other mortgages owned.....		Due to other banks in Manila.....	
Due from other banks in Manila.....	302,931.23	Due to our own head office and branches.....	224,419.71
Due by our own head office and branches.....	1,736,328.37	Due to agents and correspondents.....	165,061.44
Due by agents and correspondents.....	128,778.05	Dividends due and unpaid.....	
Bills of exchange.....	196,261.90	Individual deposits:	
United States gold coin, \$108,160, at 2.....	216,320.00	Time.....	1,416,478.37
United States notes, \$1,700,108, at 2.....	3,400,206.00	Current accounts.....	2,865,033.87
United States silver dollars, \$192,000, at 2.....	384,000.00	Current accounts, United States money, \$37,029.48, at 2.....	74,058.96
United States fractional currency, \$96,687.23, at 2.....	193,374.58	Deposit of insular treasurer:	
Gold bullion, other countries, at various rates.....	53,657.69	(a) Local silver currency.....	4,345,900.76
Silver bullion, other countries.....		(b) United States money, \$1,119,726.17, at 2.....	2,239,452.34
Mexican pesos.....	2,173,000.00	Deposit of disbursing officers, insular funds:	
Spanish-Philippine pesos and half-pesos.....	1,438,381.00	(a) Local silver currency.....	287,340.56
Spanish-Philippine fractional currency.....	32,101.51	(b) United States money, \$659,906.13, at 2.....	1,119,810.26
Banco Español-Philippine notes.....	9,800.00	Notes and bills rediscounted.....	
Checks and other cash items.....	7,095.50	Bills payable:	
Resources other than those above—charges on sundry bills per collection.....	924.71	Domestic.....	
Total.....	13,315,199.27	Foreign exchange.....	10,251.09
		Cashier's checks outstanding.....	53,827.11
		Certified checks.....	8,834.40
		Loans payable against securities.....	
		Liabilities other than those above.....	82,962.42
		Total.....	13,315,199.27

I certify the above statements are correct and exhibit a true statement of the assets and liabilities of this bank on the 30th day of June, 1901.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

T. E. SANSOM,
Acting Agent, Manila.

Statement of the condition of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Manila, P. I., a branch of the bank whose home office is at London—Continued.

DETAILED INFORMATION IN REGARD TO CERTAIN ITEMS.

	Pesos.		Pesos.
Loans and discounts:		Due to head office and branches	
Demand loans on collateral		(showing name, place, and amount):	
Demand loans otherwise secured		Bombay, outward	\$1,758.76
Demand loans without security		Colombo, outward	1,997.42
Time loans secured by collateral	1,277,043.79	Calcutta, outward	8,796.31
Time loans with signatures of two or more firms or individuals	39,978.00	Penang, outward	407.84
Time loans with signature of one only	1,500.00	Yokohama, outward	15,224.49
Time loans without security		H. O. exchange	729.44
Bad debts, being those six months past due and no interest paid	906,004.34	Bombay, inward	1,222.52
Overdrafts:		Calcutta, inward	547.11
Secured by collateral	586,368.38	Madras, inward	36,539.03
Secured otherwise	84,540.31	Singapore, inward	19,312.43
Temporary, without security	119,986.11	Batavia, inward	643.56
Running six months without security	541.53	Shanghai, inward	2,329.06
Loans to officers or directors (showing name and amount):		Yokohama, inward	134,912.74
-----	\$82.63		224,419.71
-----	456.38	Due to other banks (name, place, and amount):	
-----	9,387.92	Due from head office and branches	
	9,926.93	(showing name, place, and amount):	
Loans on which officers or directors are liable as endorsers (showing name and amount):		Head office	\$1,049,618.06
		Cebu	221,545.91
		Rangoon, outward	783.02
		Maara, outward	412.53
		Singapore, outward	37,456.26
		Bangkok, outward	1,924.06
		Batavia, outward	8,763.98
		Hongkong, outward	183,247.95
		Shanghai, outward	92,706.96
		Hongkong bullion, outward	100,000.00
		Colombo, inward	549.67
		Rangoon, inward	292.68
		Penang, inward	968.81
		Bangkok, inward	151.37
		Hongkong, inward	37,917.12
			1,736,328.37
		Due from other banks (name, place, and amount):	
		Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Manila	87,868.47
		Banco Español-Filipino, Manila	215,062.76
		Bills payable (showing to whom and how secured):	
		Already debited to drawers' accounts	10,251.09
		Liabilities other than those above (specify):	
		Margin on bills	\$16,000.00
		Adjusting account of interest profits	16,962.42
			32,962.42

I certify that I have examined the above statements, and they seem to be correct.

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

Statement of condition of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Cebu, P. I., a branch of the English Bank, whose home office is at London.

Assets.	Pesos.	Liabilities.	Pesos.
Loans and discounts	100,000.00	Capital stock	
Overdrafts	149,809.04	Reserve fund	
Stocks, securities, etc.		Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	4,943.71
Furniture and fixtures	3,703.02	Bank notes outstanding	
Other real estate and other mortgages owned		Due to other banks in Manila	
Due from other banks in Manila		Due to our own head office and branches	230,606.21
Due by our own head office and branches		Due to agents and correspondents	
Due by agents and correspondents		Dividends due and unpaid	
Bills of exchange	5,000.00	Individual deposits:	
United States gold coin, \$2,425, at 2	4,850.00	Time	45,000.00
United States notes, \$37,859, at 2	75,718.00	At call	
United States silver dollars, \$6,387, at 2	12,774.00	Current accounts	324,467.53
United States fractional currency, \$4,116.40, at 2	8,232.80	Deposit of insular treasurer:	
Gold bullion, other countries		(a) Local silver currency	
Silver bullion, other countries		(b) United States money	
Mexican pesos	115,380.00	Deposit of disbursing officers, insular funds:	
Spanish-Philippine pesos and half pesos	126,796.00	(a) Local silver currency	
Spanish-Philippine fractional currency	2,646.31	(b) United States money	
Banco Español-Philippine notes	385.00	Notes and bills rediscounted	
Checks and other cash items		Bills payable:	
Resources other than those above, stamps	179.28	Domestic	400.00
		Foreign exchange	
		Cashier's checks outstanding	
		Certified checks	
		Loans payable against securities	
		Liabilities other than those above	
Total	605,473.45	Total	605,473.45

I certify the above statements are correct and exhibit a true statement of the assets and liabilities of this bank on the 29th day of June, 1901.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

ALEX. G. HOWARD, *Subagent, Cebu.*

DETAILED INFORMATION IN REGARD TO CERTAIN ITEMS.

	Pesos.		Pesos.
Loans and discounts:		Due to head office and branches (showing name, place, and amount):	
Demand loans on collateral.....		Chartered Bank, Manila.....	235,606.92
Demand loans otherwise secured.....		Due to other banks (name, place, and amount).....	
Demand loans without security.....		Due from head office and branches (showing name, place, and amount).....	
Time loans secured by collateral.....	100,000.00	Due from other banks (name, place, and amount).....	
Time loans with signatures of two or more firms or individuals.....		Bills payable (showing to whom and how secured):	
Time loans with signature of one only.....		Already debited to account.....	400.00
Time loans without security.....		Liabilities other than those above (specify).....	
Bad debts, being those six months past due and no interest paid.....			
Overdrafts:			
Secured by collateral.....	111,040.53		
Secured otherwise.....			
Temporary, without security.....	38,768.61		
Running six months without security.....			
Loans to officers or directors (showing name and amount).....			
Loans on which officers or directors are liable as endorsers (showing name and amount).....			

I certify that I have examined the above statements and they seem to be correct.

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

Statement of condition of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Manila, P. I., a branch of the bank of that name, whose home office is at Hongkong.

Assets.	Pesos.	Liabilities.	Pesos.
Loans and discounts.....	3,757,806.31	Capital stock.....	1,000,000.00
Overdrafts.....	1,442,517.88	Reserve fund.....	593,672.36
Stocks, securities, etc.....		Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes.....	453,218.32
Furniture and fixtures.....		Bank notes outstanding.....	
Other real estate and other mortgages owned.....		Due to other banks in Manila.....	87,868.47
Due from other banks in Manila.....	60,604.15	Due to our own head office and branches.....	2,281,258.29
Due by our own head office and branches.....	4,015,340.31	Due to agents and correspondents.....	35,671.22
Due by agents and correspondents.....	110,816.65	Dividends due and unpaid.....	
Bills of exchange.....	1,187,453.50	Individual deposits:	
United States gold coin, \$435,550 at 2.....	871,100.00	Time.....	1,994,152.23
United States notes, \$2,291,410 at 2.....	4,582,820.00	At call.....	
United States silver dollars, \$51,000 at 2.....	102,000.00	Current accounts.....	3,807,182.69
United States fractional currency, \$78,713 at 2.....	157,426.00	Deposit of insular treasurer:	
Gold bullion, other countries.....	4,350.10	(a) Local silver currency.....	3,872,125.01
Silver bullion, other countries.....		(b) United States money, gold, \$1,251,255.12 at 2.....	2,502,510.24
Mexican pesos.....	2,140,000.00	Deposit of disbursing officers, insular funds:	
Spanish-Philippine pesos and half pesos.....	542,000.00	(a) Local silver currency.....	113,119.12
Spanish-Philippine fractional currency.....	26,000.00	(b) United States money, gold, \$1,028,464.54.....	2,066,929.08
Banco Español-Philippine notes.....	19,050.00	Notes and bills rediscounted.....	
Checks and other cash items.....	10,189.30	Bills payable:	
Resources other than those above.....	7,168.54	Domestic.....	
Bills for collection, \$4,516.82.....		Foreign exchange.....	50,995.42
Total.....	19,036,636.74	Cashier's checks outstanding.....	104,104.46
		Certified checks.....	32,282.40
		Loans payable against securities.....	
		Liabilities other than those above.....	51,547.43
		Bills in hand for collection, \$4,516.82.....	
		Total.....	19,036,636.74

I certify the above statements are correct and exhibit a true statement of the assets and liabilities of this bank on the 30th day of June, 1901.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

W. ADAMS ORAM, *Acting Agent.*

DETAILED INFORMATION IN REGARD TO CERTAIN ITEMS.

Loans and discounts:	Pesos.	Due to head office and branches (showing name, place, and amount):	Pesos.
Demand loans on collateral.....	810,640.99	Head office.....	601,020.87
Demand loans otherwise secured.....		London office.....	1,336,419.47
Demand loans without security.....		Hamburg.....	145,648.08
Time loans secured by collateral.....	2,901,729.29	Lyons.....	100,059.97
Time loans with signatures of two or more firms or individuals.....	14,922.55	San Francisco.....	98,109.90
Time loans with signature of one only.....	26,700.00	Due to other banks (name, place, and amount):	
Time loans without security.....		Chartered Bank of India de Manila.....	87,868.47
Bad debts, being those six months past due and no interest paid.....	548,909.95	Due from head office and branches (showing name, place, and amount):	
Overdrafts:		Head office.....	606,341.55
Secured by collateral.....	542,259.75	Shanghai.....	110,609.22
Secured otherwise.....	162,490.25	Yokohama.....	49,939.58
Temporary, without security.....	182,118.64	Singapore.....	44,447.38
Running six months without security.....		New York.....	2,046,973.54
Loans to officers or directors (showing name and amount):		Iloilo.....	1,157,029.04
.....	\$1,689.42	Due from other banks (name, place, and amount):	
.....	5,049.87	Banco Español Filipino, Manila.....	60,604.15
.....	1,512.48	Bills payable (showing to whom and how secured):	
.....	2,800.00	Drafts drawn by our own head offices and branches.....	6,120.66
Loans on which officers or directors are liable as endorers (showing name and amount).....		Drafts drawn by our Iloilo sub-agency.....	31,712.56
		Drafts drawn by our agents and correspondents.....	13,162.20
		Liabilities other than those above (specify):	
		Interest on deposits, due but not paid.....	27,198.59
		Suspense account.....	24,348.84

I certify that I have examined the above statements and they seem to be correct.

FRANK A. BRANAGAN, *Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.*

Statement of condition of the Banco Español Filipino at Iloilo, P. I., a branch of the Banco Español Filipino, whose home office is at Manila.

Assets.	Pesos.	Liabilities.	Pesos.
Loans and discounts	535,163.59	Capital stock	
Overdrafts	176,963.16	Reserve fund	
Stocks, securities, etc.		Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	
Furniture and fixtures	19,485.00	Bank notes outstanding	296,800.00
Other real estate and other mortgages owned		Due to other banks in Manila	
Due from other banks in Manila		Due to our own head office	583,766.35
Due by our own head office and branches		Due to agents and correspondents	
Due by agents and correspondents		Dividends due and unpaid	
Bills of exchange		Individual deposits:	
United States gold coin, \$13,920, at 2 per dollar	27,840.00	Time, 1 year	6,700.00
United States notes, \$14,777, at 2 per dollar	29,554.00	At call	6,237.50
United States silver dollars, \$1,200, at 2 per dollar	2,400.00	Current accounts	228,671.82
United States fractional currency, \$53, at 2 per dollar	106.00	Depositors in effects (good)	30,578.00
Gold bullion, other countries		Deposit of insular treasurer:	
Silver bullion, other countries		(a) Local silver currency	
Mexican pesos	65,000.00	(b) United States money	
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half pesos	25,200.00	Deposit of disbursing officers, insular funds:	
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency	71.65	(a) Local silver currency	
Banco Español-Filipino notes		(b) United States money	
Notes, receipts from the head office	296,800.00	Note and bills rediscounted	
Checks and other cash items		Bills payable:	
Effects in custody	30,578.00	Domestic	
Resources other than those above, some accounts	3,435.72	Foreign exchange	
Total	1,212,597.12	Cashier's checks outstanding	
		Certified checks	
		Loans payable against securities	
		Liabilities other than those above, some, and transitory account:	59,843.45
		Total	1,212,597.12

I certify the above statements are correct and exhibit a true statement of the assets and liabilities of this bank on the 30th day of June, 1901.

Por El Banco Español Filipino, el director de turno.

[SEAL.]

JOSE DE LA ROSA.

DETAILED INFORMATION IN REGARD TO CERTAIN ITEMS.

	Pesos.		Pesos.
Loans and discounts:		Due to head office and branches (showing name, place, and amount):	
Demand loans on collateral		Banco Español Filipino, Manila	583,766.35
Demand loans otherwise secured		Due to other banks (name, place, and amount)	
Demand loans without security		Due from head office and branches (showing name, place, and amount)	
Time loans secured by collateral	313,073.06	Due from other banks (name, place, and amount)	
Time loans with signatures of two or more firms or individuals	222,090.53	Bills payable (showing to whom and how secured)	
Time loans with signatures of one only		Liabilities other than those above (specify)	
Time loans without security			
Bad debts, being those 6 months past due and no interest paid			
Overdrafts:			
Secured by collateral			
Secured otherwise	176,963.16		
Temporary, without security			
Running 6 months without security			
Loans to officers or directors (showing name and amount)			
Loans on which officers or directors are liable as endorers (showing name and amount)			

I certify that I have examined the above statements, and they seem to be correct.

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

JUNE 30, 1901.

Statement of condition of the agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Iloilo, P. I., a branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose home office is at Hongkong.

Assets.	Pesos.	Liabilities.	Pesos.
Loans and discounts	361,750.00	Capital stock	
Overdrafts	1,487.12	Reserve fund	
Stocks, securities, etc.		Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	
Furniture and fixtures		Bank notes outstanding	
Other real estate and other mortgages owned		Due to other banks in Manila	
Due from other banks in Manila		Due to our own head office and branches	1,275,016.07
Due by our own head office and branches		Due to agents and correspondents	
Due by agents and correspondents		Dividends due and unpaid	
Bills of exchange	173,589.12	Individual deposits:	
United States gold coin, \$43,905 at 2	87,810.00	Time	87,559.25
United States notes, \$222,201 at 2	444,402.00	At call	6,400.00
United States silver dollars, \$11,100 at 2	22,200.00	Current accounts, H. currency, \$314,248.62; United States currency, \$26,736.96 at 2	
United States fractional currency, \$4,107.50 at 2	8,215.00	\$58,478.96, less amount due to disbursing officers	367,722.58
Gold bullion, other countries:		Deposit of insular treasurer:	
£84.10, at 9.7	\$819.65	(a) Local silver currency	
£0.20 at 7.00	7.00	(b) United States money	
Silver bullion, other countries		Deposit of disbursing officers, insular funds:	
Mexican pesos	326,600.00	(a) Local silver currency in current account	\$70,422.55
Spanish-Philippine pesos and half pesos	715,900.00	(b) United States money in current account, gold, \$108,759.49, at 2	207,518.98
Spanish-Philippine fractional currency	24,524.79		277,941.53
Banco Español-Philippine notes	2,955.00	Notes and bills rediscounted	
Checks and other cash items	18.25	Bills payable:	
Resources other than those above		Domestic	
		Foreign exchange	4,494.55
		Cashier's checks outstanding:	
		L. currency	\$147,008.98
		United States currency, \$430 at 2	860.00
		Certified checks	834.32
		Loans payable against securities	
		Liabilities other than those above	2,445.65
Total	2,170,277.93	Total	2,170,277.93

Bills for collection

Bills in hand for collection

I certify the above statements are correct and exhibit a true statement of the assets and liabilities of this bank on the 29th day of June, 1901.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

W. H. BURPIN, *Acting Agent.*

DETAILED INFORMATION IN REGARD TO CERTAIN ITEMS.

Loans and discounts:	Pesos.	Due to head office and branches (showing name, place, and amount):	Pesos.
Demand loans on collateral		Manila agency	1,275,016.07
Demand loans otherwise secured		Due to other banks (name, place, and amount)	
Demand loans without security		Due from head office and branches (showing name, place, and amount)	
Time loans secured by collateral	361,750.00	Due from other banks (name, place, and amount)	
Time loans with signatures of two or more firms or individuals		Bills payable (showing to whom and how secured):	
Time loans with signature of one only		London office draft No. 34/1	1,229.30
Time loans without security		Lyons office draft No. 34/2	855.50
Bad debts, being those six months past due and no interest paid		Manila office draft No. 37/14	2,000.00
Overdrafts:		Knaush Nachod & Kuhn, New York, draft No. 51853	409.75
Secured by collateral	\$3.73	Liabilities other than those above (specify):	
Secured otherwise	1,463.39	Interest at credit of depositors	2,280.20
Temporary, without security		Suspense account	165.45
Running six months without security			
Loans to officers or directors (showing name and amount)			
Loans on which officers or directors are liable as endorsers (showing name and amount)			

I certify that I have examined the above statements and they seem to be correct.

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

Statement of condition of the Banco Español Filipino, at Manila, P. I., a branch of the said bank, whose home office is at Iloilo.

Assets.	Pesos.	Liabilities.	Pesos.
Loans and discounts	5,406,004.00	Capital stock	1,500,000.00
Overdrafts		Reserve fund	785,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc	608,791.77	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	119,068.62
Furniture and fixtures	71,305.00	Bank notes outstanding	2,164,040.00
Other real estate and other mortgages owned		Due to other banks in Manila	275,666.91
Due from other banks in Manila		Due to our own head office and branches	
Due by our own head office and branches		Due to agents and correspondents	
Due by agents and correspondents	1,449,123.94	Dividends due and unpaid	7,686.10
Bills of exchange		Individual deposits:	
(United States gold coin) Filipino gold coin	15,300.00	Time	978,390.34
United States notes	6,100.00	At call	212,902.76
United States silver dollars		Current accounts	1,968,910.82
United States fractional currency	1.50	Deposit of insular treasurer:	
Gold bullion, other countries		(a) (Local silver currency) notes in the treasury	1,980,065.00
Silver bullion, other countries		(b) United States money	
Mexican pesos	505,770.00	Deposit of disbursing officers, insular funds:	
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half pesos		(a) Local silver currency, depositors in effects (goods)	410,078.00
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency	2.57	(b) United States money	
Banco Español-Filipino notes	1,980,065.00	Notes and bills rediscounted	
Checks and other cash items		Bills payable:	
Resources other than those above		Domestic	
Effects in custody	410,078.00	Foreign exchange	
		Cashier's checks outstanding	
		Certified checks	75,403.66
		Loans payable against securities	
		Liabilities other than those above	5,329.57
Total	10,452,541.78	Total	10,452,541.78

I certify the above statements are correct and exhibit a true statement of the assets and liabilities of this bank on the 30th day of June, 1901.

Por el Banco Español Filipino, El Director de Turno.

[SEAL.]

JOSÉ DE LA ROSA.

DETAILED INFORMATION IN REGARD TO CERTAIN ITEMS.

Loans and discounts:	Pesos.	Due to head office and branches (showing name, place, and amount)	Pesos.
Demand loans on collateral		Due to other banks (name, place, and amount):	
Demand loans otherwise secured		Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	215,062.76
Demand loans without security		Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,604.15
Time loans secured by collateral	4,365,437.61	Due from head office and branches (showing name, place, and amount)	
Time loans with signatures of two or more firms or individuals	257,318.16	Due from other banks (name, place, and amount)	
Time loans with signature of one only	178,601.45	Bills payable (showing to whom and how secured)	
Time loans without security		Liabilities other than those above (specify):	
Bad debts, being those 6 months past due and no interest paid	609,646.78	Balance in our favor for several transitory operations	5,329.57
Overdrafts:			
Secured by collateral			
Secured otherwise			
Temporary, without security			
Running 6 months without security			
Loans to officers or directors (showing name and amount)			
Loans on which officers or directors are liable as endorsers (showing name and amount)			

I certify that I have examined the above statements, and they seem to be correct.

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

JUNE 30, 1901.

Monte de Piedad y Caja de Ahorros de Manila.

Resources.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Loans on bonds, stocks, and certificates of deposit.....	\$141,275.00	Capital stock.....	\$243,978.92
Loans on pledges.....	647,568.00	Surplus.....	
Bonds, stocks, and other securities owned.....	36,313.00	Loan of the archbishop and Spanish Philippines treasury of the year 1884.....	95,000.00
Banking houses, furniture, and fixtures.....	140,973.55	Savings bank deposits.....	699,099.12
Due from other banks.....	10,689.33	Judicial deposits.....	52,869.23
Other real estate and mortgages owned.....		Deposits without interest, including old current accounts.....	15,909.86
Check and cash.....	1,000.00	Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes.....	25,098.43
United States gold.....	200.00	Balance due from sale of pledges.....	23,516.25
Cash on hand:		Due other banks.....	
Spanish Philippine bills.....	4,810.00	Liabilities other than those above.....	1,246.57
Mexican silver.....	1,562.07		
Resources other than those above.....	172,302.43		
Total.....	1,156,718.38	Total.....	1,156,718.38

E. & O. E.
MANILA, 30th June, 1901.

The Accountant:

J. P. CAGLE.

The Director:

EMILIO MORETA.

I certify that I have examined the above statements and they seem to be correct.

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

APPENDIX S.

REPORTS OF THE TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY ON SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION AT MANILA AND OF THE SUB-AGENCY OF THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA AT CEBU.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE
PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO,
Manila, P. I., September 5, 1901.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of special examinations, made by deputies of the insular treasurer, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Manila, and the sub-agency of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Cebu, P. I.

Very respectfully,

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

Report of the condition of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at close of business June 3, 1901, as shown by examination by authorized deputies of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands.

MANILA, P. I., August 5, 1901.

Mr. FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions under date of June —, 1901, the following board of examiners met at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Manila, at 8.30 a. m. June —, 1901, and proceeded to the examination of the said bank, which was concluded at — June —, 1901.

Capt. C. H. Sleeper, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, collector internal revenue of Philippine Islands.

Mr. W. W. Barre, deputy auditor.

Mr. J. L. Barrett, chief clerk, treasurer's office.

Mr. Lawrence M. Jacobs, assistant statistician.

In the examination of this bank it was found impossible to actually count all the cash on hand in the limited time at the disposal of the examiners. It was therefore concluded to count the gold; and as many of the notes were put up in original Treasury packages (sealed), same were not opened, but where American bank or Treasury notes were put up in packages of \$10,000 two or three \$1,000 packages of the ten were counted. The silver coin on hand being put up in thousand-peso sacks, the number of sacks of each denomination was verified, 1 sack of each denomination was counted, and 1 out of every 10 sacks was weighed against the sack counted. In this manner the board satisfied itself that the amount of cash shown in this statement was actually on hand. All the stocks, securities, and mortgages were examined, all the individual balances taken off the ledgers, and all outstanding certificates of deposit, certified checks, and cashier's checks verified.

The legality of the promissory notes and the loan bonds held by this bank is not known, and exhibits are inclosed herewith, showing the blank forms used for such documents, in order that their legality may be determined by the proper officers. There is some question with the bank officers as to these documents and their actual value to the bank in cases of attempt to defraud.

Detailed statement of the items shown is attached to the statement of the condition of the bank, which is the method that the board considered the most advisable for this the first actual examination of this bank under the provisions of Act No. 52, United States Philippine Commission.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. SLEEPER,
Collector of Internal Revenue of the Philippine Islands,
Acting Deputy Treasurer.

W. W. BARRE,
Deputy Auditor, Acting Deputy Treasurer.

JOHN L. BARRETT,
Chief Clerk, Deputy of Insular Treasurer.

LAWRENCE M. JACOBS,
Assistant Statistician, Deputy of Insular Treasurer.

Statement of condition of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Manila, P.I., a branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose home office is at Hongkong.

Assets.	Pesos.	Liabilities.	Pesos.
1. Loans and discounts.....	4,313,770.80	1. Capital stock.....	1,000,000.00
2. Overdrafts.....	1,822,497.60	2. Reserve fund.....	598,672.36
Stocks, securities, etc.....		Undivided profits, less expenses	
Furniture and fixtures.....		and taxes.....	
Other real estate and other mort-		Bank notes outstanding.....	
gages owned.....		Due to other banks in Manila.....	
3. Due from other banks in Manila:		3. Due to our own head office and	
El Banco Español-Filipino.....	122,594.19	branches.....	2,997,801.46
Chartered Bank of India,		4. Due to agents and correspond-	
Australia and China.....	334,643.58	ents.....	33,414.36
4. Due by our own head office and		Dividends due and unpaid.....	
branches.....	2,788,560.52	Individual deposits, time.....	1,944,731.68
5. Due by agents and correspond-		Individual deposits, at call.....	
ents.....	85,889.80	Individual deposits, current ac-	
6. Bills of exchange.....	1,040,068.86	counts.....	3,186,124.04
United States gold coin, \$430.-		Current accounts, United States	
340.00, at 2.....	860,680.00	currency, gold, \$160,634.46, at 2.	321,268.92
United States notes, \$2,068,472.00,		Deposit of insular treasurer:	
at 2.....	4,176,944.00	(a) Local silver currency...	3,261,096.95
United States silver dollars, \$67.-		(b) United States money,	
438.00, at 2.....	134,876.00	\$1,498,159.59, at 2.....	2,996,319.18
United States fractional cur-		Deposit of disbursing officers,	
rency, \$49,006.00, at 2.....	98,012.00	insular funds:	
Gold bullion, other countries.....	4,913.22	(a) Local silver currency...	163,194.80
7. Silver bullion, other countries		(b) United States money,	
(Spanish Carlos dollars).....	19,000.00	\$983,558.39, at 2.....	1,867,116.78
Mexican pesos.....	2,362,360.00	Notes and bills rediscounted.....	
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half		Bills payable, domestic.....	
pesos.....	402,000.00	6. Bills payable, foreign exchange.	31,604.64
Spanish-Filipino fractional cur-		Cashier's checks outstanding...	126,341.01
rency.....	35,228.28	Cashier's checks outstanding...	
Banco Español-Filipino notes...	8,990.00	7. United States currency, \$8.-	
Checks and other cash items.....	7,573.24	216.66, at 2.....	16,438.32
8. Resources other than those above	14,681.62	Certified checks.....	70,148.59
		Loans payable against securities	
		8. Liabilities other than those	
		above.....	24,105.72
Total.....	18,633,273.71	Total.....	18,633,273.71

I certify the above statements are correct, and exhibit a true statement of the assets and liabilities of this bank on the 3d day of June, 1901.

Statement of condition of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Manila, P. I., a branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose home office is at Hongkong—Continued.

DETAILED INFORMATION IN REGARD TO CERTAIN ITEMS.

Loans and discounts:	Pesos.		Due to head office and branches	
Demand loans on collateral....	709,048.70		(showing name, place, and amount):	Pesos.
Demand loans otherwise secured.....			Head office, Hongkong.....	393,006.23
Demand loans without security.....	106,000.00		London office.....	2,443,209.04
Time loans secured by collateral.....	3,418,383.50		Lyon office.....	87,535.16
Time loans with signatures of two or more firms or individuals.....	79,826.12		Hamburg office.....	74,061.99
Time loans with signatures of one only.....				<u>2,997,801.46</u>
Time loans without security.....			Due to other banks (name, place, and amount):	
Bad debts, being those six months past due and no interest paid (provided for in reserve account).....	547,968.35		Due from head office and branches	
Overdrafts:			(showing name, place, and amount):	
Secured by collateral.....	429,538.89		Head office, Hongkong.....	156,523.34
Secured otherwise.....	105,642.94		London office.....	145,275.24
Temporary, without security.....	729,209.84		Shanghai.....	108,055.74
Running six months without security.....			Yokohama.....	36,632.53
Loans to officers or directors (showing name and amount):			Singapore.....	38,009.27
.....	1,512.48		New York.....	1,272,197.68
.....	68.47		San Francisco.....	859.60
.....	4,499.16		Iloilo.....	1,081,007.12
.....	41.93			<u>2,788,560.52</u>
	6,122.04		Due from other banks (name, place, and amount):	
Loans on which officers or directors are liable as indorsers (showing name and amount):			Chartered bank of India, Australia and China.....	334,643.58
			Bills payable (showing to whom and how secured)	
			Liabilities other than those above (specify)	

I certify that I have examined the above statements, comparing the same with the books of the bank, and verifying the cash and securities on hand; that the books and records seem to be correct, the general condition good, and the method of doing business in accordance with the law and charter, except as noted.

Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

CONTRACT OF LOAN WITH PLEDGE.

[SEAL.]

[Translation.]

Mr. —, as agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, party of one part, and Messrs. —, parties of the other part, have agreed to the following:

1. We, Messrs. —, acknowledged to having received this date, from the agent of the above bank, the sum of \$—, for which we confess our indebtedness, renouncing the exception of the money not counted.

2. We, the same Messrs. —, deliver as a pledge to the bank — piculs of —, bearing the marks designated at the bottom of this contract, which we have stored in our warehouses, situated in —, and civil and material possession of which we give to said bank, solemnly promising to keep said goods apart from other effects and to insure them against fire in the name and as property of the bank, at whose disposal they will be kept until exported by us (Messrs. —).

3. Upon terminating the loading on vessel of said —, we, Messrs. —, oblige ourselves to deliver to the bank the bills of exchange for said merchandise on — months — and at an exchange of — per peso; and the amount of these bills of exchange will be applied to the paying of the amount advanced, together with interest on same at — per cent per annum, to count from this date to the date of the sailing of the mail ship carrying the delivered documents.

4. We, Messrs. —, also oblige ourselves to pay to the bank the total of the amount insured, together with interest on same, and all other expenses occasioned in the manner above indicated, within the term of — months, counting from this date.

5. If, after having passed the said — months, the bank still be not reimbursed for its outlay and interests, it will proceed to sell at auction the pledged goods without the necessity of the acquiescence of the said debtors, keeping out of the sale the amount of outlay and interests and returning whatever amount be left to the debtors.

If the proceeds of the sale be not sufficient, the bank will take executive action against the debtors for the amount lacking.

The bank accepts all the obligations contracted in its favor by this contract, the fulfillment of which will be exacted.

Manila, _____ of 18____.

\$_____

Expiration _____ of _____ of 189____.

I will pay _____, in virtue of these presents, in Manila, at _____ m. of this date, to the order of the agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in this same place, the amount of _____ pesos, in current money, without discount. Value received for the same in goods for commercial operations.

MANILA, _____, 189____.

Report of examination of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Cebu, P. I., July 3, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., August 5, 1901.

MR. FRANK A. BRANAGAN,

Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.

SIR: Pursuant to your letter of June 22, 1901, appointing myself and Mr. Jacobs deputies for the examination of the Branch Bank of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in the city of Cebu, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of said examination:

Report of the conditions of the Cebu Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, located in Cebu, on the island of Cebu, at the close of business July 1, 1901.

[Examination commenced at 9 a. m. July 3, 1901, and ended at 12.30 p. m. July 3, 1901.]

In the examination of this bank all the cash except the Spanish and Filipino dollars and half dollars was counted. The silver coin, being put up in sacks of 1,000 pesos each, was estimated in the following manner: One sack of each denomination was counted; the number of sacks of 1,000 pesos each was counted, and every fifth sack was weighed against the sack counted. All securities were examined and all collateral against loans, discounts, and overdrafts. The balances were taken off the individual ledgers and verification made of the outstanding certificates of deposit and certified and cashier's checks. Profit and loss and expense accounts were examined, and as nearly as possible the examination was conducted in the manner prescribed for national bank examiners in the United States.

A detailed statement showing the assets and liabilities is inclosed herewith with explanations of the different items therein. This bank uses practically the same loan bond and promissory note which is used by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila, an exhibit of which is inclosed with the report of the said bank.

Very respectfully,

C. H. SLEEPER,

*Collector of Internal Revenue of the Philippine Islands
and Acting Deputy Treasurer.*

Report of the condition of the Cebu Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in Cebu, on the island of Cebu—Continued.

ASSETS.

Sched- ule num- ber.		Pesos.
1	Loans and discounts	109,451.24
2	Overdrafts	158,293.12
3	Mexican pesos	119,500.00
	Spanish-Filipino pesos	103,670.00
	Fractional currency	2,468.53
	Banco Espanol Filipino notes	215.00
	Foreign silver coin	2,280.00
		228,133.53
	United States gold	2,425.00
	United States notes	85,537.00
	United States silver dollars	6,627.00
	United States fractional currency	4,192.40
		48,781.40 at 2= 97,562.80
4	Internal-revenue stamps	325,696.33
5	Furniture and fixtures	178.38
		8,703.02
	Total	592,322.09

LIABILITIES.

Sched- ule num- ber.		Pesos.
1	Due Manila Branch Chartered Bank	231,844.53
2	Deposits:	
	Demand certificates	28,479.00
	Time certificates	45,000.00
	Disbursing officer's accounts	83,431.35
	Subject to check	231,871.62
		388,781.97
	Subject to check, United States currency	\$6,018.91 at 2= 12,037.82
		350,819.79
3	Bills for collection	3,930.06
4	Bills payable	400.00
5	Other liabilities	880.00
6	Profit and loss	4,947.71
	Total	592,322.09

The balance to profit and loss account is credited to the Manila office every six months, and the agent was preparing to make such entries on examination date.

The books of the bank are fairly well kept, the agent taking general supervision over all, and is the only white man in the bank. The English system of bookkeeping is used. There are no bad debts or loans, and the unsecured overdrafts are by the most reliable business firms. Interest on the fixed deposits is credited every three months, and is included in the deposits and amounts to \$1,265.57, to the credit of sundry depositors. The bank appears to be conducted in a conservative and businesslike manner, and could no doubt increase its deposits if it accepted all the deposits presented.

I certify that the above statement is correct as shown by the books of said bank.

C. H. SLEEPER,

Collector Internal Revenue and Acting Deputy Treasurer.

MANILA, P. I., July 28, 1901.

APPENDIX T.

**REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO
TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR ON SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS BY
DEPUTIES OF THE INSULAR TREASURER OF THE BRANCH OF
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION AT
ILOILO AND OF THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA
AND CHINA, AT MANILA.**

OFFICE, TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO,
Manila, September 14, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of a special examination made by deputies of the insular treasurer of the branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Iloilo, P. I., and of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Manila, P. I.

Very respectfully,

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, P. I.

**REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ILOILO BRANCH OF THE
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION AT THE
CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 10, 1901.**

MANILA, P. I., *September 5, 1901.*

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions under date of June 22, 1901, appointing myself and Mr. Jacobs deputies for the examination of the banks in Iloilo, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Iloilo branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at the close of business July 10, 1901:

In making the examination of this bank all the cash on hand was counted, all the securities held were checked, and all promissory notes, bonds, and drafts were examined, and the outstanding certificates of deposit, cashier's checks, and certified checks reported were verified.

This branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank reports to the Manila branch monthly, from which it derives its capital, which shows on the books of this institution as a credit to the Manila branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. All foreign business is done through the Manila branch, and the profit and loss account is semi-annually charged off to the Manila branch.

The bank does a much larger business than appears from this statement during the fall and winter of each year, in the handling of sugar drafts, and I am informed that their deposits increase very materially in the fall of each year.

The books of the bank were found correct in all particulars, and the agent in charge, Mr. C. H. Balfour, conducts the institution on a very conservative basis.

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. SLEEPER,
Acting Collector of Internal Revenue.
LAWRENCE M. JACOBS,
Assistant Statistician.

The TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I.

*Statement of condition of Iloilo branch of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
at close of business July 10, 1901.*

[Examination commenced 8.50 a. m. July 11, 1901; ended 5.30 p. m. July 11, 1901. Officer of bank,
C. H. Balfour, agent holding general power of attorney.]

ASSETS.

SCHEDULE I.		Mexican currency.
Loans and discounts		\$589,390.07
SCHEDULE II.		
Overdrafts		5,186.62
SCHEDULE III.		
Bills for collection		11,011.97
SCHEDULE IV.		
Cash:		
United States gold, \$45,720, at 2	\$91,440.00	
United States silver, \$11,000, at 2	22,000.00	
United States fractional currency, \$5,172.65, at 2	10,345.30	
United States paper, \$235,878, at 2	471,756.00	
Gold bullion, £82½ sterling, various rates	798.65	
Silver, Carlos dollars	2,060.00	
Silver, Mexican pesos	352,000.00	
Spanish-Filipino pesos and half pesos	760,000.00	
Spanish-Filipino fractional currency	26,056.39	
Banco Espanol Filipino notes	3,245.00	
		1,739,701.34
SCHEDULE V.		
Checks and other cash items		1,624.24
SCHEDULE VI.		
Other resources		266.75
		2,347,180.99

LIABILITIES.

SCHEDULE I.		
Due Manila office		\$1,492,235.14
Draft account		17,996.42
SCHEDULE II.		
Deposits:		
A. Demand	\$6,400.00	
B. Time	87,559.25	
C. Discount off, Mexican	61,954.74	
Discount off, gold (at 2 for 1)	118,055.54	
D. Subject to check	295,594.19	
E. Gold deposits, open account (at 2 for 1)	98,492.96	
		668,056.70
SCHEDULE III.		
Bills for collection		11,011.97
SCHEDULE IV.		
Bills, foreign exchange		4,084.80

SCHEDULE V.	
Cashier's checks:	
In Mexican	\$146,803.96
In gold	1,660.00
	148,463.98
SCHEDULE VI.	
Certified checks	2,834.32
SCHEDULE VII.	
Profit and loss	102.01
SCHEDULE VIII.	
Other liabilities	2,395.65
	2,347,180.99

**REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, MANILA, P. I., JUNE 17, 1901.**

MANILA, P. I., *September 3, 1901.*

The TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions under date of June 13, the following board of examiners met at the office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Manila, P. I., at 8 a. m. on the morning of June 17, 1901, for the examination of the said bank: Capt. C. H. Sleeper, Thirty-seventh Infantry, U. S. V., collector of internal revenue; Mr. W. W. Barre, deputy auditor; Mr. J. L. Barrett, chief clerk, treasurer's office; Mr. Lawrence M. Jacobs, assistant statistician.

The board immediately proceeded to examine the affairs of the bank, under the provisions of Act No. 52, Philippine Commission.

It was found impossible, however, in the limited time at the disposal of the board, to actually count all the cash on hand, and it was therefore determined to count gold, bank notes, except those in sealed packages, and the balance of the cash in silver coin was counted by sacks, one sack in every ten weighed against a sack which had been counted of the same denomination of coin. In this manner the board satisfied itself that the amount of cash shown on the statement was actually on hand.

All securities, mortgages, bonds, notes, drafts, etc., were examined, and all outstanding certificates of deposit, certified checks, and cashier's checks were verified.

Balances were taken off both individual and general ledgers, and detailed abstracts are hereby submitted showing the items contained under each head in the statement herewith.

The books of the bank were found to be correct and are kept up to date, although the system is the English system, under which the ledger becomes the book of original entry for current and general accounts.

The securities held by the bank are considered good, and the large overdrafts are by commercial firms having first-class financial standing, except in cases specifically mentioned as bad debts.

The form of promissory note and loan bond used by this institution is the same as that used by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, report of which has heretofore been submitted, and the rate

of interest charged on loans varies from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 per cent. On a few current accounts interest is allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. No interest is allowed on Government deposits.

The agent of the bank, Mr. T. K. Sanson, holds general power of attorney, which also includes the following members of the staff: Mr. A. Mitchell, Mr. W. B. Ellis, Mr. W. Clark.

This branch submits monthly statements in detail of all its business to the home office.

The agent of this institution was recently relieved and a new agent appointed, it is understood, on account of the loss sustained by the bank through the failure of Mendezona & Co., of which you have more knowledge than the board.

C. H. SLEEPER,
Collector of Internal Revenue for the Philippine Islands.

W. W. BARRE,
Deputy Auditor of the Philippine Archipelago.

J. L. BARRETT,
Chief Clerk, Treasurer's Office.

LAWRENCE M. JACOBS,
Assistant Statistician.

STATEMENT.

Condition of Manila branch of Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Manila, P. I., at close of business June 15, 1901.

Sched- ule num- ber.	Assets.	Local cur- rency.
1	Overdrafts:	
	Secured	\$683,480.35
	Unsecured	703,695.41
2	Loans evidenced by bonds	\$1,387,175.76
3	Loans evidenced by promissory notes	2,024,503.64
4	Furniture and fixtures	52,728.00
5	Due from other banks in Manila	17,938.83
6	Due by head office and branches	370,908.46
7	Due by agents and correspondents	940,271.87
8	Bills of exchange	150,939.39
9	Cash	234,417.54
	Checks and other cash items	\$2,090,201.27
		11,325.00
10	Other resources	8,101,526.27
		68,475.56
	Total	13,388,885.52
Sched- ule num- ber.	Liabilities.	Local cur- rency.
1	Reserve fund	\$302,000.00
2	Due to head office and branches	553,383.05
3	Due to agents and correspondents	209,916.69
4	Deposits:	
	Individual current	\$3,937,323.34
	Individual time	1,442,028.37
	Insular treasurer	6,067,318.72
	Disbursing officer, insular funds	636,640.75
		12,083,311.18
5	Bills payable	9,294.29
6	Cashier's checks outstanding	54,798.28
7	Certified checks	25,630.68
8	Margin on bills	18,600.00
9	Undivided profits	131,951.35
	Total	13,388,885.52

APPENDIX U.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL TO THE UNITED STATES PHILIPPINE COMMISSION ON EXISTING LAWS COVERING THE TRANSACTION OF BANKING BUSINESS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS BY FOREIGN CORPORATIONS OR BY INDIVIDUALS.

MANILA, P. I., *September 24, 1901.*

SIRS: By direction of the Attorney-General, I have the honor to submit the following report of an investigation of the existing laws covering the transaction of banking business in the Philippine Islands by foreign corporations or by individuals.

UNIFORMITY OF LAWS COVERING THE TRANSACTION OF BANKING BUSINESS BY FOREIGNERS OR NATIVES.

The laws covering the transaction of banking business, whether carried on by foreigners or natives, are the same.

Article 15 of the Commercial Code provides:

Foreigners and associations established abroad may trade in Spain, subject to the laws of their country, in so far as their capacity to transact business is concerned, and to the provisions of this code in all that refers to the creation of their establishments within the Spanish territory, to their commercial operations, and to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country.

The object of this report will, therefore, be filled by giving a summary of the provisions of the existing commercial code on banking corporations.

And since banking corporations are nothing but a branch of commercial associations, and as the general provisions relating to the latter are applicable to banking corporations, we will necessarily have to speak of the general provisions of commercial associations.

HOW FOREIGN COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS MAY BE ESTABLISHED IN THESE ISLANDS.

Foreign commercial associations may be established in two ways:

First. By creating and establishing themselves in the islands in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Code, by virtue of the right of foreigners to exercise trade in the archipelago, among which acts and transactions is the creation or founding of a commercial association.

Second. By establishing themselves in the islands, after they have been created in a foreign country, through a branch house, in accordance with the provisions of the commercial code.

In both cases, such foreign associations will be subject to the provisions of the commercial code in all that refers to their commercial operations, and to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country.

NATURE OF COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Articles of association by which two or more persons obligate themselves to place in a common fund any property, industry, or any of these things, in order to obtain profit, shall be commercial, no matter what its class may be, provided it has been established in accordance with the provisions of this code. (Article 116.)

The requirements to be met in a commercial association are, consequently, that the object of the establishment be to obtain profit, and that it be established in accordance with the provisions of this code.

LEGAL REPRESENTATION OF COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS DIFFERENT FROM THE REPRESENTATION OF THE MEMBERS.

A commercial association, although it is but the result of an agreement between the various persons which constitute it, after it has been established it acquires a legal representation in all its acts and contracts different from that of the associates. (Article 116.)

Articles of association, executed with the essential requisites of law, shall be valid and binding between the parties thereto, no matter what form, conditions, and combinations, legal and honest, are embraced therein, provided they are not expressly prohibited by this code. (Article 117.)

CONSTITUTION OF COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Every commercial association before beginning business shall be obliged to record its establishment, agreements, and conditions in a public instrument, which shall be presented for record in the commercial registry.

Additional instruments which modify or alter in any manner whatsoever the origin of contracts of the association are subject to the same formalities.

Partners can not make private agreements, but all must appear in the articles of copartnership. (Article 119.)

The persons in charge of the management of the association who do not comply with the provisions of the foregoing articles shall be responsible, together with the persons not members of the association with whom they may have transacted business in the name of the same. (Article 120.)

Commercial associations shall be governed by the clauses and conditions of their articles, and in all that is not determined and prescribed therein by the provisions of this code. (Article 121.)

VARIOUS FORMS OF COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The code of commerce allows three forms of commercial associations: General copartnership, limited copartnership, and corporation.

A general copartnership is that in which all the members, be they or be they not managing partners of the same, are personally and jointly liable with all their property for the results of the transactions made in the name and the account of the partnership. (Article 127.)

A limited copartnership is that in which one or more members are jointly and severally liable for the result of the copartnership in the same manner and to the same extent as in general copartnerships, while the liability of the special partners for the obligations and losses

of the copartnership shall be limited to the funds which they contributed or bound themselves to contribute; but these special partners are not entitled to take any part whatsoever in the management of the interests of the copartnership. (Article 148.)

A corporation is an association the liability of the members of which for the obligation and losses of the same shall be limited to the funds they contributed or bound themselves to contribute to the corporate capital. (Article 153.)

REQUIREMENTS OF ARTICLES OF COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The articles of general copartnership and limited copartnership must state—

The names, surnames, and domiciles of the partners.

The firm name.

The names and surnames of the partners to whom the management of the firm and the use of its signature is intrusted.

The capital which each partner contributes in cash, credits, or property, stating the value given the latter or the basis on which their appraisement is to be made.

The duration of the copartnership.

The amount which, in a proper case, is to be given to each managing partner annually for his private expenses.

There may also be included in the articles the other legal agreements and special conditions which the partners may wish to make. (Articles 125 and 145.)

The articles of incorporation must include—

The names, surnames, and domiciles of the incorporators.

The name of the incorporation.

The designation of the person or persons who are to direct the affairs of the same and the manner of filling vacancies.

The corporation capital, stating the value at which property, not cash, contributed has been appraised, or the basis on which the appraisement is to be made.

The number of shares into which the corporation is divided and represented.

The period or periods within which the portion of capital not subscribed at the time of incorporation is to be contributed, otherwise stating the person or persons authorized to determine the time and manner in which the assessments are to be made.

The time the corporation is to continue in existence.

The transactions the capital is to be employed in.

The periods and manner of calling and holding general ordinary meetings of members, and the cases and manners of holding and calling extraordinary ones.

The submission to the vote of the majority of the meeting of the members, duly held and called, of such matters as may properly be brought before the same.

The manner of counting and constituting the majority, in order to adopt binding resolutions, at ordinary as well as at extraordinary meetings.

There may furthermore be included in the articles all legal agreements and special conditions the members may agree to. (Article 151.)

FIRM NAME OF COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The general copartnership must transact business under the name of all its members, of several of them, or of one only, it being necessary to add in the latter two cases to the name or names given the words "and company."

This general name shall constitute the firm name or signature, in which there may never be included the name of a person who is not at the time a partner in the association.

Those who, not being members of the partnership, include their names in the firm denomination shall be subject to joint liability, without prejudice to the penal liability which may be proper. (Article 126.)

Limited copartnerships must transact business under the name of all the members thereof, of several of them, or of one only, it being necessary to add in the latter two cases to the name or names given the words "and company." (Article 146.)

This general name shall constitute the firm name, in which there may never be included the names of special partners.

Should any special partner include his name or permit its inclusion in the firm name, he shall be subject, with regard to persons not members of the copartnership, to the same liabilities as the managing partners, without acquiring any more rights than those corresponding to his character of special partner. (Article 147.)

A corporation has no firm name, because there being no joint partners in this kind of associations no name can be included in it which may offer any guaranty.

The name of a corporation shall be adequate to the purpose or purposes of the branch of business adopted.

No name can be adopted identical with that of a preexisting corporation.

MANAGEMENT OF COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

If the management of the general copartnerships has not been limited by a special instrument to one of its members, all of them shall have the right to take a part in the direction and management of the common business, and the partners present shall come to an agreement with regard to all contracts or obligations which may interest the company. (Article 129.)

No new obligation shall be contracted against the will of one of the managing parties should he have expressly stated it; but if, however, it should be contracted, it shall not be annulled for this reason, and shall have its effects without prejudice to the liability of the partner or partners who contracted it to the common capital on account of the failure they may cause. (Article 130.)

Should there be partners especially intrusted with the management, the other partners can not oppose nor hinder the actions of the former nor prevent its effects. (Article 131.)

When the special power to manage and to use the signature of the copartnership has been conferred in a special condition of the articles of copartnership, the person who obtained the same can not be deprived thereof; but should the latter make an improper use of said power, and his management cause serious damage to the common capital, the rest of the partners may appoint, among themselves, a co-manager to take part in all transactions, or they may request the rescission of

the articles before the judge of a court of competent jurisdiction, who shall declare them annulled should said damage be proven. (Article 132.)

All the members of the general copartnership, be they or be they not managing partners of the same, are personally and jointly liable with all their property for the results of the transactions made in the name and for the account of the partnership, under the signature of the latter, and by a person authorized to make use thereof. (Article 127.)

The partners not duly authorized to make use of the firm signature shall not make the company liable through their acts and contracts, even though they execute them in the name of the latter and under its signature.

The civil or criminal liability for these acts shall be incurred exclusively by the authors thereof. (Article 128.)

Transactions made by the partners in their own names and with their private funds shall not be communicated to the company nor shall it be liable therefor, provided they are of the kind that partners may legally make for their own account and risk. (Article 134.)

In a limited copartnership the management is carried on upon the same principles as in a general copartnership, except that the special partners can not take any part whatsoever in the management of the interests of the copartnership, not even in the capacity of special agents of the managing partners. (Article 148.)

In a corporation no member is entitled to its management by the mere reason of being a member, and the managers of the corporation are designated by the members thereof in the manner determined in the articles of incorporation, by-laws, or regulations. (Article 155.)

The managers of a corporation are its agents, and during the time they observe the rules of the commission they shall not be subject to personal nor to joint liability on account of the corporation business; and if by reason of infraction of the laws and statutes of the corporation, or if acting in violation of the legitimate resolutions adopted at general meetings, they should incur loss and there should be several persons responsible therefor, each one of the latter shall answer pro rata. (Article 156.)

A corporation shall be liable for the obligations contracted in its transactions and management by duly authorized managers and in the form prescribed by its articles, statutes, or by-laws; and the whole corporation, composed of funds, capital, and accumulated profits, shall answer for such obligations.

FORMALITIES TO BE OBSERVED BY COMPANIES IN CARRYING ON THEIR OPERATIONS.

As we have said, a mercantile association formed in accordance with the provisions of the code acquires a legal personality independent and distinct from that of the persons forming the association. As such association it must fulfill certain duties imposed on merchants in general and associations in particular. In common with individual merchants, it must keep—

First. A book of inventories and balances.

Second. A daybook.

Third. A ledger.

Fourth. A copy book of letters and telegrams.

Fifth. Such other books as may be prescribed by the special laws.

They shall keep also a book or books of minutes, in which there shall be entered all the resolutions referring to the business operations adopted at general meetings and at those of boards of directors. Corporations shall moreover publish monthly in the Manila Gazette (now in some newspaper) a detailed balance of the business, stating the rate at which the balance on hand in securities is calculated.

RIGHT OF THE MEMBERS TO EXAMINE INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BUSINESS.

All members of general partnerships and of special partnerships, be they or not managing partners, have a right to examine the condition of the administration and of the bookkeeping, and to make the objections which they think proper, in accordance with the agreements contained in the articles of copartnership, or in the general provisions of the law. (Article 133 and part of article 148.)

Special partners can not examine the condition and situation of the management of the partnership, except at the times and under the penalties prescribed in the articles of copartnership or in additional ones.

Should the articles not contain any provision of this character the balance of the copartnership shall be communicated to the copartners at the end of the year without fail, exhibiting for a period, which can not be less than fifteen days, the exact data and documents proving said balance and permitting the transactions to be understood. (Article 150.)

The members or stockholders of corporations can not examine the management thereof, nor make any investigation with regard thereto, except at the times and in the manner prescribed by the statutes and regulations. (Article 158.)

The managers or directors of commercial associations can not refuse to permit partners or stockholders to examine all the vouchers of the balances drawn up showing the condition of the management at the times when the members have the right to examine the condition of the management. (Article 173.)

OBLIGATION OF MEMBERS TO CONTRIBUTE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL AGREED TO BE CONTRIBUTED TO THE ASSOCIATION, AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ASSOCIATION IN CASE OF NONFULFILLMENT.

Members are under the obligation to contribute to the association the amount of capital they have obligated themselves to contribute within the time fixed, or, if the period has not been fixed, then at the time the fund is established. (Articles 170 and 171.)

When the capital or the part thereof which a partner is to contribute consists of property, the appraisement shall be made in the manner prescribed in the articles of association, and should there be no special agreement on the matter, the appraisement shall be made by experts selected by both parties and according to current prices, subsequent increases or reductions therein being for the account of the association.

In the case of disagreement between the experts a third one shall be designated, selected by lot from among persons of his class who appear as paying the highest taxes in the locality, in order that they may adjust said disagreement. (Article 172.)

Whatever may be the object or thing which the members may have

promised to contribute to the common fund, if anyone shall fail within the time stipulated to contribute to the association the portion of the capital which in the contract he obligated himself to contribute, the association may choose between proceeding to obtain an execution against his property to recover the portion of capital not contributed, or to rescind the contract with regard to the member in default, retaining the amounts which are due the common capital until all the operations pending at the time of the rescission are closed and liquidated. (Articles 170 and 219.)

And if, having made delivery of a portion, he should delay the full contribution of his capital after the period fixed in the articles of association has elapsed, or should said period not have been fixed therein, from the time the fund is established, he shall pay into the common funds the legal interest on the money he has not delivered at the proper time, and the amount of the damages and losses he may have occasioned by reason of his default. (Article 171.)

SHARE OF THE MEMBERS IN THE PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Should there not have been stated in the articles of copartnership the portion of the profits to be received by each partner, said profit shall be divided pro rata, in accordance with the interest of each one in the copartnership, partners who have not contributed any capital, but giving their services, receiving in the distribution the same amount as the partner who contributed the smallest capital. (Article 140.)

Losses shall be computed in the same proportion among the partners who have contributed the capital, without including those who have not, unless by special agreement the latter have been constituted as participants therein. (Article 141.)

THINGS PROHIBITED TO GENERAL PARTNERS.

First. The partners can not apply the funds of the copartnership nor make use of the firm signature for business for their own account; and should they do so, they shall lose to the benefit of the company that part of the profit which in the transaction or transactions made in this manner may be due them, and the articles of copartnership in so far as they are concerned shall be annulled, without prejudice to the return of the funds they may have made use of, and to indemnify the copartnership for all loss and damage which it may have suffered. (Article 135.)

Second. In general copartnerships which do not transact business in a specific branch of commerce their members can not make transactions for their own account without the previous consent of the copartnership, which can not refuse it without proving that it will suffer thereby manifest and pecuniary damage. Partners who do not comply with this provision shall contribute to the common funds the profit they may derive from these transactions and shall individually suffer the losses should there be any.

But if the copartnership fixed in its articles of copartnership the branch of commerce it is to engage in, the partners may legally transact all commercial business they may desire, provided it does not belong to the kind of transactions the copartnership of which they are partners is engaged in, unless there is a special agreement to the contrary.

These prohibitions apply with greater force to partners giving their services and not contributing capital, who can not engage in transactions of any class whatsoever unless expressly permitted to do so by the company, and should they do so the partners furnishing the capital may, at their option, remove them from the company, depriving them of the profits due them in the same, or they may enjoy the profits said partners may have obtained in violation of this provision. (Articles 136, 137, and 138.)

Third. No partner may remove or divert from the common funds a larger amount than that assigned to each one for his personal expenses, and should he do so he may be compelled to repay it as if he had not completed the portion of the capital which he bound himself to contribute to the copartnership. (Article 139.)

Fourth. Finally, no partner can transfer to another person the interest he may have in the partnership, nor can he substitute another person in his place for the discharge of the work under his charge in the partnership administration without the previous consent of the partners. (Article 143.)

RECIPROCAL OBLIGATION BETWEEN THE ASSOCIATION AND THE MEMBERS TO INDEMNIFY FOR DAMAGES.

The copartnership must credit to the partners the expenses they may incur, and indemnify them for the damages they may suffer, immediately and directly, by reason of the business which the former may intrust to them; but it shall not be bound to indemnify for the losses the partners may incur by their own fault, in an accidental case, or on account of any other reason, independent of the business, during the time they took in transacting the same. (Article 142.)

The damage suffered by the copartnership by reason of malice, abuse of powers, or serious negligence on the part of one of the partners, shall obligate the author thereof to indemnify it, should the other partners request it, provided an express or virtual approval or ratification of the act on which the claim is based can not be deduced in any manner whatsoever. (Article 144.)

RIGHTS OF THE CREDITORS OF A MEMBER.

The creditors of a member shall not have, with regard to the association, not even in the case of the failure of the same, any further right than that of attaching and collecting the amounts which may be due the debtor partner by reason of profits or liquidation.

The provisions contained in the latter part of the foregoing paragraph shall not be applicable to stock companies except when said stock is payable to order, or when the legitimate owner thereof is established without question, should it be payable to bearer. (Article 174.)

SHARES.

The common capital of limited copartnerships belonging to the special partners and that of corporations may be represented by shares or other equivalent certificates. The shares may be payable to order or to bearer. The shares payable to order must be recorded in a book which the partnership or corporation shall keep for this purpose, and in which subsequent transfers shall also be entered. The shares payable to bearer shall be enumerated and shall be recorded in stub books.

In all certificates of shares, either payable to order or to bearer, there shall always be entered the sum which has been paid on account of its nominal value, or that they are fully paid. In shares payable to order, until the full cost thereof has been paid, the first subscriber, or holder of the share, his assignee, and each person succeeding the latter, should they be transferred, shall answer for the payment of the portion not contributed, jointly and at the option of the directors of the corporations, against whose liability, thus determined, no agreements whatsoever suppressing it can be established.

After an action to enforce said liability has been instituted against any of the persons mentioned in the foregoing paragraph no new action against any other of the holders or assignees of the shares can be instituted, except when it is proved that the person who was first or previously proceeded against is insolvent.

When shares not fully paid for are payable to bearer, the persons who appear as holders thereof only shall be liable for the payment of their share. Should they not appear, making a personal claim impossible, the corporations or copartnerships may order the calling in of the certificates corresponding to the shares on which the requisite quotas for the full payment of the value of each one have not been satisfied.

In such case the copartnerships or corporations shall have the right to issue duplicate certificates of the same shares, in order to convey them for and against the account of the defaulting holders of the certificates annulled.

All shares shall be payable to order until 50 per cent of their nominal value has been paid in. After said 50 per cent has been paid in, they may be converted into shares payable to bearer, if it is thus resolved upon by the copartnerships or corporations in their by-laws, or by means of special acts subsequent to the same. (Articles 160 to 164.)

ISSUE OF NEW SHARES—THEIR PURCHASE BY THE COMPANY— REDUCTION OR INCREASE OF THE CAPITAL.

New series of stock can not be issued before the total payment of the series previously issued has been made. Any agreement to the contrary included in the articles of copartnership or of corporation, in the by-laws or regulations, or any resolution adopted at a general meeting of members in opposition to this precept shall be null and of no value. (Article 165.)

Corporations may only purchase their own shares with the profits of their capital for the purpose of amortization.

In the case of a reduction in the corporate capital, when it is proper in accordance with the provisions of this code, there may also be amortization with a portion of said capital, the legal measures which may be considered advisable being employed.

Corporations can never give guaranties by pledging their own shares. (Articles 166 and 167.)

Corporations sitting in a general meeting of stockholders previously called for the purpose shall have the power to resolve upon the reduction or increase of the corporate capital.

In no case can these resolutions be adopted at ordinary meetings unless it was stated, in the call or sufficient time in advance, that an increase or reduction of the capital would be discussed and voted upon.

The by-laws of each corporation shall fix the number of members and the amount of capital which shall be required to be present at meetings at which said capital is to be reduced or increased or in which the modification or dissolution of the corporation is to be treated of.

In no case shall it be less than three-fourths of the number of the former and two-thirds of the nominal value of the latter.

The directors may immediately take steps to carry out the resolution of reduction adopted legally at a general meeting if the capital remaining after said reduction has been made exceeds 75 per cent of the amount of the debts and obligations of the corporation.

Otherwise the reduction can not take place until all the debts and obligations pending at the date of the resolution have been liquidated and paid, unless the copartnership or corporation obtains the previous consent of its creditors.

For the execution of this article the directors shall present to the judge or court an inventory, in which the stock held shall be appraised at the average quotation for the last quarter, and the property by a capitalization of the profits accruing therefrom according to the legal rate of interest on money. (Article 168.)

DIVERS KINDS OF ASSOCIATIONS, ACCORDING TO THE CHARACTER OF OPERATIONS.

Commercial associations may be, according to the character of their operations—

Loan associations.

Banks of issue and discount.

Mortgage loan associations.

Mining associations.

Agricultural banks.

Concessionaries of railroads, tramways, and public works.

General warehouse companies.

And of other kinds, provided their agreements are legal, and industry or commerce is their object. (Article 123.)

The second paragraph of article 117 declares that the establishment of such associations shall be unrestricted.

OPERATIONS OF BANKS OF ISSUE AND DISCOUNT AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING SAME.

The principal business of these banks consists in the issue of notes, payable at sight, in a sum greater than their capital, and in placing said notes and a part of their capital in circulation, the remainder being kept in reserve for the redemption of notes that may be presented.

The bank's notes will be placed in circulation in the following manner:

First. By discounting drafts, notes, and other well-secured short-time paper.

Second. By loaning money on security, consisting of precious metals in bars, government bonds, goods, etc. These, however, are not the only operations that may be carried on by the bank. Article 177 of the Commercial Code provides that the following shall be the principal business of such institutions: Discounts, deposits, current

accounts, collections, loans, drafts, and contracts with the government or public corporations.

Banks may issue notes payable to bearer, but their admission in business transactions shall not be compulsory. This privilege of the issue of notes payable to bearer shall continue in suspense, however, during the time the privilege actually enjoyed by the Spanish Philippine Bank by virtue of special laws continues. (Article 179.)

Banks shall keep in their vaults in cash at least one-fourth of the amount of the deposits and current cash accounts and of notes in circulation. (Article 180.)

Banks are under the obligation to change their notes for cash upon their presentation by the bearer.

Noncompliance with this obligation shall give rise to an action to secure a judgment in favor of the bearer, after a demand for payment, through a notary. (Article 181.)

The value of the notes in circulation, together with the sum represented by the deposits and current accounts, can not exceed in any case the amount of the cash reserve and of the securities on hand which can be realized within the maximum period of ninety days. (Article 182.)

Banks of issue and discount shall publish, at least once a month and under the liability of their directors, statements of their condition in the *Gaceta* of Manila and in the official bulletin, where there is one. (Article 183.)

MORTGAGE LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OR BANKS.

The following shall be the principal transactions of these associations or banks:

1. To make loans on real estate on time.
2. To issue mortgage bonds and certificates. (Article 199.)

Loans shall be made on mortgages of real estate, the ownership of which is recorded in the registry in the name of the persons creating said mortgage, and shall be repaid in annual payments. (Article 200.)

These associations and banks can not issue bonds nor certificates to the bearer during the time the privilege actually enjoyed by virtue of special laws by the Mortgage Bank of Spain continues. (Article 201.)

The prohibition, which, upon the merits of the privilege conceded to the Spain Mortgage Bank, is established by the code of commerce, to issue bonds and certificates to the bearer, does not subsist any more since Spanish sovereignty has ceased in the Islands, and consequently intercourse between these Islands and its old metropole is broken.

Loans made to provinces and to towns are excepted from the mortgage required by article 200 when said provinces or towns are legally to contract loans within the limit of said authorization, and provided the repayment of the capital loaned, together with interest and expenses, is assured by revenues, taxes, and capitals, or surtaxes, or special imposts.

Loans to the state are also excepted, which can be made, furthermore, on promissory notes of purchasers of national property.

Loans to the state, to provinces, or to towns, may be repaid within a period of less than five years. (Article 202.)

LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY THE CODE OF COMMERCE TO SECURE THE RIGHTS OF THE CREDITORS.

With a view of securing the rights of the creditors of mortgage loan associations on account of bonds and certificates to the bearer and on account of deposits, the code provides limits to the operation which may be transacted by these associations.

In no case may loans exceed half the value of the property on which the mortgage is to be created. The basis and manner of appraising the real property shall be fixed exactly in the by-laws and regulation. (Article 203.)

The amount of the coupon and the rate of amortization of mortgage certificates, which are issued by virtue of a loan, shall never exceed the amount of the net annual profits which the real estate offered and taken in mortgage as security for the said produce on an average during five years. The computation shall always be made with relation to the loan, the incomes of the property mortgaged, and the annual premium of the certificates issued by virtue of said mortgage. This annuity may at any time be less than the net income of the respective real estate mortgaged as security for the loan and for the issue of the certificates. (Article 204.)

When the real estate mortgaged diminishes in value by 40 per cent, the bank may request the increase of the mortgage in order to cover said depreciation or the annulment of the contract, and the debtor shall choose between these two measures. (Article 205.)

Mortgage loan banks may issue mortgage certificates to an amount equal to the total value of the loans on real estate. They may, furthermore, issue special obligations for the amount of the loans to the State, to provinces, or to towns. (Article 206.)

The mortgage certificates and special obligations treated of in the foregoing article shall be payable to order or to bearer, with or without amortization, for short or long periods, with or without premiums. These certificates and obligations, their coupons, and the premiums shall be the basis for an execution in the manner prescribed by the law of civil procedure. (Article 207.)

Mortgage loan banks may receive, with or without interest, capitals on deposit, and employ half thereof in making advances for a period not to exceed ninety days on their mortgage obligations and certificates, as well as on any other deeds which banks of issue and discount receive as security. In case of default in payment on the part of the person who secured the loan, the bank may demand the sale of the certificates or deeds given as security. (Article 210.)

Mortgage loan banks may also make loans secured by mortgage repayable in a period of less than five years. These loans at short time shall be without amortization, and shall not authorize the issue of mortgage obligations or certificates, and must be made from the capital of the common funds and from the accrued profits. (Article 209.)

GUARANTY OF MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES AND OBLIGATIONS HOLDERS.

The mortgage certificates and special obligations, as well as their interest and coupons, and the premiums assigned to them, shall be secured, with preference over all other creditors or obligations, by the credits and loans in favor of the bank or association which may have issued the same and which represent said credits and loans, being,

therefore, jointly and severally liable for the payment thereof. Without prejudice to this special guaranty, they shall enjoy the general guaranty of the capital of the association; also, with preference in regard to the latter over the credits resulting from other transactions. (Article 208.)

All combinations for mortgage loans, including mutual associations of landowners, shall be subject, in so far as the issue of mortgage certificates and obligations is concerned, to the rules contained in this section.

NATURE AND OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL BANKS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

These banks are established with a view of furnishing capital to farmers, promoting the development of agricultural industries, and others connected with them.

The following are the principal transactions of these associations:

1. To make loans in cash or in kind, for a period not to exceed three years, on products, crops, cattle, or other special pledges or securities.

2. To guarantee with their signature promissory notes and papers demandable within a period not to exceed ninety days, in order to facilitate its discount or negotiation to the owner or farmer.

3. Other transactions the purpose of which is to favor the breaking or improving of ground, draining of lands, and the development of agriculture and other industries related thereto. (Article 212.)

Agricultural loan associations can not devote to the transactions referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 212 more than 50 per cent of the common capital, applying the remaining 50 per cent to the loans referred to in number 1 of the same article.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL BANKS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Agricultural loan banks or associations may have agents outside of their domicile who may personally answer for the solvency of the landowners or tenants who request the assistance of the association, placing their signature on the promissory note which said association is to discount or indorse. (Article 213.)

The guaranty or indorsement placed by these associations or their representatives, or by the agents referred to in the foregoing article, on the promissory notes of the landowner or farmer shall entitle the bearer thereof to demand their payment directly, and to obtain an execution on the day any of the subscriptions fall due. (Article 214.)

The promissory notes of the landowner or farmer, be they either held by the association or negotiated by the same, shall, when they fall due, give rise to the execution which may be proper, in accordance with the law of civil procedure, against the property of the landowner or farmer who may have subscribed them. (Article 215.)

The interest and commission which the agricultural loan associations and their agents and representatives are to receive shall be unrestrictedly stipulated within the limits fixed by the by-laws. (Article 216.)

PARTIAL RESCISSION OF THE ARTICLES OF A GENERAL COPARTNERSHIP OR A LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.

There will give rise to said rescission any of the following reasons:

1. The using by one of the members of the firm name and the common funds for making transactions for his own account.
2. When a partner interferes in the management of the company who has no right to do so, according to the conditions of the articles of copartnership.
3. When any partner intrusted with the management commits a fraud in said management or in the bookkeeping of the copartnership.
4. When any partner fails to contribute to the common capital the amount stipulated in the articles of the copartnership, after having been requested to do so.
5. When a partner transacts commercial business for his own account, which is not lawful in accordance with the provisions of articles 136, 137, and 138.
6. When a partner who is under the obligation to render personal services to the copartnership absents himself, after having been requested to return and comply with his duties, and does not do so or does not give a good reason which temporarily prevents him from returning.
7. When one or more partners do not comply, in any manner whatsoever, with the obligations imposed in the articles of the copartnership. (Article 218.)

The partial rescission of the copartnership will produce the annulment of the articles in so far as the responsible partner is concerned, who shall be considered as excluded therefrom, requiring him to pay the amount of the loss which may correspond to him, should there be any, and the copartnership shall be authorized to retain, without allowing him to participate in the profits nor giving him any indemnification, the funds he may have contributed to the common capital, until all the transactions pending at the time of the rescission have been concluded and liquidated. (Article 219.)

The liability of the partner excluded, as well as that of the copartnership, for all acts and obligations contracted in the name and for the account of the latter, with regard to third persons, shall continue until the record of the partial rescission of the articles of copartnership has been made in the commercial registry. (Article 220.)

TOTAL DISSOLUTION OF COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Associations of any kind whatsoever shall be completely dissolved for the following reasons:

1. The termination of the period fixed in the articles of association, or the conclusion of the enterprise which constitutes its purpose.
2. The entire loss of the capital.
3. The failure of the association. (Article 221.)

General and limited copartnerships shall furthermore be totally dissolved for the following reasons:

1. The death of one of the general partners, if the articles of copartnership do not contain an express agreement that the heirs of the deceased partner are to continue in the copartnership, or an agreement to the effect that said copartnership will continue between the surviving partners.

2. The insanity of the managing partner, or any other cause which renders him incapable of administering his property.

3. The failure of any of the general partners. (Article 222.)

Commercial associations shall not be considered as extended by the implied or presumed will of the members after the period for which they were constituted has elapsed; and if the members desire to continue in association they shall draw up new articles, subject to all the formalities prescribed for their establishment, according to the provisions of article 119. (Article 223.)

In general or limited copartnerships, established for an indefinite period, if any of the partners request its dissolution, the other partners can not oppose it except for reasons of bad faith on the part of the person suggesting it. It shall be understood that a partner acts in bad faith with regard to the dissolution of the copartnership when he would thereby derive a private profit which he would not receive should the copartnership continue. (Article 224.)

A member who retires from a partnership of his own accord, or who suggests its dissolution, can not prevent pending transactions to be concluded in the manner most convenient to the common interests, and until said transactions are concluded the division of the property and goods of the copartnership shall not take place. (Article 225.)

LIQUIDATION AND DIVISION OF THE COMMON CAPITAL.

In the liquidation and division of the common capital, the rules established in the articles of association shall be observed, and should there be none, the rules contained in the following articles. (Article 227.)

From the moment an association is declared in liquidation the representation of the managing members to make new contracts and obligations shall cease, their powers being limited as liquidators to collecting the credits of the association, to extinguishing the obligations previously contracted as they fall due, and to realizing pending transactions. (Article 228.)

In general or limited copartnerships, should there be no opposition on the part of any of the partners, the persons who managed the common funds shall continue in charge of the liquidation; but should all the partners not agree thereto a general meeting shall be called without delay, and the decision adopted at the same shall be enforced with regard to the appointment of liquidators from among the members of the association or not, as well as in all that refers to the form and proceedings of the liquidation and the management of the common funds. (Article 229.)

Under the penalty of removal, the liquidators shall—

1. Draw up and communicate to the members, within the period of twenty days, an inventory of the common property, with a balance of the association in liquidation, according to its books.

2. Communicate in the same manner to the members every month the conditions of the liquidation. (Article 230.)

The liquidators shall be liable to the members for any loss suffered by the common funds on account of fraud or serious negligence in the discharge of their duty, but are not understood hereby as being authorized to transact business nor to compromise the common interests, unless the members have expressly granted them these privileges. (Article 231.)

At the conclusion of the liquidation and when the time has come to

make the division of the common funds, according to the classification made by the liquidators, or by the meeting of members, which any of whom can request to be held for this purpose, said liquidators shall make the division within the period decided by the meeting. (Article 232.)

If any of the members considers himself unjustly treated in the division made, he may make use of his right before the judge of court of competent jurisdiction. (Article 233.)

In the liquidation of commercial associations in which minors or incapacitated persons are interested, the father, mother, or guardian of the latter shall act, as may be the case, with full powers, as though a private transaction were involved, and all the proceedings instituted and consented to by said representatives for their principals shall be valid and irrevocable without privilege of restitution and without prejudice to the liability the former may contract with regard to the latter by reason of their carelessness or negligence. (Article 234.)

No member can demand the delivery to him of the capital due him from the common funds until all the debts and obligations of the association have been extinguished, or until the amount thereof has been deposited, if the delivery can not at once take place. (Article 235.)

There shall be deducted from the first divisions made among the members the sums they may have received for personal expenses or which have been advanced them by the company for any other reason whatsoever. (Article 236.)

The private property of the general partners which is not included in the assets of the copartnership, when it is established can not be seized for the payment of the obligations contracted by the copartnership until after the common assets have been attached. (Article 237.)

In corporations in liquidation the provisions of their by-laws shall continue to be observed in so far as ordinary or extraordinary meetings are concerned, as well as with relation to the accounts to be given of the progress of the liquidation, and to resolve upon what may be advisable for the common interests. (Article 238.)

EXISTING BANKS IN THE ISLANDS.

THE SPANISH PHILIPPINE BANK; ITS NATURE AND ESTABLISHMENT.

The Spanish Philippine Bank is a corporation duly authorized, founded in 1851, governed by its by-laws and regulations approved by the Government in a royal decree dated October 17, 1854, and reorganized by virtue of the royal decree of February 7, 1896. In accordance with this last-mentioned decree the first by-laws were changed, and in their modified form were approved by the Spanish Government on July 14, 1897.

Copies in Spanish of the first by-laws and regulations, the royal decree of February 7, 1896, and the present by-laws are hereto attached.

Capital of the bank.

The original capital of the concern consisted of 400,000 pesos, divided into shares payable to order of 200 pesos each; total, 2,000 shares. By royal decree of June 5, 1864, the capital of the bank was increased to 600,000 pesos, and by royal decree of February 7, 1896, the bank

was authorized to increase its capital to 3,000,000 pesos, although the sum necessary in order to be able to gain the privilege of extension was only 1,500,000, which sum to-day constitutes the capital of the bank.

Transactions of the bank.

The bank's transactions are enumerated in article 4 of the present by-laws.

Privilege of the bank to issue notes; its duration.

By article 3 of the old by-laws of the bank, which were approved by the King of Spain, the exclusive right of the bank to issue notes was recognized. These notes were payable to bearer and were in quantity equal to three-fourths of the cash capital. The denomination of these notes could not exceed 200 pesos and could not be less than 10 pesos. The later by-laws provided they should be of 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, and 200 pesos.

Article 3 also provided that the protector and royal delegate should see that the bank always had on hand cash and paper easily realized on within the period of ninety days sufficient to cover its issue of notes and accounts current, the cash on hand never to be less than one-third of the amount of the notes in circulation.

The royal decree of the 5th of June, 1864, article 2, authorized the bank to issue notes in an amount double its paid-up capital, the said notes to be payable to bearer.

By article 4 of the royal decree of February 7, 1896, it was authorized to issue notes in an amount equal to three times its paid-up capital, subject to the provisions of article 180 of the Commercial Code, which provides that banks shall keep in their vaults in cash at least one-fourth of the amount of the deposits and current cash accounts and of notes in circulation.

The duration of the corporation, and consequently of the privilege, was, according to section 1 of the first by-laws, for the term of twenty-five years, with the privilege of extension. This period was extended by royal order of March 22, 1876, for twenty-five years more, which began to run on the 1st of January, 1878, and by the said royal decree of February 7, 1896, the privilege of issuing notes was again extended for another twenty-five years, upon the condition that one year before the expiration of the period fixed by the royal order of March 22, 1876; that is to say, January 1, 1902, the bank should have a paid-up capital of not less than 1,500,000 pesos. This condition was fulfilled by the bank, and in article 15 of its by-laws its exclusive right to issue notes in all the archipelago was recognized.

In article 8 of said royal decree of February 7, 1896, and article 20 of the present by-laws of the bank it is provided that in return for the advantages given to the Spanish Philippine Bank said bank was under the obligation to lend its aid to the treasurer of the archipelago by loaning money to the extent of 500,000 pesos when the capital of the bank did not exceed 1,500,000 pesos, and to the extent of a third of its capital when its capital exceeded the last-mentioned sum. In both cases the duration of the loan should not exceed six months in each calendar year, whether the loans were made at one or at various times.

In all other transactions with the treasurer the interest could not exceed 5 per cent per annum and should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than the current discount charged the public.

The government and management of the bank.

The government and management of the bank was carried on by a general meeting of stockholders, a board of governors, and a directory, under the supervision of the protector and the royal delegate, who was the general superintendent of finance, in accordance with the powers granted to them, respectively, by said by-laws. (Article 37.)

The board of governors of the bank is composed of two directors appointed by the protector from among three persons named by a general meeting of the stockholders, of one attorney named by the stockholders and appointed by the protector, and of another attorney appointed by the protector alone.

By royal decree of November 5, 1869, the office of delegate (comisario) of the Spanish Philippine bank was abolished, and by royal order of the 10th of December, 1870, it was provided, in view of such abolition, that the directors in turn should preside over the board of governors.

This form of government and management of the bank has been observed in accordance with the present by-laws of the institution, the only modification being that the protector may temporarily delegate his powers or any part of them which he deems proper to one who is a member of the council of administration or has administrative rank.

Authority to establish branches.

By article 3 of the said royal decree of February 7, 1896, the bank was empowered to establish a branch in Iloilo. This branch was to be in operation within a year from the date of the approval by the governor-general of the provisions of said decree. Said branch has been established in the town referred to in said article.

The bank was also empowered to establish such branches as it might consider necessary, when its capital reached the sum of 2,000,000 pesos, the approval of the colonial minister being obtained with respect to the places where such branches should be established.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

This bank was established in the neighboring colony of Hongkong on the 20th of July, 1867, by virtue of ordinance No. 5 of the year 1866 of said colony, entitled "An ordinance enacted by the governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the legislative council thereof, for the incorporation of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company."

By ordinance No. 15 of 1887 the term of existence of the bank was extended for another twenty-one years, which ordinance was approved by the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

By ordinance No. 29 of 1889 the ordinance establishing said bank was amended.

Copies in English of said ordinances are hereto attached.

This bank has only an agency in this city, which agency was insti-

tuted by inscription in the mercantile registry of the ordinances of the bank, duly translated and attested by inscription in said registry of the power of attorney granted to the agents in this city.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

This bank was founded by virtue of royal privilege dated December 29, 1853, granted by Her Majesty the Queen of England. Copy in English of the contract of establishment of the bank is hereto attached.

In 1873 an agency was established in this city, for which purpose the powers of attorney conferred upon the agents in this city were filed in the royal audiencia of Manila, and upon the establishment of the mercantile registry in these islands, the provisions of the regulations were complied with by inscribing in said registry the act establishing the bank, with the later modifications, and the powers of attorney in favor of the agents in this city.

Very respectfully,

GREGORIO ARENETA,
Solicitor-General.

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT OF SEIZED FUNDS, BY THE TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO.

Statement of coins, bank notes, drafts, deposit warrants, bonds, bank stock, etc., not taken up on the regular books of the treasury, but accounted for to the auditor on separate monthly "returns," on hand June 30, 1901.

1. Funds seized at the Spanish general treasury, being mostly deposits made as guarantee for government contracts or for services in official capacity:	
Spanish gold coin	\$5. 00
Mexican and Spanish-Filipino silver coin	728. 62
Notes of the Banco Espanol-Filipino, Manila	1, 240. 00
Certified bearer check	671. 00
* Philippine treasury notes, series B	32, 322. 00
Spanish treasury bonds	18, 000. 00
Philippine treasury bonds, series B	16, 300. 00
2. Funds seized at and belonging to the Ayuntamiento of Manila:	
Philippine treasury bonds, series B	7, 700. 00
Shares of the Banco Espanol-Filipino, Manila	18, 800. 00
* Fire department medals in box.	
3. Funds received from and belonging to the "Junta Provincial:" Deposit warrants of the Banco Espanol-Filipino, Manila	18, 719. 91
4. Property seized at the mint, Manila:	
2,192 kilos 105 grams damaged silver coins, said to belong to private parties.	
13 kilos 90 grams silver dust, said to belong to private parties.	
1 kilo 411 grams gold and silver mixed, said to belong to private parties.	
153 kilos 853 grams copper ingots, belonging to the mint.	
50 kilos 585 grams unfinished silver coins, belonging to the mint.	
39 kilos 490 grams bar silver, belonging to the mint.	
26 sealed envelopes said to contain sample coins, belonging to the mint.	
5. Funds deposited with the treasurer by American officers as "special deposits" awaiting further action as to their disposal, being principally seized and confiscated money and property:	
Spanish gold and United States currency	1, 717. 98
Mexican and Spanish-Filipino silver coin	34, 555. 14
Notes of the Banco Espanol-Filipino, Manila	6, 635. 00
Foreign bank notes	3. 00
* Philippine treasury notes	2, 739. 00
Certified bearer checks	31, 098. 52
Sight drafts in duplicate	2, 675. 00
Deposit warrant	3, 000. 00
Philippine treasury provisional bonds	10, 300. 00
* Second of exchange drafts	47, 500. 00
* Cashed drafts	175, 021. 23
Package said to contain gold	466. 40
Two boxes scorched church silver, value unknown.	
Sacks containing 61 pounds burned silver.	
Sundry jewelry and papers.	

I certify that the above is a true statement of all funds and property received by me and not accounted for on the regular books of the treasury up to and including June 30, 1901.

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

MANILA, P. I., June 30, 1901.

Items marked * are without value.

APPENDIX W.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR TO THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,
Manila, P. I.. October 7 1901.

THE SECRETARY OF FINANCE AND JUSTICE.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, requesting statements of receipts from all sources and disbursements on behalf of the several bureaus and departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and the first quarter of the current fiscal year. In reply I regret to state that it is impossible for the auditor for the archipelago to submit a comprehensive report of the financial transactions of the Philippine government for the fiscal year 1901 at this time, as the audit of the accounts of said fiscal year is not yet completed. The auditor is required by rule 38 of act No. 90 to submit an annual report of the financial transactions of the government "as soon after the close of the fiscal year as the accounts shall have been settled and adjusted," and in compliance with that rule an annual report is in preparation and will be submitted at the earliest practicable date.

The act requiring the auditor to make a comprehensive annual report did not become effective until April 1, 1901, or until the beginning of the final quarter of the fiscal year, and it is now extremely difficult to comply satisfactorily with the requirements of rule 38 because of the methods of keeping and rendering accounts theretofore followed. The disbursements were not made altogether by departments or offices. Each department made disbursements in its own behalf, and the disbursing quartermaster of civil bureaus as well furnished supplies and made additional disbursements in behalf of almost every department of the civil government, without segregation.

When the accounts of the fiscal year are settled and adjusted a summary of each disbursing officer's account will be compiled and included in the annual report to be submitted.

When the accounting bureau was organized in February of this year the settlement of accounts averaged one year in arrears, and under the instructions of the Secretary of War it was made incumbent upon the reorganized office to prepare detailed statements of receipts and disbursements of the government of the archipelago from the beginning of American occupation. It has been impossible in the brief time since February to complete this work. All customs, postal, and internal-revenue accounts, however, have been settled and adjusted to June 30, 1901, and the settlement of the miscellaneous accounts is approaching completion. Detailed statements have been made, as required, from the beginning of American occupation to March 31, 1901. The work

of the office is therefore rapidly becoming current, but until the miscellaneous accounts are all audited and the detailed statements have been completed it will be impracticable to present such a report as you desire. The following statements, which will appear in the annual report, are now submitted for your information:

COMPARATIVE TREASURY STATEMENTS.

For purposes of comparison the auditor's report will present treasury statements by fiscal years from the beginning of American occupation to June 30, 1901, showing receipts by the treasurer from the sources of revenue named, and withdrawals of revenue for disbursement on account of the various branches of the service, as follows:

TREASURY ACCOUNT.

Statement of receipts by the treasurer of the archipelago from the sources named for the fiscal year 1899.

[Stated in United States currency.]

	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post-office.	Miscellaneous.	Insurgent seized funds.	Spanish seized funds.	Refunds to appropriations.	Total revenue.
1898.								
August.....	\$78,531.38	\$259.48				\$443,038.10		\$521,828.96
September.....	294,297.22	16,492.23				1,839.02		312,728.47
October.....	137,184.06	31,798.10				1,96.00		179,328.14
November.....	187,992.45	22,167.70		\$10,250.96				223,697.22
December.....	256,098.43	9,919.96		13,519.85				279,538.26
1899.								
January.....	321,158.30	38,488.45		18,240.48		21.37		379,910.60
February.....	222,678.51	17,583.43		9,338.29				249,610.23
March.....	268,456.10	30,660.81		15,413.47				314,538.18
April.....	370,317.14	49,728.00		14,413.64				440,458.22
May.....	478,312.13	22,469.01		23,897.84				525,678.99
June.....	462,724.92	10,639.99		14,625.20				497,990.01
Total.....	3,063,650.45	245,215.08		134,716.26		445,093.49		3,908,675.28
Per cent of total receipts.....	78.9	6.3		3.5		11.3		100

Withdrawals of revenue from the treasury for disbursement on account of the service named during the fiscal year 1899.

[Stated in United States currency.]

	Customs service.	Internal revenue services.	Post-office service.	All other services.	Insurgent seized funds.	Spanish seized funds.	Total.
1898.							
August.....	\$1,500.00	\$2,139.62		\$1,150.00			\$2,650.00
September.....	5,254.50	1,832.50		102,070.78			109,464.90
October.....	2,122.58	1,119.00		255,590.11			259,546.19
November.....				171,431.33			172,650.33
December.....	2,925.00	946.78		188,671.06			192,542.84
1899.							
January.....	2,300.00	647.50		390,748.98			393,696.48
February.....	2,352.89	1,168.90		349,832.59			353,354.48
March.....	2,750.00	689.63		44,193.54			47,623.17
April.....	4,106.29	729.08		525,549.04			530,384.41

TREASURY ACCOUNT—Continued.

Withdrawals of revenue from the treasury for disbursement on account of the service named during the fiscal year 1899.—Continued.

	Customs service.	Internal revenue services.	Post-office service.	All other services.	Insurgent seized funds.	Spanish seized funds.	Total.
1899.							
May.....	\$3,411.75	\$2,317.69		\$395,765.21			\$391,494.65
June.....	7,667.62	609.86		732,492.33			740,769.83
Total.....	34,390.33	12,200.56		3,017,511.37			3,094,102.26
Total receipts.....	8,908,675.28						
Total withdrawals.....	3,094,102.26						
Balance in treasury June 30, 1899.....	814,573.00						

Statement of receipts by the treasurer of the archipelago from the sources named for the fiscal year 1900.

[Stated in United States currency.]

	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post-office.	Miscellaneous.	Insurgent-seized funds.	Spanish-seized funds.	Refunds to appropriations.	Total revenue.
1899.								
July.....	\$370,252.15	\$56,158.58		\$17,616.15		\$11.09		\$444,037.97
August.....	516,649.78	15,533.76		24,165.04				556,348.58
September.....	343,569.73	10,023.27		18,216.82				371,806.82
October.....	399,786.23	66,001.93		35,359.49				501,147.65
November.....	355,098.06	13,633.38		16,233.37		10.35		385,675.18
December.....	446,125.23	37,174.29		16,903.58	\$28,283.95			528,487.05
1900.								
January.....	420,592.92	97,058.98		39,656.95	6,200.75			563,509.60
February.....	357,098.80	30,829.64		38,494.27				426,422.71
March.....	574,995.68	31,276.54		73,174.21	266.00			679,712.73
April.....	544,623.05	90,343.96		196,388.67				831,255.68
May.....	664,782.86	34,954.29		46,961.45				746,698.60
June.....	696,190.70	39,596.74	\$18,000.00	22,700.42				796,477.86
Total.....	5,982,265.21	522,575.66	18,000.00	545,869.42	34,750.70	21.44		6,803,482.43
Per cent of total receipts.....	88.5	7.7	.3	8	.5			100

Withdrawals of revenue from the treasury for disbursement on account of the service named during the fiscal year 1900.

[Stated in United States currency.]

	Customs serv- ice.	Internal- revenue service.	Post-office service.	All other serv- ices.	Insurgent seized fund.	Spanish seized funds.	Total.
1899.							
July.....	\$5,584.73	\$727.46		\$845,840.77			\$852,152.96
August.....	4,980.08	841.93		825,551.28			831,373.29
September.....	5,276.51	2,424.47		798,077.69			806,778.77
October.....	7,605.77	2,516.75		768,934.22			778,758.74
November.....	7,306.85	320.00		189,940.06			197,566.91
December.....	8,319.01	4,126.42		409,752.03	\$50.00		422,246.06
1900.							
January.....	9,092.79	4,642.37		534,271.33			548,006.49
February.....	17,645.19	4,435.42		371,301.82			393,382.43
March.....	22,269.41	2,661.73		371,740.71			396,671.85
April.....	2,046.92	5,922.53		460,091.26	134,700.70		602,761.41
May.....	16,971.61	4,473.79		449,183.88			470,629.28
June.....	31,483.84	1,152.40	\$3,574.64	621,384.39			662,695.27
Total	129,472.65	33,476.07	8,574.64	4,943,249.06	34,750.70		5,149,523.12

1 Withdrawn and redeposited as miscellaneous receipts under order of Major-General Odis April 1, 1900, treasurer's receipt No. 446.

Balance July 1, 1899..... \$814,573.00
Receipts..... 6,803,482.43

Withdrawals..... 7,618,055.43
Balance in treasury June 30, 1900..... 5,149,523.12

TREASURY ACCOUNT—Continued.

Statement of receipts by the treasurer of the archipelago from the source named for the fiscal year 1901.

[Stated in United States currency.]

	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post-office.	Miscellaneous.	Insurgent-seized funds.	Spanish-seized funds.	Refunds to appropriations.	Total revenue.
1900.								
July.....	\$862,865.91	\$86,583.60	\$6,751.59	\$116,434.84				\$1,082,635.94
August.....	873,418.43	40,608.43	8,020.39	59,230.72				981,277.97
September.....	794,276.48	40,940.38	6,946.77	45,893.61				887,107.24
October.....	944,418.57	90,765.04	12,323.17	55,144.91				1,102,651.69
November.....	754,070.23	56,599.77	11,146.52	28,023.44				846,839.96
December.....	730,831.60	48,316.82	12,893.40	36,065.68				827,607.50
1901.								
January.....	638,483.22	111,388.87	12,537.02	84,368.64				846,787.75
February.....	721,875.47	90,136.23	10,776.98	37,001.39				859,790.07
March.....	752,313.65	76,677.27	9,739.69	46,659.74				885,390.35
April.....	661,606.46	115,764.02	4,338.74	51,082.55				832,791.77
May.....	742,938.27	117,829.14	581.35	44,228.00	\$6,603.04			939,316.57
June.....	660,396.71	57,835.34		53,359.20	129.00			771,720.25
Total.....	9,127,005.02	932,494.91	96,015.62	655,492.72	6,732.04		446,686.76	11,233,317.07
Per cent of total receipts.....	81	8.3	.8	6.8	.1		.4	100

Withdrawals of revenue from the treasury for disbursement on account of the service named during the fiscal year 1901.

[Stated in United States currency.]

	Customs service.	Internal revenue service.	Post-office service.	All other services.	Insurgent-seized funds.	Spanish-seized funds.	Total.
1900.							
July.....	\$8,636.41	\$3,617.21	\$12,492.34	\$209,627.64			\$236,373.60
August.....	36,766.12	6,966.00	10,341.36	515,612.83			569,586.31
September.....		3,788.83		257,794.96			261,583.79
October.....	17,406.90	7,906.18	11,516.10	673,359.85			710,186.03
November.....	20,396.53	9,357.80	11,533.41	585,255.01			626,542.75
December.....	43,499.24	16,457.96	10,609.82	978,636.37			1,049,203.39

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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1901.									
January	71,504.03	30,998.96	40,100.00	1,228,921.74					1,373,924.78
February	8,775.00	1,000.00		243,022.60					252,797.60
March		1,862.96	286.00	313,796.49					316,074.44
April	15,466.71	6,968.90		336,698.70				\$25.00	336,074.31
May	28,217.54	8,831.51	20,500.00	625,649.93				75.00	683,373.98
June	27,147.74	28,477.99	8,490.00	567,068.01					626,193.74
Total	290,815.22	128,274.29	120,868.03	6,583,864.13				100.00	7,083,921.67
Balance July 1, 1900									
Receipts				\$2,468,532.31					
				11,263,817.07					
Withdrawals.									
				13,731,849.38					
				7,083,921.67					
Balance in treasury June 30, 1901									
				6,667,927.71					

The percentages above given, it should be stated, are but approximately correct, as prior to the present organization of the auditor's office all refunds or repayments to the treasury were entered on the books and treated as "miscellaneous receipts," whereas they were not receipts of revenue, but simply returns to the treasury of revenue previously collected and withdrawn for disbursement but not expended. This resulted in a fictitious inflation of both receipts and disbursements which, however, did not affect the balance of cash in the treasury. Hereafter all repayments will be shown as such and it will not be a difficult matter to state actual receipts and actual disbursements, as well as total deposits and total withdrawals for disbursement.

The steadily increasing net surplus in the treasury, as shown by the foregoing statements, should be exceedingly gratifying, and especially so in view of the liberal expenditures being made for the regeneration of the Islands in repairing the ravages of war, in building roads and bridges, improving harbors, establishing schools and in otherwise promoting the public weal, and notwithstanding heavy additional expenditures on behalf of the army and for native scouts and police.

The revenues from miscellaneous sources, as above set forth, consisted of the receipts from all sources not customs, postal or internal revenue and were derived very largely in the city of Manila. They included receipts on account of building permits, taxes, water rents, prison sales, fines, confiscations, market and matadero fees, licenses, cemeteries, etc. The greater portion of these revenues will accrue to the city of Manila alone under its charter, but new sources of miscellaneous revenue are arising as the civil government progresses, notably from the ice plant, the signal corps service, prison sales and the board of health.

A treasury statement for the first quarter of the current fiscal year or to September 30, 1901, is submitted, as follows:

TREASURY ACCOUNT.

Statement of receipts by the treasurer of the archipelago from the sources named for the first quarter, fiscal year 1902.

[Stated in United States currency.]

	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post-office.	Miscellaneous.	Insurgent-seized funds.	City of Manila.	Refunds to appropriations.	Total revenue.
1901.								
July	\$752,085.85	\$111,552.53		\$81,335.71	\$3,064.55		\$738,755.69	\$1,681,814.34
August	623,554.64	37,482.19	\$29,086.19	29,178.33	906.77	\$83,554.64	523,941.10	1,277,683.90
September	642,113.55	28,146.72		53,600.39	733.65	67,861.10	94,886.80	886,841.71
Total	2,017,754.05	177,181.44	29,086.19	164,114.42	4,724.97	100,925.77	1,852,663.10	3,846,319.94
Per cent of total receipts	52.5	4.6	.7	4.3	.1	2.6	35.2	100

Withdrawals of revenue from the treasury for disbursement on account of the service named for the first quarter, fiscal year 1902.

	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Post-office.	Miscellaneous.	City of Manila.	Total withdrawals.
1901.						
July	\$22,613.18	\$24,073.96	\$2,800.00	\$814,092.81		\$963,584.97
August	35,776.62	104,360.11	33,636.19	1,011,569.93		1,185,342.85
September	46,436.89	36,211.79	2,575.69	600,492.15	\$320,427.63	1,065,144.14
Total	104,826.69	164,650.86	39,011.88	2,426,154.89	320,427.63	3,064,071.96
Balance July 1, 1901				\$6,667,927.71		
Receipts				3,546,319.96		
Withdrawals				10,514,247.66		
Balance in treasury, including Spanish-seized funds, September 30, 1901				3,064,071.96		
				7,460,175.70		

STATEMENT OF SEIZED FUNDS.

Following is a statement of Spanish seized funds in the hands of the treasurer of the archipelago, as shown by the records of this office. These funds have not been considered as a part of the general revenues of the Islands, and await such disposition by the proper authority as may be hereafter determined upon:

1898.

Aug. 24. Seized at the Spanish general treasury, Manila, and receipted for to José Luis Maury, general treasurer of the islands:	
Spanish-Filipino four-peso gold pieces.....	4, 200. 00
Spanish-Filipino and Mexican silver coins	129, 632. 21
Spanish-Filipino bank notes	194, 180. 00
One accepted check on Spanish-Filipino Bank.....	160, 205. 50
One accepted check on Spanish-Filipino Bank.....	10, 000. 00
162 sacks copper coins said to contain \$50 each	8, 100. 00
1,928 boxes copper coins said to contain \$150 each	289, 200. 00

Total at general treasury.....	795, 517. 71
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Aug. 25. Seized at Spanish mint, Manila, and receipted for to José Pereyra y Pereyra, director:	
30 sacks Mexican dollars.....	30, 000. 00
29 sacks Spanish medio pesos	29, 000. 00
10 packages in wooden box	50. 00
1 bar and small pieces of gold, .870 fine, weighing 6,310 grains, and 1 bar and small pieces of gold, .999 fine, weighing 313 grains, all of the estimated value of	3, 806. 08

Total at mint.....	62, 856. 08
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Aug. 30. Seized at the ayuntamiento of Manila and receipted for to Pompilio Jorge, treasurer of the ayuntamiento:	
Funds alleged to belong to the archbishop	2, 815. 28
Funds derived from water collections	189. 66
Funds belonging to the city of Manila	619. 90

Total at ayuntamiento	3, 624. 82
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Aug. 23. Seized at the Spanish internal-revenue office and receipted for to Maj. R. B. C. Bement, U. S. V., collector of internal revenue.....	24, 077. 60
Sept. 1. Seized at the Spanish internal-revenue office and receipted for to same person as above.....	450. 00
Sept. 9. Seized at the civil governor's office and receipted for to José Bueren, civil governor; Juan de Mer, Conde de Gra, secretary, and Eugenio Caurino, official paymaster, moneys belonging to the "fundos locales".....	956. 02
Sept. 13. Seized at the Spanish-Filipino Bank and receipted for to the manager, money on deposit belonging to the city government of Manila	1, 522. 02
Sept. 27. Seized at the office of the Philippine Lancers, Manila, alleged to belong to the regiment.....	950. 00
Oct. 15. Error found in recounting bank notes at time of transfer from Maj. C. H. Whipple to Maj. C. E. Kilbourne, seized at the Spanish general treasury.....	190. 00

1899.

Jan. 5. Interest allowed on seized funds, on deposit with bank, from November 1 to December 31, 1898, at 1 per cent per annum ..	42. 74
July 3. Interest allowed same as previous item, from January 1 to 31, 1899	22. 17
Nov. 22. Found in safe at ayuntamiento de Manila, and alleged to belong to a former employee	20. 70

SUMMARY.

Funds of the Spanish general treasury	\$795,707.71
Funds of the Spanish mint.....	62,856.08
Funds of the ayuntamiento	5,167.54
Funds of the internal-revenue office	24,527.60
Funds of the civil governor	956.02
Funds of the Philippine Lancers	950.00
Interest on deposits	64.91

Total 890,229.86

The gold coin seized at the Spanish general treasury, amounting to \$4,200, and the estimated value of the gold bars and pieces seized at the Spanish mint, amounting to \$3,806.08, are expressed in Spanish-Filipino gold, not silver pesos.

1901.

Apr. 15. Credit allowed by auditor under rule 28, Act 90.....	\$50
May 31. Credit allowed by auditor under rule 28, Act 90.....	150
	200.00

Balance, Mexican 890,029.86

June 30. Reduced to United States currency at two for one 445,014.93

The foregoing reduction into United States currency of the Spanish seized funds, as rendered by the various treasurers of the Philippine Archipelago in their monthly accounts of the same, is incorrect. The Spanish-Filipino 4-peso gold pieces, amounting to \$4,200, and the estimated value of the bars and small pieces of gold, amounting to \$3,806.08, or, in all, \$8,006.08, were accounted for previously on the basis of the Spanish-Filipino gold peso, and should have been deducted from the total amount before reducing it to United States currency. Such deduction being made, the difference reduced to United States currency at two for one, plus the value of the Spanish-Filipino gold as established by law or commerce, would be the value in United States currency of the Spanish seized funds. If the value of the gold peso above referred to is the same as the dollar of the United States, the account should show the sum of \$4,003.04 more than rendered by the treasurer and as shown by the records of this office.

These seized funds also include a large quantity of Spanish copper coins which have a commercial value in excess of their value as expressed in local currency.

These Spanish seized funds have not been considered available for disbursement, except that, under instructions of the military governor issued October 9 and 21, 1899, the sale of these copper coins to the Manila banks in quantities not exceeding \$600 per week was directed to supply commercial needs. As the coins have been sold at their face value expressed in local or Mexican currency, the insular government has been constantly incurring loss on this account.

RETURNS AT THE MINT.

The following is a list of coin and bullion seized at the mint in Manila by the United States forces at the time of occupation, with which the treasurer of the archipelago is chargeable, as shown by the records of this office:

1. 1682 kilos 585 grams of damaged silver coins, and 13 kilos 90 grams of silver dust, said to belong to Baltazar Marti.
2. 348 kilos 630 grams of damaged silver coins, said to belong to Sr. Escuerdo.

3. 160 kilos 890 grams of damaged silver coins, said to belong to Don Manuel de la Vega.
4. 1 kilo 411 grams of metal, claimed to be gold but found to be gold and silver mixed, said to belong to Baltazar Marti.
5. 153 kilos 853 grams copper ingots, belonging to the mint.
6. 50 kilos 585 grams of unfinished silver coins and 39 kilos 490 grams of bar silver, belonging to the mint, as determined by a board of officers convened by General Orders, No. 31, Department of the Pacific, Eighth Army Corps, 1899.
7. 26 envelopes said to contain sample coins minted during month, noted on inside of envelope.

RETURNS AT THE TREASURY.

The records of this office show that the treasurer of the archipelago was chargeable on June 30, 1901, with funds, etc., seized at the Spanish general treasury, the ayuntamiento, and the junta provincial, being mostly deposits made as guaranties for Government contracts, or as security for services in official capacities, as follows:

Spanish gold coins.....	\$5. 00
Mexican and Spanish-Filipino silver coins.....	728. 62
Notes, Banco Español-Filipino	1, 240. 00
Certified checks	671. 00
Philippine treasury notes.....	32, 322. 00
Spanish treasury bonds	18, 000. 00
Spanish-Filipino treasury bonds	24, 000. 00
Bank shares, Spanish-Filipino bank	18, 800. 00
Deposit warrants	18, 719. 91
One box fire-department medals.	

SPECIAL DEPOSITS.

The records of this office show that the treasurer of the archipelago was chargeable, at the close of the fiscal year 1901, with the following special deposits, being moneys, property, etc., deposited with the treasurer by United States Army officers for safe-keeping awaiting further action as to their final disposition:

- Special deposit No. 2, March 13, 1899. Received from Maj. Theodore Sternberg, additional paymaster, Iloilo, money taken from houses at Jaro, P. I., by the United States Army, \$2,570.14 Mexican.
- Special deposit No. 3, March 18, 1899. Received from Lieut. Col. Wm. S. McCaskey, Twentieth United States Infantry, the following property seized at Pasig, P. I., March 17, 1899: One sealed package said to contain \$466.40 gold, and one file containing private papers.
- Special deposit No. 4, March 20, 1899. Received from the military governor money taken from a Chinaman near Pasig, amounting to \$96.75 copper coin, Mexican.
- Special deposit No. 5, April 3, 1899. Received from Lieut. Col. William McCaskey, Twentieth United States Infantry, money seized at Pasig, March 17, 1899, deposited by a private in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China and turned over on the order of the military governor to the treasurer, amounting to \$2,231.46 Mexican.
- Special deposit No. 6, April 8, 1899. Received from board of officers convened by paragraph 7, General Order No. 92. Headquarters Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, April 5, 1899, for the purpose of appraising the following, captured by United States troops at the fall of Malolos, late capital of the Philippine insurgent government:

Notes of Banco Español-Filipino	\$3, 265. 00
Check No. 454,350 on Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.	100. 00
Two sight drafts in duplicate by Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas, No. 880 for \$425 and No. 879 for \$2,250.....	2, 675. 00
Certificate of deposit by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in favor of Florencio Antonio.....	3, 000. 00
681 billetes de Tesoro, nominal value	2, 739. 00
Contents of box of silver coins	123. 80
9 coins of unknown value.	

Philippine treasury provisional bonds, as follows:

7 bonds, series B, capital 500 pesos, 30 pesos annual interest, with coupons	\$3,500.00
16 bonds, series B, capital 100 pesos, 6 pesos annual interest, with coupons	1,600.00
52 bonds, series B, capital 100 pesos, 6 pesos annual interest, without coupons	5,200.00
1 5-franc note in box	2.00
1 Hongkong Bank note in box	1.00
1 draft, second of exchange, on Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Manila	1,000.00
3 drafts, second of exchange, on Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, \$17,800, \$17,700, \$11,000	46,500.00
7 exhibits of books, papers, etc.	

Total nominal value 69,705.80

Special deposit No. 7, April 18, 1899. Cashed draft on Smith, Bell & Co., turned in by Maj. T. D. Keleher, \$100,000 Mexican.

Special deposit No. 8, May 18, 1899, being balance of money received from Lieut. William Braunersreuther, captain of the port, Manila, seized from the schooner *Campania*, amounting to \$1,583 Mexican.

Special deposit No. 10, August 7, 1899. Received from Lieut. William Braunersreuther, captain of the port, Manila, funds seized at different times from the steamer *Toneng*, amounting to \$862.47 Mexican.

Special deposit No. 12, August 7, 1899. Received from military governor cashed draft on Gutierrez Brothers, \$30,000 Mexican.

Special deposit No. 13, August 7, 1899. Received from the military governor cashed draft on Warner, Barnes & Co., \$35,000 Mexican.

Special deposit No. 14, August 10, 1899, being balance of money received from Col. E. B. Williston, paymaster-general, Manila, held as a special deposit, amounting to \$3 Mexican.

Special deposit No. 15, August 23, 1899. Received from Lieut. William Braunersreuther, captain of the port, Manila, money received from captured bancas by U. S. S. *Gardoqui*, amounting to \$1,395.34 Mexican.

Special deposits Nos. 17 and 18. Being balance of money captured at Rosario, Cavite, by Brigadier-General Schwan, U. S. V., \$402.40 Mexican, \$5 gold, 1 Japanese coin equal in value to \$1 Mexican, and 1 gold or gilt buckle, 2 neck charms, 3 hair combs, 1 set of beads, 2 hat pins, 1 necklace, 2 pearl rings, 1 diamond ring, 1 pair of pearl and 1 pair of diamond earrings, 1 gold scarf pin, 3 pearl studs, 1 crown of pearl stud, 1 silver watch, and 8 papers apparently official.

Special deposit No. 21, November 27, 1899, being balance of money received from Col. A. S. Tower, deputy paymaster-general, U. S. A., and said to belong to Trinidad Famy, Aguinaldo's mother, amounting to \$1,172 Spanish-Filipino and \$15 American gold; in all, \$1,187 gold.

Special deposit No. 22, November 27, 1899, being property remaining on hand received from Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, seized in a small camp near San Nicolaus, consisting of what are reported or supposed to be the following, viz: One gold hairpin, 1 silver fork, 1 silver spoon, 2 diamond finger rings, 11 gold finger rings, 10 gold earrings, 1 gold pendant, 2 parts of gold earring, 1 clinic thermometer, and 1 pair field glasses.

Special deposit No. 23, November 30, 1899, being balance of money received from Capt. Charles R. Howland, Twenty-eighth Infantry, aid-de-camp, captured by General Wheaton's command at Cabaroun and said to belong to Trinidad Famy, amounting to \$192.50 Mexican.

Special deposit No. 24, December 30, 1899. Received from Lieut. Allen K. Baskette, Thirty-seventh Infantry, U. S. V., the net proceeds of a sale of rice sold at Pasig, P. I., by order of Maj. B. F. Cheatam, \$3,032.44 Mexican.

Special deposit No. 25, January 26, 1900. Received from Maj. T. D. Keleher, paymaster, U. S. V., money taken from the premises of Victoriano Lazaro by the agents of the secret service department on suspicion that it was the proceeds of stolen United States commissary goods, for which theft Victoriano Lazaro had been previously arrested, approximately amounting to \$676.60 Mexican.

Special deposit No. 26, February 6, 1900. Received from Maj. William L. Geary, Thirty-fifth Infantry, U. S. V., money captured in the hands of Capt. Tomas Santiago of the insurgent army, at San Roque, Bulacan, amounting to \$14.60 Mexican.

- Special deposit No. 27, February 7, 1900. Received from Capt. Arthur Williams, Third Infantry, Malabon, money taken from two natives in August, 1899, supposed to be insurgent funds, amounting to \$322 Mexican.
- Special deposit No. 28, February 14, 1900. Received from Capt. D. J. Baker, jr., customs cashier, Manila, the following shares of customs fines due employees under the Spanish régime, never claimed, amounting to \$458.28 Mexican, and papers relating to same.
- Special deposit No. 29, March 15, 1900. From Capt. Albert Todd, Sixth Artillery, auditor, cashed drafts drawn by Mendezona & Co., Sorsogon, on their house, Mendezona & Co., Manila (\$4,646.23, \$3,375), \$8,021.23 Mexican.
- Special deposit No. 30, March 23, 1900. From Capt. Albert Todd, Sixth Artillery, auditor, cashed draft on Ynchausti & Co., Manila, drawn by their house in Sorsogon, \$2,000 Mexican.
- Special deposit No. 32, April 25, 1900. Received from Lieut. C. F. Parker, treasurer and disbursing officer, Manila and Dagupan Railway, the amount of salary for the month of March, 1900, due E. E. Harris, conductor on the Manila and Dagupan Railway, who was killed at Dagupan March 31, 1900, amounting to \$205 Mexican.
- Special deposit No. 33, May 17, 1900. Received from Capt. L. V. Williams the proceeds of the sale of the steam launch *Lacson*, which was sold at public auction at Dagupan, by order of the major-general commanding the Division of the Philippines, April 25, 1900, amounting to \$2,275 Mexican.
- Special deposit No. 34, May 22, 1900. Received from Capt. John W. Gulick, quartermaster provost guard, Eighth Army Corps, Forty-seventh Infantry, U. S. V., two sacks said to weigh 61 pounds and to contain burned silver coin, which was found by the commanding officer at Legaspi, the owner and value of the same being unknown.
- Special deposit No. 35, June 9, 1900. Received from Capt. C. H. Sleeper, collector of internal revenue for the Philippine Islands, amount due A. C. Fleming on pay roll of October, 1899, who died October 26, 1899, amounting to \$145.83 Mexican.
- Special deposit No. 36, June 26, 1900. Received from Maj. William F. de Niedeman, brigade surgeon, U. S. V., first reserve hospital, Manila, the following property of deceased patients: \$25.05 Mexican, \$2.63 United States currency, two discharges United States Navy, and four discharges commercial vessels.
- Special deposit No. 37, July 27, 1900. Received from Capt. R. J. Reaney, Forty-sixth Infantry, U. S. V., one box containing 35 miscellaneous exhibits, more or less, of articles reported or supposed to be silverware, said to belong to Aguinaldo, captured at Las Marinas.
- Special deposit No. 38, August 18, 1900. Received from the military governor draft for \$26,852.69, Mexican, which was cashed and held in the treasury as alleged funds of the private fortune of the insurgent general, Trias.
- Special deposit No. 39, August 29, 1900. Received from the collector of customs, Manila, the following confiscated property in luggage of Mr. Jose Reyes and Miss D. Arellano, consisting of 358 Filipino stick-pin flags, in 30 boxes; 1 package of 2 stick-pins, 5 medallions, 2 ladies' pins, 3 pair cuff buttons, all decorated with Filipino flags, and 134 pins with Aguinaldo's photograph.
- Special deposit No. 40, November 6, 1900. Received from Capt. John M. Field, Forty-seventh Infantry, U. S. V., Sorsogon, the following articles, turned in as special deposit: Three Chinese cash pieces, 7 finger rings, and 2 silver watches and fob chains.
- Special deposit No. 41, November 17, 1900. Received from Capt. Louis F. Garrard, jr., A. Q. M., U. S. V., 1 package of jewelry as special deposit, containing the following articles: Six bead chains, 2 rings with settings, 1 bracelet, 1 pair earrings, 2 earrings with pearls, 1 medallion, 1 bead pocketbook, 1 brass or gold ornament, and 1 small package of gold dust.
- Special deposit No. 42, December 15, 1900. Received from Maj. I. W. Littell, chief quartermaster Department of Southern Luzon, Manila, being proceeds of the sale of cattle captured with a banca by Naval Cadet J. H. Comfort, commanding U. S. S. *Basco*, and ordered sold by the military governor as insurgent property, amounting to \$388, United States currency.
- Special deposit No. 43, February 12, 1901. Received from Capt. D. J. Baker, jr., customs cashier, Manila, check for \$4,000, Mexican, being special deposit pending determination as to rightful ownership of same, which represents discrepancy in collections of customs receipts at Jolo, P. I., from February 23 to July 10, 1900, and accounts of Holliday, Wise & Co., who acted as agents for transmission of receipts from Jolo to Manila at that time.

Special deposit No. 44, March, 1901. Received from provost-marshal-general, Division of the Philippines, \$20,000, Mexican silver, representing bail furnished by D. M. Carman in case of *The United States v. D. M. Carman*.

Special deposit No. 45, March 26, 1901. Received from Maj. Hugh D. Wise, Forty-seventh Infantry, U. S. V., commanding the post of Donsol, Sorsogon, the following, representing the proceeds of a sale of certain hemp seized from Vincente Hernandos, colonel in the insurgent army, and sold by order of the military governor, dated August 25, 1900, amounting to \$118.20, United States currency.

Special deposit No. 47, May 9, 1901. Received from Lieut. Samuel Riggs, post quartermaster, San Jose de Lagonoy, the following, seized as insurgent funds at the same post, amounting to \$1,500, Mexican.

Special deposit No. 48, May 29, 1901. Received from William W. Barre, acting auditor for the Philippine Archipelago, 2 boxes of scorched church silver, value unknown, seized at Lilio, Luzon, January 24, 1901, and invoiced to the auditor by Lieut. Charles H. Paine, Eighth Infantry, post quartermaster, Nagcarlang, Luzon.

Some of the special deposits above enumerated have no value whatsoever, except, perhaps, as evidence in litigation.

All of these deposits, with which the treasurer of the archipelago is chargeable, await such special disposition as may be directed by proper authority.

ADDENDA.

Since the close of the fiscal year to the time of submitting this report, the following special deposits have been disposed of as indicated:

Special deposit No. 21, July 9, 1901. By direction of the military governor, dated June 28, 1901, balance of this deposit, \$1,187 gold coin, was turned over to and receipted for by Trinidad Famy.

Special deposit No. 23, July 9, 1901. By direction of the military governor, dated June 28, 1901, balance of this deposit, \$192.50 Mexican, was turned over to and receipted for by Trinidad Famy.

Special deposit No. 38, July 16, 1901. By direction of the military governor, under date of July 3, 1901, the findings of the board of claims were approved, and this deposit was ordered returned to Mariano Trias, who signed and receipted for same.

Special deposit No. 43, August 5, 1901. By order of the civil governor, this deposit turned into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, under date of August 21, 1901, treasurer's receipt, No. 543.

Special deposit No. 44, July 5, 1901. By order of Brig. Gen. G. W. Davis, provost-marshal-general, Manila, this deposit was turned over to and receipted for by John W. Hausserman, in charge of bureau of municipal records, Manila.

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The United States Philippine Commission assumed legislative control and began making appropriations September 1, 1900, and its appropriations to June 30, 1901, the close of the fiscal year, were as follows, expressed in United States currency:

Act 1.	For highways and bridges.....	\$1,000,000.00
2.	survey of Benguet Railroad.....	2,500.00
3.	salary and expenses, general superintendent of education.....	2,617.96
4.	salary, department of education	100.00
8.	War Department, U. S. A., expenses in Philippine Islands.....	20,000.00
10.	widow of Salvador de los Reyes.....	750.00
11.	expenses, department of education.....	456.12
13.	insular expenses, month of September.....	193,532.16
18.	insular expenses, month of September	1,617.95
21.	construction of a crematory.....	7,600.00
22.	harbor improvements	1,000,000.00
23.	insular expenses, month of October	473,790.36
29.	salary and expenses, F. M. Kiggins and Carl Plehn	1,267.58
37.	sundry insular expenses.....	46,250.76
38.	treasury vault and market site.....	26,159.83

Act 42.	For insular expenses, month of November	\$427,564.90
43.	expenses, Department Mindanao and Jolo	25,940.00
50.	meteorological observer at Benguet	600.00
51.	widow of Eduardo Kintero	750.00
54.	insular expenses, month of December	619,961.51
58.	maintenance insular police	150,000.00
60.	insular expenses, month of December	283,608.44
61.	construction of highway, province of Benguet	75,000.00
65.	insular expenses, first quarter year, 1901	1,252,902.17
69.	San José College litigation	5,000.00
71.	expenses, etc., civil-service board	5,628.15
74.	department of public instruction	55,000.00
84.	deficiencies not provided by act 65	136,797.60
89.	expenses, provincial government Benguet	2,839.31
94.	widow of Celestino Cruz	750.02
97.	deficiencies for first quarter year 1901	323,734.68
110.	insular expenses, second quarter year 1901	1,263,711.59
111.	refund internal-revenue collection to province of Benguet ..	52.04
112.	refund internal-revenue collections to provinces	8,050.29
118.	expenses not provided by act 110	117,559.96
129.	expenses contracted in United States for Philippine Islands	50,000.00
130.	deficiencies not provided by act 118	19,190.43
131.	establishment of weather bureau	8,066.50
134.	loan of \$2,500 to provincial governments	32,500.00
143.	deficiencies not provided by act 130	143,741.32
150.	quartermaster of Bacolor prison	3,682.50
154.	chief quartermaster, Division of the Philippines	78,745.20
Total		7,867,919.33
quarantine appropriation by executive order		300,000.00
Grand total		8,167,919.33

Appropriated moneys undrawn June 30, fiscal year 1901.

	Quarantine appropriation	\$105,657.24
Act 1.	Highways and bridges	262,017.30
13.	September insular expenses	500.00
22.	Harbor improvements	947,500.00
58.	Maintenance of local police	92,255.13
60.	December insular expenses	30,000.00
69.	San Jose litigation	4,000.00
74.	Department of public instruction	52,000.00
97.	Insular expenses, deficiencies	204,008.22
110.	Insular expenses, January, February, and March	420,035.51
118.	Expenses not provided for by act 110	34,775.26
130.	Expenses not provided for by acts 110 and 118	400.00
131.	Establishment of weather bureau	8,066.50
143.	Expenses not provided for by acts 110, 118, and 130	22,933.05
154.	For chief quartermaster, division of the Philippines	78,745.20
		2,262,893.41
Outstanding liabilities (warrants issued but not paid)		40,599.37
Total		2,303,492.78

LOANS TO PROVINCES.

The Philippine Commission by act No. 134, passed May 22, 1901, authorized loans of \$2,500, United States currency, without interest, to each province then or thereafter organized, the said loan to be repaid on or before December 31, 1902. At the close of the fiscal year the

following organized provinces had taken advantage of the provisions of this act:

June 5. Bulacan (warrant No. 190)	\$2,500
June 5. Tayabas (warrant No. 191)	2,500
June 5. Bataan (warrant No. 192)	2,500
June 8. Ambos Camarines (warrant No. 194)	2,500
June 17. Pampanga (warrant No. 247)	2,500
June 19. Pangasinan (warrant No. 256)	2,500
June 19. Cebu (warrant No. 257)	2,500
June 19. Albay (warrant No. 258)	2,500
June 19. Capiz (warrant No. 259)	2,500
June 19. Masbate (warrant No. 260)	2,500
June 19. Antique (warrant No. 263)	2,500
June 20. Batangas (warrant No. 265)	2,500
June 27. Marinduque (warrant No. 269)	2,500
Total	32,500

These loans to the provinces are in reality assets of the central government of the archipelago, but are not elsewhere in this report so stated.

REFUNDS OF INTERNAL-REVENUE COLLECTIONS TO PROVINCES.

Acts No. 111 and 112 of the Philippine Commission, passed March 30, 1901, provided for the return to the provinces, as they were organized, of certain portions of the internal-revenue collections made therein between January 1 and April 1, 1901. Under the provisions of these acts the following refunds were made prior to June 30:

Authorized by act 111.

Apr. 15. Benguet, warrant No. 51	\$52.04
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Authorized by act 112.

Apr. 18. Bulacan (warrant No. 56)	\$648.96
Apr. 18. Pangasinan (warrant No. 57)	2,258.08
Apr. 18. Masbate (warrant No. 58)	428.39
Apr. 22. Tayabas (warrant No. 67)	951.15
Apr. 24. Tarlac (warrant No. 69)	1,095.51
Apr. 26. Pampanga (warrant No. 72)	2,180.54
Apr. 30. Bataan (warrant No. 74)	317.78
May 10. Romblon (warrant No. 85)	169.88

Total 8,102.33

Under the provisions of acts No. 133 and 163 of the commission, all of the internal-revenue collections in the provinces are at this time in process of repayment, one-half to the provinces and one-half to the municipalities from which derived in the provinces.

ADDITIONAL LOANS.

Since the close of the fiscal year and to September 30 the following additional loans have been made to provinces, with several applications pending:

July 2. Sorsogon (warrant No. 295)	\$2,500.00
July 16. Rizal (warrant No. 303)	2,500.00
July 18. Cavite (warrant No. 308)	2,500.00
July 19. Misamis (warrant No. 311)	2,500.00
Aug. 5. Bohol (warrant No. 400)	2,500.00
Aug. 20. Nueva Ecija (warrant No. 461)	2,000.00
Sept. 21. Union (warrant No. 559)	2,500.00
Sept. 24. Zambales (warrant No. 579)	2,500.00
Sept. 30. Isabela (warrant No. 610)	2,500.00

Total 22,000.00

ADDITIONAL REFUNDS OF INTERNAL-REVENUE COLLECTIONS TO PROVINCES.

The following additional refunds of internal revenue to provinces have been made since July 1, 1901, under the provisions of act No. 163:

July 16. Romblon (warrant No. 307).....	\$2,000.00
July 24. Misamis (warrant No. 350).....	972.50
July 25. Pampanga (warrant No. 357).....	6,500.00
July 29. Cebu (warrant No. 363).....	14,000.00
July 29. Batangas (warrant No. 364).....	3,336.00
July 29. Leyte (warrant No. 365).....	3,515.00
July 29. Bulacan (warrant No. 366).....	2,000.00
July 29. Bataan (warrant No. 367).....	317.77
July 29. Ambos Camarines (warrant No. 368).....	6,681.72
July 29. Pangasinan (warrant No. 371).....	13,000.00
July 29. Nueva Ecija (warrant No. 372).....	4,000.00
July 31. Masbate (warrant No. 380).....	2,500.00
July 31. Antique (warrant No. 381).....	1,522.32

Total	<u>60,345.31</u>
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Aug. 5. Iloilo (warrant No. 395).....	20,000.00
Aug. 5. Tarlac (warrant No. 396).....	3,000.00
Aug. 5. Surigao (warrant No. 397).....	912.43
Aug. 5. Albay (warrant No. 401).....	2,000.00
Aug. 14. Capiz (warrant No. 445).....	3,000.00
Aug. 16. Leyte (warrant No. 448).....	7,500.00
Aug. 16. Tarlac (warrant No. 449).....	4,500.00
Aug. 16. Sorsogon (warrant No. 450).....	5,000.00
Aug. 23. Bataan (warrant No. 468).....	2,500.00
Aug. 23. Albay (warrant No. 469).....	5,000.00
Aug. 28. Union (warrant No. 482).....	6,000.00
Aug. 31. Tayabas (warrant No. 492).....	6,000.00

Total	<u>65,412.43</u>
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Sept. 7. Antique (warrant No. 503).....	153.71
Sept. 7. Cavite (warrant No. 504).....	4,000.00
Sept. 28. Abra (warrant No. 587).....	536.40
Sept. 26. Ambos Camarines (warrant No. 583).....	5,500.00
Sept. 28. Bohol (warrant No. 592).....	4,500.00

Total	<u>14,690.11</u>
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SUMMARY.

July.....	\$60,345.31
August	65,412.43
September	<u>14,690.11</u>

Total	<u>140,447.85</u>
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OFFICERS' BALANCES AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, or July 1, 1900, there were in the hands of the officers and agents of the Philippine government balances (including undeposited collections) to the amount of \$1,226,843.70½, the amount being expressed in United States currency at the uniform rate of conversion of 2 pesos of local currency to the dollar. These balances were distributed as follows: Customs service, \$49,479.24½; internal-revenue service, \$36,754.97½, less \$110.40 due officers; postal service, \$10,202.85; miscellaneous service, \$1,131,260.98½, less \$743.95 due officers.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES JUNE 30, 1901, NOT YET ASCERTAINED.

At the close of the fiscal year there were in the hands of the disbursing officers and agents large balances of old allotments or appropriations by the military governor, as well as unexpended balances of appropriations by the Philippine Commission, the exact amount of which can not be stated until the accounts are completely audited and stated. Under General Orders, No. 34, of the military governor these balances were required to be repaid to the Treasury and the repayments on this account thus far made aggregate \$1,574,636.76.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The total customs collections from the various sources at the six ports of the archipelago, and at other than ports of entry, during the fiscal year were \$9,111,794.02½ United States currency.

The cost of collecting the customs revenues, as shown by the accounts of the customs officers as audited, including refunds, was \$276,222.03 United States currency, divided as follows:

On account of salaries and wages, \$180,424.80; rents and repairs, \$8,404.92½; regular supplies, \$20,915.53½; incidentals, \$1,651.51½; transportation, \$38,694.41; miscellaneous, \$20,149.49½; refunds, \$5,977.36.

THE POST-OFFICE SERVICE.

The post-office service, as distinguished from that of the department of posts, was operated during the fiscal year 1901 at a cost of \$111,143.45, while its receipts of revenue were \$121,483.82, a surplus of \$10,340.37. The department of posts proper was operated at a cost of \$47,845.06, while its receipts from miscellaneous sources were \$1,348.81, a deficit of \$46,536.25. There was, therefore, a net deficit of \$36,195.88 in operating the postal service of the islands as a whole.

It is impossible at this date (October 15) to summarize, as above, the audited collections and disbursements for the fiscal year on account of the internal-revenue service and the miscellaneous services.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY.

Under General Orders, No. 65, Division of the Philippines, issued April 4, 1901, and General Orders, No. 38, Office of the Military Governor, issued May 11, 1901, a very large part of the portable property previously purchased by the military government from insular funds was dropped on the property returns rendered to this office and taken up on regular army returns. The value of the property so transferred, at a very low valuation, but as stated by the transferring officers, was \$638,573.61 United States currency. There still remain to be added lists from a few officers who have not yet reported.

In addition to the property above mentioned as turned over to the army, 16 gunboats purchased from the insular revenues at a cost of \$530,000 Mexican currency, or \$265,000 United States currency, were transferred to the United States Navy under military orders of prior date.

Armament and accessories to the ascertained value of \$19,147.79 United States currency were also transferred to the navy, together with a large quantity of such property of unascertained value.

It therefore appears that up to the date of submitting this report there had been turned over to the United States Government property purchased from insular revenues to the ascertained value of \$922,721.40 United States currency. This stated valuation, as disclosed by the estimates submitted, was greatly below the actual value.

THE VISAYAS CONCESSION.

Under the terms of article 18 of what is known as the "Visayas concession," made April 14, 1897, by the Spanish Government to the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, of London, England, that corporation is making monthly deposits in the treasury of the archipelago of a percentage of its business and claims under article 10 of said concession an annual subsidy of £4,500 sterling. No payments on account of this subsidy have been made by the Philippine government and the claims of the corporation and the Philippine government are unadjudicated. The deposits made to June 30, 1901, as shown by the records of this office, and expressed in United States currency at 2 pesos local currency to \$1 United States currency, have been as follows:

Fiscal year 1899:	
April	\$60.74
May	104.51
June	111.78
	\$277.03
Fiscal year 1900:	
July	130.26
August	159.36
September	171.59
October	101.52
November	123.77
December	122.67
January	123.56
February	156.74
March	186.46
April	201.28
May	62.53
June	39.87
	1,579.61
Fiscal year 1901:	
July	203.49
August	219.99
September	190.65
October	176.64
November	168.15
December	141.25
January	176.57
February	164.90
March	189.60
April	262.46
May	256.56
June	249.11
	2,399.37
Grand total	
	4,256.01

This concession has been the subject of much correspondence on the part of the administrative branches of the government and this office. It is here brought to your attention for such administrative action as may be deemed advisable.

THE UNITED STATES ACCOUNTING SYSTEM BEING APPLIED.

In conclusion it should be stated that the United States accounting system in all of its ramifications, and with its checks and safeguards, is being inaugurated here, and thus far no difficulty has been experienced in the work, notwithstanding the conditions in the Orient, as compared with those in the home Government, are vastly different.

It is hoped that the accounts of the fiscal year 1901 may be completely settled, adjusted, and stated early in December, at which time the annual report required by rule 38 of act 90 will be submitted.

Respectfully,

A. L. LAWSHE, *Auditor.*

APPENDIX X.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

OFFICE TREASURER OF THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO,
Manila, July 10, 1901.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR,
Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the treasury of the Philippine Archipelago for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

A statement showing receipts and disbursements during the year, and the fund to which credited and from which disbursed, marked Exhibit A, and a comparative statement showing increase over the previous year, marked Exhibit C, are appended.

For the purpose of comparison, the receipts and disbursements of both fiscal years have been reduced to United States currency at the rate of 2 pesos local currency for \$1 United States currency.

The receipts from all sources during the past year show a gratifying increase over those of the previous year, especially so in customs and internal-revenue collections, the former showing an increase of 60 per cent, the latter an increase of 78 per cent.

No postal funds were received at the treasury during the fiscal year 1900 until June, when \$18,000 were deposited by the director-general of posts. The expenses of the postal department were paid out of the receipts, and the balance remaining deposited in the treasury. In October, 1900, all postal funds, except those derived from the sale of money orders, were required to be deposited in the treasury, which order was revoked in March, 1901. During the past fiscal year postal receipts to the amount of \$95,015.62 were deposited in the treasury, and there was paid out of the treasury on postal account during the same period \$120,868.03, leaving a deficit of \$25,892.41, as shown by the treasury books.

The receipts from miscellaneous sources, which are carried on the books under the head of "Miscellaneous," show an increase of 21 per cent over those of the previous year. Money received from the sale of licenses, water rents, fines, etc., of the provost-marshal-general's department are deposited under this head; there are also included moneys seized from insurgents, from the sale of condemned public civil fund property, and from other sources.

There was also received the sum of \$446,386.76½, which is carried on the books as "Repayments," representing unexpended balances turned into the treasury by disbursing officers.

The disbursements on account of customs show an increase over the preceding year of \$151,342.57, internal revenue of \$93,912.83, and miscellaneous of \$1,591,500.46.

The Spanish seized funds show a decrease of \$100; on opening one of the boxes in which the copper is packed it was found to be short one sack of \$50 local currency and in May, while removing the boxes from the old vault to make room for the new steel one, a shortage of one box was discovered, amounting to \$150 local currency; the total shortage \$200 local currency, equivalent to \$100 United States currency.

Twelve "special deposits" were deposited with the treasurer to be held awaiting further action as to their disposal. The aggregate amount so deposited was \$52,352.69 local currency, \$1,006.20 United States currency, also a miscellaneous lot of jewelry and a small quantity of melted silver. During the same period two special deposits, and parts of two others, were returned to their owners by order of the military governor. The total amount returned was \$12,151.98 local currency, \$1,610 Spanish-Filipino and American gold, and a miscellaneous lot of jewelry.

Packages Nos. 28, 29, and 37, of the "reserve safe" were ordered returned to the owners by the military governor. These packages contained Spanish-Filipino treasury bonds, the par value of which was \$4,600.

A statement of all coin, bank notes, bonds, deposit warrants, Spanish-Filipino treasury bills, damaged silver coins, bar silver, copper ingots, and "special deposits," now on deposit with the treasurer, is appended. (See Appendix V.)

On July 19, 1900, by direction of the Assistant Secretary of War, submitted through the office of the military governor, the accounts of the treasurer were ordered to be kept in United States currency, the local currency being reduced to that basis at the rate fixed by the United States Treasury Department for the Mexican peso for each quarter, which order was subsequently extended to October 1.

Act No. 12, of the United States Philippine Commission, prescribing the methods to be adopted by the insular treasurer in keeping and rendering accounts of receipts and disbursements was enacted October 3, 1900, and the directions and methods prescribed therein have been carried out in the keeping of the books and the rendering of accounts of this department. The system is considered the most practical under the existing conditions of a general use of both local and United States currency.

The reports to the Secretary of War of the receipts and disbursements of the treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were stated in United States currency, the rate of reduction of Mexican or local currency to United States currency being 47.6, the rate established by the United States Treasury Department for that quarter.

On June 11, 1900, a request of the treasury department for the construction of a fire and burglar proof vault in the treasury building was approved by the military governor, the funds for the construction thereof being appropriated by the United States Philippine Commission October 29, 1900. The amount appropriated was \$13,734.83 United States currency, which is in excess of the sum required. The construction of the vault was commenced during May, and the work is still going on, but it will soon be completed, and when finished will provide a secure place for the keeping of funds in the hands of the treasurer. Owing to the large increase of local currency on deposit

in the two depositories in Manila the agents thereof, particularly the agent of the Chartered Bank, have repeatedly requested the withdrawal of part of the deposit, stating that owing to the limited capacity of the bank's vaults they were unable to keep on hand the amount of reserve funds required by law. Under the Spanish law banks are required "to keep in their vaults in cash at least one-fourth of the amount of deposits and current cash accounts and of notes in circulation." The agent of the Chartered Bank in Manila informs me that because of the large amount of government deposits he is required to keep large balances with the agents in Hongkong and Singapore, which money he should have in the Manila branch. Mr. Whitehead, the China agent of the Chartered Bank at Hongkong, said, upon a recent visit to Manila, that the corporation did not want to incur the expense of building another vault or increasing the capacity of the present one because of the uncertainty of the continuance of the present currency system. If it be decided to relieve the banks of a portion of the government deposits, from four to six millions of local currency could be stored in the present treasury vault. If the funds are so deposited, another matter to be considered is the advisability and practicability of the insular treasurer becoming the custodian of all funds placed to the credit of disbursing officers, and of having them issue their checks, in payment of salaries and expenses, upon him instead of the banks. The system of the treasurer having control of disbursing officers' funds until checked out has much to commend it. The recent bank examination developed the fact that many disbursing officers' accounts were so carried that it was not shown whether they were personal or official.

In July, 1900, the rate of exchange of local currency for United States currency in the Manila banks dropped from "2 for 1" to \$1.98, and later to \$1.96. The cause assigned by the banks for this drop in exchange was the increased value of silver because of the Chinese war, it being stated that the banks could no longer exchange local currency for gold at \$2 except at a loss to themselves. This action of the banks had the effect that United States money was refused by local merchants, who stated that they could not accept it from the public except at a rate low enough to protect themselves against a further drop between the time the money was received by them and the time it was deposited in the bank.

On August 10, 1900, the banks suggested to the military governor that, to keep the rate of exchange of local currency for United States currency at "2 for 1," they purchase from the public at the above rate all United States currency offered over their counters, and furnish the treasurer at the end of each week with a statement of the amount so received, credit the same to his gold account, the banks receiving therefor \$2 local currency from the treasurer for each gold dollar so credited. This proposition was accepted by the military governor on August 11, 1900, and the rate of exchange was restored to "2 for 1," where it has since remained.

Under this arrangement there was received from August 11, 1900, to June 30, 1901, the sum of \$2,661,393.95 United States currency from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in exchange for \$5,322,787.90 local currency, and from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, from August 11, 1900, to March 28, 1901, the sum of \$1,367,124.89 United States currency in exchange for \$2,734,249.78 local currency.

No United States currency has been received from the Chartered Bank since March 28, and the amount received each week from the Hongkong Bank has gradually decreased until it is insignificant, the total for the month of June being only \$6,000.

On August 18, 1900, a copy of a cablegram from the Secretary of War calling for a report of the financial condition of the banks in the Philippine Islands was received from the office of the military governor. The treasurer was directed to obtain the report called for, and in compliance therewith furnished the banks blank forms on which to make their return, and requested that the same be returned to the treasurer as soon after completion as possible. The Spanish-Filipino Bank and the Monte de Piedad de Manila furnished the reports within a short time, but the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China refused to do so, stating that they could not give out any statements of the banks' condition until permission had been obtained from their head officers. After much correspondence and vexatious delay the sealed reports were placed in the treasurer's hands, and he was requested not to open them until the last day of the time allowed them to make the reports, as they had not yet heard from their head officers. The required permission was received, however, and the reports duly forwarded to the office of the military governor.

Act No. 52 of the United States Philippine Commission, enacted November 23, 1900, provides for the examinations of banking institutions in the Philippines and for reports by their officers. The banks operating in these islands and considered as being within the jurisdiction of this law are the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Manila, and its subagency at Iloilo; the Spanish-Filipino Bank, Manila, and its subagency at Iloilo; the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Manila, and its subagency at Cebu, and the Monte de Piedad, Manila. Quarterly reports have been rendered by the above banks as required by law, and examinations of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank of India, Manila, were made by examiners on June 3 and 16, respectively. The Monte de Piedad, Manila, the subagency of the Hongkong Bank and of the Spanish-Filipino Bank, Iloilo, and the subagency of the Chartered Bank at Cebu will be made during the month of July by deputies appointed by the treasurer. A special examination of the Spanish-Filipino Bank, Manila, was made by the treasurer and special examiners February 9 to 13, and a report thereof duly forwarded to the military governor.

Act No. 83 of the United States Philippine Commission places upon the insular treasurer the duty of prescribing the method of keeping the ledgers and records of the provincial treasurers, and of supplying the same to them at cost. Some of the forms have already been furnished and some are in the hands of the printer and will be sent out as rapidly as completed. The forms for the various books required are now in course of preparation, and it is hoped to have them in the hands of the treasurers of organized provinces during the coming month.

The currency of the Islands remains in a most unsatisfactory condition. There is a scarcity of the minor coins, which should be supplied, the demand therefor being most pressing. The minor coins referred to are the peseta or 20-cent piece, the media peseta or 10-cent piece,

and the copper 2 and 1 cent pieces. The demand for the peseta has been partially supplied by the introduction of coins from several provinces in China, which coins are about the same size and weight as the peseta, and by the use of the American 10-cent piece. A smaller silver coin of the denomination of 10 cents has been introduced from Hongkong and the Straits Settlements; copper coins from the latter country have been brought in to satisfy the demand for that class of money. These were sold at the rate of 80 for \$1, local currency. The importation of this copper coin became quite active, as the profit to the importer was considerable. The absence of minor coins causes much inconvenience in the small daily transactions of the people who, owing to the extremely low wages received by them, and their poverty, are required to make their daily purchases in the smallest possible quantities. The peseta coins are so badly worn from circulation that if it were not for their scarcity they would not be accepted in the ordinary course of business. The same is true of the media pesetas, of which there is a greater scarcity than the pesetas.

The government has endeavored to supply the demand for copper coins by giving to each of the three local banks \$600 per week, or as much thereof as needed, in exchange for an equal amount in local currency or its equivalent in United States currency, the coin exchanged being taken from the copper received with the Spanish seized funds, and the amount of local currency received for such exchanges being deposited to the credit of the treasurer's Spanish seized fund account in the Hongkong Bank. The 1 and 2 cent pieces were coined in Spain and are part of the current money of that nation. Five hundred thousand dollars in this coin was received by the treasury in Manila from Spain in April, 1898. At the time of the taking of Manila by the American forces on August 13, 1898, there was \$297,000 of this coin seized in the Spanish treasury, along with other funds. The difference in the two amounts would indicate that slightly over \$200,000 of this money had been disposed of by the Spanish treasury officials in the short space of four months. In addition to this there has been exchanged at the treasury from October 9, 1899, to June 30, 1901, for the banks and disbursing officers \$33,000, making a total of \$235,700. Of this total amount it is doubtful if \$35,000 remains in circulation in the Islands. This copper coin can not be kept in circulation, and the reason therefor can be accounted for as follows: Large quantities are said to have been exported to Spain by merchants, who found it much cheaper to do so than pay the extremely high rates of exchange at the local banks, which at times has reached 60 per cent premium. The exportation of the coin was prohibited by military order in October, 1899, but, although nothing is known to the contrary, it is not believed to have had the desired effect in preventing its leaving the islands. The balance of this copper coin now in the hands of the treasurer, although stated in local currency values, is worth more, estimated at 25 per cent, and it is believed that it could be disposed of at that premium. None of the boxes in which the money is packed (\$150 each box) have ever been opened, and they still bear the seal of the Spanish mint. It is not believed that to place it in circulation would relieve the situation in the least, as far as copper minor coins are concerned. The profit in taking it out of circulation and keeping it until such time as it can be exported to Spain is too great. It now takes about \$147 Mexican currency to buy \$100 Spanish currency. Where \$100 worth

of Spanish coin can be purchased for an equal amount of local or Mexican currency, it is obvious that the copper will be taken, even at a premium, in preference to buying a draft on Spain from the local banks when the premium thereon is 47 per cent. The sale of this copper coin to the highest bidder or bidders for a stipulated price and the introduction of the American cent or of a local cent are recommended.

The revenue received is more than sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the government, and there is a gradual increase of the surplus.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer, Philippine Archipelago.

EXHIBIT A.

Statement of funds received and disbursed during the fiscal year 1900-1901.

Balance of funds on hand July 1, 1900:

Spanish seized funds.....	\$445,114.93
Public civil funds	2,023,417.38
	<u>2,468,532.31</u>

	Customs.	Postal.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Repayments.	Total.
RECEIVED.						
1900.						
July	\$852,865.91	\$6,751.59	\$86,583.60	\$116,434.84		\$1,062,635.94
August.....	873,418.43	8,020.39	40,606.43	59,230.72		981,277.97
September.....	794,276.48	5,956.77	40,980.38	45,893.61		887,107.24
October.....	944,418.57	12,323.17	90,765.04	55,144.91		1,102,651.69
November.....	754,070.23	11,146.52	56,599.77	26,023.44		846,839.96
December.....	730,331.60	12,893.40	48,316.82	36,065.68		827,607.50
1901.						
January.....	638,493.22	12,537.02	111,386.87	84,368.64		846,787.75
February.....	721,875.47	10,776.96	90,136.23	37,001.39		859,790.07
March.....	752,313.65	9,739.69	76,677.27	46,659.74		885,390.35
April.....	661,606.48	4,338.74	115,764.02	51,082.55	\$135,524.78	968,316.57
May.....	742,938.27	531.35	117,829.14	50,831.04	27,666.38	939,796.18
June.....	660,396.705		57,835.34	53,488.20	283,395.605	1,055,115.85
Total received...	9,127,005.015	95,015.62	932,484.91	662,224.76	446,586.765	<u>11,263,317.07</u>
Total to be accounted for						<u>13,731,849.38</u>
DISBURSED.						
1900.						
July	8,636.41	12,492.34	5,617.21	209,627.64		236,373.60
August.....	36,766.12	10,341.36	6,866.00	515,612.83		569,586.31
September.....			3,788.83	257,794.96		261,583.79
October.....	17,405.90	11,516.10	7,906.18	673,359.85		710,188.08
November.....	20,396.53	11,533.41	9,357.80	585,255.01		626,842.75
December.....	43,499.24	10,609.82	16,457.96	978,636.37		1,049,203.39
1901.						
January.....	74,504.03	40,100.00	30,998.96	1,228,321.74		1,373,924.73
February.....	8,775.00		1,000.00	243,022.60		252,797.60
March.....		295.00	1,982.95	313,796.49		316,074.44
April.....	15,466.71		6,888.90	335,698.70		358,054.31
May.....	28,217.54	20,500.00	8,931.51	625,649.93		683,298.98
June.....	27,147.74	3,480.00	28,477.99	567,088.01		626,193.74
Total disbursed...	280,815.22	120,868.03	128,274.29	6,533,864.13		<u>7,063,821.67</u>

Balance of funds on hand June 30, 1901:

Spanish seized funds.....	\$445,114.93
Credits authorized under rule 28, act 90, United States Philippine Commission	100.00
	<u>445,014.93</u>
Public civil funds	6,222,912.78
	<u>6,667,927.71</u>

Spanish seized funds.—Of this amount \$4,200 is in Spanish 4-peso gold pieces and \$3,806.08 in gold bars, the value of which is based on the gold peso and not the silver peso. Of the remainder \$264,100 is in 1 and 2 cent copper coins and \$617,923.78 Mexican silver.

The books of the treasury department are kept in United States currency, and all Mexican and insular currency received is reduced to United States currency at the authorized rate of 1 United States dollar equivalent to 2 Mexican pesos.

I certify that the above is a true statement of all money received and disbursed during the fiscal year 1900-1901, and that the balance as shown is on deposit, as follows:

Spanish seized funds:	Mexican.	
Cash in treasury vaults.....	\$272,106.08	\$136,053.04
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.....	617,923.78	308,961.89
		<u>\$445,014.93</u>
Public civil funds:		
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		1,251,255.12
Do	3,254,201.23	1,627,100.615
Chartered Bank of India.....		1,119,726.17
Do	4,345,900.76	2,172,950.38
Cash on hand.....		33,841.78
Do	36,077.53	18,038.765
		<u>6,222,912.78</u>
Total		<u>6,667,927.71</u>

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

MANILA, P. I., June 30, 1901.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

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EXHIBIT B.

Statement of funds received and disbursed from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901.

Balance of funds on hand September 30, 1900:

Spanish seized funds.....	\$445,114.93
	3,886,894.83
	4,332,009.76

	Customs.	Postal.	Internal revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Repayments.	Manila.	Total.
RECEIVED.							
1900.							
October	\$944,418.57	\$12,323.17	\$90,765.04	\$55,144.91			\$1,102,651.69
November	754,070.23	11,146.52	55,599.77	26,023.44			846,839.96
December	730,331.60	12,893.40	48,316.82	36,065.68			827,607.50
1901.							
January	638,493.22	12,537.02	111,388.87	84,368.64			846,787.75
February	721,875.47	10,776.98	90,136.23	37,001.39			859,790.07
March	752,313.65	9,739.69	76,677.27	46,659.74			885,390.35
April	661,606.48	4,338.74	115,764.02	51,082.55	135,524.78		968,316.57
May	742,938.27	531.35	117,829.14	50,831.04	27,666.38		939,796.18
June	660,396.706		57,835.34	53,488.20	283,395.606		1,055,115.85
July	752,085.855		111,552.53	84,420.265	733,755.69		1,681,814.34
August	623,554.645	29,036.19	37,482.195	30,065.10	523,941.105	33,564.665	1,277,663.90
September	642,113.55		28,146.72	52,029.17	97,191.17	67,361.105	886,841.715
Total received.....	8,624,198.245	103,323.06	941,493.945	607,200.125	1,801,474.73	100,925.77	12,178,615.875
Total to be accounted for.....							16,510,625.695
DISBURSED.							
1900.							
October	17,405.90	11,516.10	7,906.18	673,359.85			710,188.03
November	20,396.53	11,533.41	9,857.80	585,255.01			626,542.75
December	43,499.24	10,609.82	16,457.96	978,636.37			1,049,203.39
1901.							
January	74,504.03	40,100.00	30,998.96	1,228,321.74			1,373,924.73
February	8,775.00		1,000.00	243,022.60			252,797.60
March		295.00	1,982.95	313,796.49			316,074.44
April	15,466.71		6,888.90	335,698.70			358,054.31
May	28,217.54	20,500.00	8,931.51	625,649.93			683,298.98
June	27,147.74	3,480.00	28,477.99	667,088.01			626,193.74
July	22,613.18	2,800.00	24,221.52	813,960.27			863,594.97
August	35,776.62	33,636.19	104,360.11		1,011,569.93		1,185,342.85
September	45,436.885	2,575.69	36,211.79	600,492.15		320,427.63	1,005,144.145
Total disbursements.....	339,239.375	137,046.21	276,795.67	6,965,271.12	1,011,569.93	320,427.63	9,060,349.935

Balance of funds on hand September 30, 1901:

Spanish seized funds.....	\$445,114.93
Credits authorized under rule 28, act 90, United States Philippine Commission.....	100.00
	445,014.93
Public civil funds	7,015,160.77
	7,460,175.70

Spanish seized funds.—Of this amount \$4,200 is in Spanish 4-peso gold pieces and \$3,806.08 is in gold bars, the value of which is based on the gold peso and not the silver peso. Of the remainder, \$261.700 is in 1 and 2 cent copper coins and \$620,323.78 Mexican silver.

The books of the treasury department are kept in United States currency, and all Mexican and insular currency received is reduced to United States currency at the authorized rate of 1 United States dollar equivalent to 2 Mexican pesos.

I certify that the above is a true statement of all money received and disbursed during the period from October 1, 1900, to September 30, 1901, and the balance, as shown above, is on deposit, as follows:

Spanish seized funds:	Mex. currency.	U. S. currency.
Cash in treasury vaults	\$269,706.08	\$134,858.04
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	620,323.78	310,161.89
		\$445,014.93
Public civil funds:		
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank		1,081,066.72
Do	4,543,925.81	2,271,962.905
Chartered Bank of India		1,323,399.09
Do	4,521,508.04	2,260,754.02
Cash on hand		55,064.98
Do	45,826.11	22,913.065
		7,015,160.77
Total		7,460,175.70

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

MANILA, P. I., September 30, 1901.

EXHIBIT C.

Comparative statement of the fiscal years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Per cent.
RECEIPTS.				
Customs	\$5,682,265.20	\$9,127,005.015	\$3,444,739.815	60.08
Postal	18,000.00	95,015.62	77,015.62	.....
Internal revenue	522,844.79	932,484.91	409,640.12	78.34
Miscellaneous	545,600.29	662,224.76	116,624.47	21.37
Seized funds	84,772.14	.....	.....	.....
Repayments .....	.....	446,586.765	.....	.....
Total	6,803,482.42	11,263,317.07	4,459,834.65	65.56
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Customs	129,472.65	280,815.22	151,342.57	116.89
Postal	8,574.64	120,868.03	112,293.39	.....
Internal revenue	34,361.46	129,274.29	93,912.83	273.30
Miscellaneous	4,942,363.67	6,538,864.13	1,591,500.46	32.20
Seized funds	84,750.71	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,149,523.13	7,063,821.67	1,914,298.54	37.19

FRANK A. BRANAGAN,
Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago.

MANILA, P. I., June 30, 1901.

APPENDIX Y.

**REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS FOR THE PHILIPPINE
ARCHIPELAGO.**

See Report of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army,
part 2, pages 282-341.

APPENDIX Z.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, MANILA, FROM JULY 1, 1900, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

RECEIPTS.

[United States currency.]

Derived from—	First quarter, 1900.	Second quar- ter, 1900.	Third quar- ter, 1901.	Fourth quar- ter, 1901.	Total for fis- cal year 1900-1901.
Industrial taxes	\$49,564.53	\$49,112.665	\$88,269.096	\$106,870.23	\$292,806.52
Urbana taxes	15,472.88	15,962.90	21,987.46	20,462.456	73,885.696
Stamped paper	2,207.725	2,524.425	4,404.25	3,495.00	12,631.40
Timbre mavila	8,383.625	11,300.15	6,448.475	8,513.925	34,646.175
Giro stamps	2,908.175	2,475.85	2,904.975	3,199.575	11,488.575
Receipt stamps	4,513.41	5,370.92	6,245.756	6,516.98	22,647.065
Fine stamps	1,669.825	2,922.975	3,911.60	3,515.575	12,019.975
Stamped paper returned	15.25	42.90	19.275	16.925	94.35
Certificates of registration	690.00	779.40	1,065.50	739.00	3,283.90
Miscellaneous		35.875	32.25	42.585	110.66
Forestry orders	10,030.07	9,123.59	16,740.98	18,275.995	54,170.635
Total	95,445.49	99,651.65	152,049.615	170,648.196	517,794.95
Received from central office	4,930.815	7,969.43	7,832.68	8,762.10	28,965.025
Balance on hand					1.905
Total	100,376.305	107,611.08	159,882.295	179,410.296	546,781.88

Derived from—	Total, first quarter, 1901-2.	Total for year 1899-1900.	Total for Aug. 26, 1898, to June 30, 1899.
Industrial taxes	\$54,164.61	\$240,906.65	\$12,263.80
Urbana taxes	19,642.63	62,523.59	148,015.675
Stamped paper	1,037.175	6,768.25	41,963.11
Timbre mavila	1,165.925	26,823.875	2,063.175
Giro stamps	1,346.425	11,492.00	14,249.375
Receipt stamps	2,410.65	13,428.24	11,070.75
Fine stamps	337.00	1,817.425	5,749.16
Stamped paper returned	34.20	43.825	212.06
Certificates of registration	137.70	13,630.50	
Miscellaneous		25,172.68	6,571.10
Forestry orders	19,569.165	301.455	10.33
Total	99,865.48	402,907.99	242,188.525
Received from central office	5,753.22	22,283.655	11,707.25
Balance on hand	698.46	30.79	
Total	106,317.16	425,222.435	253,895.775

Receipts and disbursements of collector of internal revenue, Manila, etc.—Continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

[United States currency.]

Disposition.	First quarter 1900.	Second quarter 1900.	Third quarter 1901.	Fourth quarter 1901.	Total for fiscal year 1900-1901.
Deposited with treasurer.....	\$96,445.49	\$99,651.65	\$152,049.615	\$170,648.196	\$517,794.95
Tax refunds.....	31.045	27.40			58.445
Pay roll (civil employees).....	4,221.495	4,866.17	4,478.80	5,361.50	18,427.965
Regular supplies.....	599.85	3,329.81	2,672.04	2,835.02	9,426.72
Incidentals.....	61.035	79.05	39.55	39.34	218.975
Transportation.....		50.30	14.45		64.75
Miscellaneous.....	8.00	23.12	46.25	14.75	92.12
Rents and repairs.....					
Total.....	4,910.925	7,875.95	7,251.09	8,250.61	28,288.475
Grand total.....	100,356.415	107,527.50	159,300.705	178,898.805	546,083.425
Balance.....					698.46
Collections.....					517,794.95
Expenses.....					28,288.475
Per cent expenses to collections.....					5.06

Disposition.	Total first quarter 1901-1902.	Total for year 1899-1900.	Total for Aug. 26, 1898 to June 30, 1899.
Deposited with treasurer.....	\$100,333.41	\$408,072.99	\$242,183.27
Tax refunds.....	12.13	405.865	5,358.59
Pay roll (civil employees).....	2,872.60	13,296.315	4,796.711
Regular supplies.....	684.31	7,317.075	907.11
Incidentals.....	40.00	358.36	137.83
Transportation.....	10.00	111.40	312.225
Miscellaneous.....	36.75	600.225	86.805
Rents and repairs.....		58.30	82.435
Total.....	3,655.79	22,147.54	11,681.71
Grand total.....	103,989.20	425,220.53	253,864.985
Balance.....	2,327.96	1.905	30.79
Collections.....	99,865.48	402,907.99	242,188.525
Expenses.....	3,655.79	22,147.54	11,681.71
Per cent expenses to collections.....	3.66	5.5	4.8

APPENDIX AA.

SPANISH RECORDS IN THE PROVINCES.

The lack of knowledge of the condition of public records in the provinces led to an inquiry that was conducted through the officers of the army stationed at the various posts throughout the archipelago. A resolution was adopted by the Commission May 6, 1901, requesting the military governor to procure from the district commanders reports "concerning the public records in the several districts, giving descriptions of the several classes of papers preserved, the periods covered by them, their state as to preservation and completeness, and such other information as may contribute to a complete understanding of the condition of the public records of the Philippine Islands." Under this resolution many reports were received, giving in detail the condition of the public records where they exist, and noting the fact of their loss in the large number of places where they have been destroyed. The cases of destruction are more numerous than the cases of preservation. Sometimes the destruction was an unavoidable incident of war; at other times it was deliberately ordered by the officers of the Spanish Government before laying down their authority. An extract from the report by Capt. S. A. Cloman, commanding at Zamboanga, furnishes an instance of the destruction of records by order of a Spanish officer:

After the signing of the ratification of the Peace Treaty between Spain and the United States, the Spanish judge of the court of first instance in the Zamboanga district directed at least some of the justices of the peace under him in the district to destroy their official records, saying that as the Spanish Government was out of existence here now it was proper to destroy all the records made by it or under it, and the records of some of the offices of the justices of the peace were destroyed pursuant to that order or direction by the men who had acted as justices of the peace up to that time. Other justices of the peace claim that their records were destroyed by fire accidentally at or near that time. Also about the same time the insurrectionists formed an insurrectionary government here, and soon afterwards fighting took place between the insurrectionists and the Spanish garrison that was still here for want of transportation to move it away. This state of things continued until the 24th of May, 1899, when the Spanish garrison and all the Spanish officials here were removed to Manila; and during this time a large portion of the town of Zamboanga and also a good many houses outside of the town were destroyed by fire, and all the houses containing public records of any description that were not destroyed by fire were looted, and a great many of the records were thrown into the streets, while the rest were carried away. The result was that no public records at all, either of the district or the various municipalities, were left in their proper places for preservation. It is thought probable that the Spanish officials may have taken some of them to Manila.

The government of the insurrectionists was maintained until the 16th of November, 1899, when the American forces took possession. The records made under the government of the insurrectionists were preserved in the tribunals of the various pueblos, and about two months after the Americans took possession officers were appointed, and the records they had made have also been preserved. An office of registrar of farmers was also established at department headquarters here in the month of January, by the then temporary commander of the department, with a view principally of giving the people an opportunity of bringing in and having

rerecorded whatever papers they might have retained in their possession relating to land titles, and in this office there have been rerecorded the papers of 245 land transfers that took place before the Spanish records were burned, as before stated. The period covered by these 245 transfers extends from the close of the Spanish period back practically to the beginning of the making of formal transfers at this place, but of course they are only a very small portion of the land transfers made here during that period.

Soon after the American forces took possession it was accidentally discovered that the Chinese shopkeepers here were using official records for wrapping paper to wrap up their wares with as they were sold to their customers. The Chinese claim that they picked up the papers in the streets, where they had been thrown by those who looted the offices.

A few other official records were also found in the possession of private individuals. All found (both in the hands of the Chinese shopkeepers and in the possession of other private persons) were collected in the office of the judge-advocate of the department and there assorted, classified and indexed, and could be turned over at any time to the proper civil authorities in a fair state of preservation.

In the towns of Cotabato and Davao, on the southern side of Mindanao, no records of any kind were found on the arrival of the American troops. It is affirmed that at Cotabato the owners of real estate have, in many cases, deeds to their property, but that the registry of these deeds can not be found. Maj. John E. McMahon reported that everything had been destroyed by the Moros. On the northern shore of Mindanao there has been less disturbance, and at Cagayan de Misamis the records are in good condition. The judicial records, the register of land titles and the government records are practically complete.

According to Major Sweet's report, no records were found at Jolo on the arrival of the Americans. They had disappeared also from the island of Romblon, and it is stated, and generally believed, that they were burned by the insurgents just before the Americans arrived. This applies to both municipal and provincial records.

In Iloilo, island of Panay, there exist in the office of the notary public several volumes of protocols of public records, making a fragmentary record for the last twenty years, but in Capiz, the northern province of the island, no records of any kind are found. The records of civil cases of all kinds, including the registry of property ownership and property transfers, were sent by the insurgents to Manila. The records of proceedings in criminal cases were thrown into the river by the insurgents before the Americans landed.

The notaries of Leyte who held office under Spanish authority took all their records to Manila in 1898. Referring to this fact, Colonel Crowder, formerly secretary to the military governor, said that at least a part of the notarial archives of Leyte are stored in Manila with other public documents from that and other islands within the department of the Visayas, and that their classification had been ordered with a view to returning them to the proper authorities in the islands from which they were taken.

In the island of Negros, where the insurrection wrought little destruction, comparatively large collections of public records have been preserved, and the same may be said of the Cagayan valley, in the northern part of Luzon, but in neither case do the records cover more than the fifty years immediately passed and very few of them reach back more than two decades. Captain Buck, of the Sixteenth Infantry, reporting from Abulug, Cagayan, says that while the records of earlier years have not been so completely destroyed as in other places, still most of the records found here relate to recent years.

There exists in the office of the municipality of Tayabas a registry of property, more or less complete, embracing a number of volumes, covering the period from 1890 to 1898. These volumes relate to property in the following towns: Tayabas, Lucena, Sariaya, Tiaon, Dolores, Lucban, Mauban, Antimonan, Gumaca, Lopez, Calanag, Guinayangan, Pagbilao, Pitogo, Macalelon, Catanauan, Mulanay and San Narciso. Tayabas having been the capital of the province under Spanish rule, the records of property of various towns appear to have been gathered here, but such records as were kept in the several towns under Spanish rule have disappeared.

From Santa Rosa, in the province of Laguna, Lieut. W. S. McNair reported that the public buildings were entered and looted on the approach of the American forces in January, 1900, and all public records were removed and destroyed. Records in regard to transfers of land and other property are said to have been in the hands of the friars and to have been carried away by them. Essentially the same story is received from the other towns of the province. Lieut. H. Clay Evans, reporting from Cabuyao, says:

There are no public records on file in the pueblo. The local presidente informs me that several inhabitants of the town hold records of private property which were registered in Santa Cruz, the capital of this province, several years ago, but that all the provincial records are supposed to have been removed from that town prior to the entry of the American army.

And Major Merrill, at Binan, finds that there are no records antedating the American occupation. The same thing is true of Calamba. But the presidente of this town has in his possession six books—not public records—which show the boundaries of lands in this vicinity claimed by the friars, the contracts of different persons for rent of these lands and amounts paid therefor. One of these books extends back to 1848. They may possibly be useful at some time in determining the status of these lands. The records that were kept in Los Baños before the advent of the Americans were removed either to Santa Cruz or Manila, but as there are no Spanish records at Santa Cruz, it may be inferred that the papers taken from Los Baños must have been carried away by the insurgents when they were driven out of Santa Cruz by the Americans, or are to be found among the masses of unclassified documents now in Manila. In Magdalena, the only records are those of the local insurgent government, captured May 29, 1901. These cover the period from June, 1898, to April, 1901. A careful perusal of them shows that they consist of a mass of correspondence that is of no value as public records. Records of the town of Paete have only recently been discovered, and four volumes of the municipal books have been brought in. These books are in a good state of preservation. No doubt many of the records of the town were burned at the time the municipal buildings, with many other buildings, were destroyed about a year ago. There are absolutely no public civil records at Pila. The records of property were kept at Santa Cruz. The records relating to marriages, births and deaths are in the church, and it is understood are complete from the foundation of the town to date. When the Americans were entering the town of Mavítac, the inhabitants destroyed the public records by either burning them or throwing them into the river. This happened also at Santa Maria. Catalina Ajira informed Maj. G. H. Roach that when the Americans were entering the town the insurgents destroyed

all documents by throwing them into the river. No public documents exist now at Mavitac or Santa Maria so far as known. They were destroyed by the officers because their names appeared thereon and they feared detection. This information was corroborated by the ex-secretary of Santa Maria. The record of births and deaths in both places is kept by the padre at Siniloan. The only other records kept at Siniloan were those of the insurgent government, which it is found upon inquiry were sent to department headquarters when captured.

At Mariquina, in the province of Rizal, all records from the period of Spanish rule were burned on the advance of the American forces from Manila or were lost in the mountains. From Morong it is reported that all records were destroyed during the insurrection, and the same report comes from Las Piñas, Muntinlupa, Maricaban, Santa Ana, Laguimanoc and Taguig.

All the documents relating to the province of Bulacan were deposited in the government house, which was burned and the papers destroyed, with the exception of a few that were put into the hands of Señor Severino, secretary of the interior of the revolutionary government.

The books containing the registration of property in the province of Nueva Ecija have disappeared, having been carried to the pueblo of Bongabon by the head of the provincial government in his flight from the town upon the advance of the American troops. Recently a few were found in San Isidro.

The public papers pertaining to the province of Pampanga were lost through the destruction by fire of the government buildings and many other houses in the town of Bacolor on June 4, 1898, except a few that were later found at San Fernando.

Governor Clark reported from the province of Tarlac that there were no provincial records in that province. It is said that Gabino Calma burned them to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Americans in December, 1899, or January, 1900. There is one exception to this, namely, an account of receipts and expenditures of money, which was captured by Lieutenant Taylor, of the Twelfth Infantry, and is now in possession of the provincial government. What is true of Tarlac is equally true of Pangasinan. All the provincial records have disappeared.

From Iba, in the province of Zambales, information has been received that the records of the Spanish Government, found in the governor's house, were carefully placed in a room and protected. With the assistance of Señor Feliciano Ferrales, registrar of property in the province of Zambales from 1893 to 1897, the records on hand were assorted and arranged and a list of them made and certified to by Señor Ferrales and the presidente of Iba. The records are in a fair state of preservation, but not complete. Part of the old records were destroyed in 1898 by insurgents against the Spanish Government from the province of Bataan, and the remainder were accidentally destroyed by fire in April, 1900, in the house of the registrar of rural lands. The most important records preserved are those from the year 1890 to 1897. They are official records relating to land. All other records appear to be of less importance, consisting of pamphlets, gacetas, regulations for forests, legislation on prohibited games, receipts, blank books, inventory of country landed property that the citizens of Bolinao possess within the jurisdiction of that town and the town of Bani, and a small bundle of papers containing communications

about creating homesteads for Negritos. The records kept by the president of Iba are accounts of receipts and expenditures of money each month and ordinances for the government of the town.

From the towns of Nueva Vizcaya the reports make the common statement that there are no papers preserved which relate to the period of the Spanish Government, as they were all destroyed by the revolutionary government.

The public papers relating to the civil government of Spain in the provinces of Union, Abra, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Lepanto and Bontoc were in large part destroyed in the disturbances when Spanish control gave way to the revolutionary government and they in turn to the military domination of the United States. In some parts of this district, particularly Union and Abra, the anarchistic spirit of the worst people of the Islands was in control and made itself manifest in the acts of the insurgents when they got possession of the offices of the former government. They destroyed nearly everything that would have been valuable in reconstructing the government. In Abra no records whatsoever exist relating to the government prior to 1898. In Union the state of affairs is but little better. In Ilocos Sur one town seems to have fairly complete records. In Ilocos Norte records exist covering the years from 1855 to 1898, except 1858-1860. In Laoag all the offices were found deserted by the insurgents when they took possession. While it is thought that the insurgents destroyed many of the records, it is believed others relating to this province may be found in Manila, since it was customary in many cases to send copies of papers to the insular capital. From La Paz, in Abra, papers pertaining to the office of the justice of the peace are preserved, covering the period from 1889 to 1896. There are no provincial records in the provinces of Lepanto and Bontoc. At Bontoc it is reported that the Spaniards burned all records before abandoning the province.

The provinces of Cavite and Batangas have suffered more from the insurrection in some respects than other parts of the archipelago, and this is manifest in the lack of records relating to the period of Spanish administration. This dearth is more noteworthy because of the wealth and comparatively high degree of civilization enjoyed by these provinces. The common report from nearly all the towns is that there are no records of the civil government prior to the American occupation. The officers of the Army or the municipalities, in reporting on this subject, in a large number of cases have explained the absence of these records by the statement that they were burned when the insurgents came into power.

APPENDIX BB.

STATIONS OF TEACHERS, BY PROVINCES AND TOWNS.

Stations of teachers, by provinces and towns, October 1, 1901.

MANILA.		BENGUET.	
Manila, including normal, trade, and nautical schools	76	Adaoay	1
		Bokod	1
		Daklan	1
		Galiano	1
		Buguias	1
		Tublay	1
		Trinidad	1
		Baguio	1
		Capayan	1
		Capangan	1
		Atok	1
			11
	10		
ABRA.		BOHOL.	
Bangued	2	Tagbilaran	7
Dolores	1	Loboc	1
Bucay	1		8
San Quintin	3		
Pidigan	1		
Tayum	1		
Town not yet reported	1		
		BULACAN.	
		Meycauayan	1
		Malolos	4
		Hagonoy	3
		Calumpit	1
		Obando	1
		San Miguel	3
		San Rafael	1
		San Ildefonso	1
		Bulacan	3
		Bustos	1
		Baliuag	5
		Norzagaray	1
		Paombang	1
		Santa Maria de Pandi	1
		Bigaa	1
		Marilao	1
		Polo	1
		Angat	1
		Unassigned	1
			32
	12		
ALBAY.		CAGAYAN.	
Albay	3	Abulug	1
Legaspi	2	Claveria	1
Tini	1	Piat	1
Milinao	1	Yuao	1
Tabaco	1	Alcala	2
Malilipot	1	Enrile	1
Bacacay	1	Tuguegarao	5
Libog	1	Aparri	3
Liban	1		
Palanqui	1		
Cagsano	1		
Ligao	1		
	15		
BATAAN.			
Abucay	1		
Balanga	5		
Orani	2		
Simal	1		
Mariveles	1		
Orion	1		
Dinalupijan	1		
	12		
BATANGAS.			
Lipa	3		
Batangas	4		
Calaca	1		
Lemery	1		
Balayan	2		
Bauan	1		
Taal	1		
	13		

Stations of teachers, by provinces and towns, October 1, 1901—Continued.

CAMARINES.		ILOCOS NORTE—continued.	
Nueva Caceres	9	Bacarra	1
Nabua	3	San Miguel	1
Bato	1	Piddig	1
Baao	3	Town not yet reported	1
Libmanan	1		
Tigaon	1		19
Magarao	1		
Daet	2		
Indan	1		
Canaman	1		
Town not yet reported	8		
	31		
CATANDUANES.		ILOCOS SUR.	
Payo	1	Santa Maria	1
Pandan	1	Bantay	2
Virac	1	Santa	2
	3	Tagudin	1
		San Vicente	1
		Santo Domingo	1
		Magsingal	1
		Santa Catalina	1
		Cabugao	1
		Santa Cruz	1
		Lapog	1
		Narvacan	1
		Vigan	4
		Candon	2
			20
CAVITE.		ISABELA.	
Carmona	1	Ilagan	3
Bacoor	4	Tumanuini	1
Dasmariñas	1	Gamu	1
Imus	2	Cabagan Nueva	2
Novaleta	2	Echague	1
Talisay	1		8
Santa Cruz	2		
Silang	2		
San Francisco de Malabon	3		
Rosario	5		
Cavite Viejo	2		
Indan	2		
Naic	3		
San Roque	3		
Caridad	1		
Cavite	2		
Las Piñas	1		
Maragondon	2		
Corregidor Island	1		
	40		
CEBU.		JOLO.	
Cebu	4	Jolo	3
Balamban	1		
	5		
CUYO.		LAGUNA.	
Cuyo	2	Bifan	3
		Pagsanjan	2
		Nagcarlang	2
		Los Baños	1
		Magdalena	1
		Santa Rosa	1
		Bay	1
		Pila	1
		Santa Cruz	1
		Calamba	1
		San Pablo	1
			15
ILOCOS NORTE.		LEPANTO.	
Bangui	1	Cervantes	1
San Nicolas	2	Town not yet reported	1
Dingras	1		
Laoag	7		
Pasquin	1		
Badoc	1		
Batac	2		2

Stations of teachers, by provinces and towns, October 1, 1901—Continued.

LEYTE.		NEGROS—continued.	
Tacloban.....	8	Bago.....	2
Barugo.....	3	La Carlota.....	1
Tanauan.....	3	Pulupandan.....	3
Palo.....	2	Binalbagan.....	1
Dulag.....	1	Escalante.....	1
Abuyog.....	2	Valladolid.....	1
Carigara.....	2	San Carlos.....	2
Palompon.....	2	Jimalayan.....	1
Ormoc.....	2	Manapla.....	1
Matalom.....	2	Canabacalan.....	1
Maasin.....	4	Talisay.....	2
Baybay.....	2	Silay.....	2
Burauen.....	2	Saravia.....	1
Tolosa.....	1	Ginigaran.....	1
Cabalian.....	1	San Enrique.....	1
Dagami.....	1	Pontevedra.....	1
Unassigned to date.....	1	Cadiz.....	1
	<u>39</u>	Unassigned.....	16
			<u>51</u>
MARINDUQUE.		NUEVA ECIJA.	
Gasan.....	2	San Isidro.....	4
Boac.....	3	Jaen.....	1
	<u>5</u>	Gapan.....	1
		Cabiao.....	1
MASBATE.		San Antonio.....	2
Cataingan.....	2	San Quintin.....	1
San Fernando (Ticao).....	2	Humingan.....	1
San Jacinto (Ticao).....	2	Rosales.....	1
Uson.....	2	Pefiaranda.....	1
Milagros.....	2	Santa Rosa.....	1
Masbate.....	2	Cayapo.....	1
	<u>12</u>		<u>15</u>
MINDANAO.		NUEVA VIZCAYA.	
Surigao.....	7	Solano.....	1
Agusan.....	2	Not reported.....	1
Davao.....	3		<u>2</u>
Tagaloan.....	1	PAMPANGA.	
Dapitan.....	3	Betis.....	1
Zamboanga.....	4	Arayat.....	2
Cottobato.....	3	Candaba.....	1
Isabela de Basilan.....	2	Minalin.....	1
Cagayan.....	4	Santo Tomas.....	1
Misamis.....	2	San Fernando.....	5
Apo.....	1	Guagua.....	2
Gusa.....	1	Bacolor.....	2
Santa Maria.....	2	San Luis.....	1
Balingasag.....	1	Mexico.....	2
El Salvador.....	1	Macabebe.....	3
Jasaan.....	1	Magalang.....	1
Mambajao.....	2	Mabalacat.....	1
Tetuan.....	3	San Simon.....	1
Oroquieta.....	1	Lubao.....	1
	<u>44</u>	Sexmoan.....	1
		Masantol.....	1
NEGROS.		Apalit.....	1
Ilog.....	1	Florida Blanca.....	1
Dumaguete.....	3	Angeles.....	1
Canoan.....	2		<u>30</u>
Bacolod.....	6		

Stations of teachers, by provinces and towns, October 1, 1901—Continued.

PANGASINAN.		RIZAL—continued.	
Lingayen	6	San Pedro Macati	1
Malasiqui	2	Muntinlupa	1
Binnaley	3	Pasig	2
Calasiao	4	Taguig	2
Dagupan	4	Tanay	1
San Carlos	2	Pasay	1
Bautista	1	San Felipe Neri	1
Bayambang	2	Montalbon	1
Sual	1		
Binalonan	1		30
	26		
PANAY.		ROMBLON.	
Capiz	4	Odiongan (Tablas)	2
Iloilo	7	Romblon	7
San Jose	3	Banton (Banton)	2
Calivo	1	Magallanes (Sibuyan)	1
Guimbal	1	Calatrava (Tablas)	1
Pototan	1	Despujol (Tablas)	1
Barotac Nuevo	1	Looc (Tablas)	2
San Miguel	1	Badajos (Tablas)	2
Bugason	1	San Fernando (Sibuyan)	2
Buena Vista (Guimaris)	1	Corcuera (Simara)	2
Ibajay	2		22
Dao	1		
Santa Barbara	1	SAMAR.	
Cabatuan	1	Basey	2
Maasin	1	Catbalogan	1
Tangalon	1		3
Leon	1		
San Pedro	1	SORSOGON.	
Mambusao	1	Sorsogon	4
Sibalon	1	Gubat	2
Macate	1	Bulan	2
Banate	1	Bacon	2
Pontevedra	1	Juban	1
Panitan	1	Donsol	1
Sara	1	Casiguran	1
Jaro	5		13
Oton	3		
Januiai	1	TARLAC.	
Nagaba (Guimaras)	1	Gerona	2
Molo	2	Moncada	1
San Joaquin	1	Tarlac	4
Miagao	1	Paniqui	2
Tigbauan	1	Victoria	3
Colasi (Antique)	1	Bamban	1
Pandan (Antique)	1	Town not yet reported	2
	54		15
RIZAL.		TAYABAS.	
San Mateo	1	Bondog	1
Morong	1	Alabat	1
Binangonan	2	Lucena	2
Pateros	1	Candelaria	1
Antipolo	1	Guinayangan	1
Mariquina	2	Gumaca	1
Paranaque	2	Laguimanog	1
Malabon	4	Lopez	1
Santa Ana	5		
Navotas	1		

Stations of teachers, by provinces and towns, October 1, 1901—Continued.

TAYABAS—continued.		UNION—continued.	
Tayabas	3	Agoo	1
Macalelon	1	Baoang	1
Mulanay	1	San Juan	1
Pagbilao	1	Aringay	1
Pitogo	1	Unassigned	1
Tianosi	1		
Unisan	1		12
Manban	1		
Sariaya	2		
Lucban	2		
Atimonan	3		
Catanuan	1		
	27		
UNION.		ZAMBALES.	
Baloang	1	Iba	4
Namacpacan	1	San Marcelino	1
San Fernando	4	Castillejos	1
Naguilian	1	San Narciso	1
		Olongapo	2
		Santa Cruz	1
		San Antonio	1
		San Felipe	2
			13

SUMMARY.

Total number of teachers stationed July 1, 1901	124
Stationed from July 1 to October 1	645
Total	769
Discharged, resigned, deceased	16
Total number of teachers October 1, 1901	753

APPENDIX CC.

HOME ADDRESSES OF AMERICAN TEACHERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, P. I., *October 10, 1901.*

ALABAMA.

Balch, H. H., Nebo.
Boyles, A., Crichton.
Davis, J. L., Oxford.

Dennis, T. E., Tincie.
Wallace, J. H., Erwin.
Wedgeworth, W. A., Oxford.

ARIZONA.

Peyton, Emma B., Florence.

Webb, Minnie, Payson.

ARKANSAS.

Freeman, W. A., Paris.
Guerin, C. W., Okolona.
Guerin, Mrs. C. W., Okolona.

Hobbs, W. D., Bentonville.
Smith, Andrew V., Warren.

CALIFORNIA.

Abbott, Julia M., Berkeley.
Anderson, A. B., Santa Rosa.
Annis, Sarah, National City.
Ashmore, Florence, San Jose.
Balaam, Della, Visalia.
Bennett, Clara M., Chico.
Bleasdale, B. G., Los Angeles.
Bond, George A., Santa Barbara.
Bowles, Harriet, Santa Monica.
Brink, Gilbert N., Berkeley.
Brustgruen, F. B., Oakland.
Bryan, Luella H., Orange.
Chase, J. Maud, Paradise.
Chase, Thorington, San Francisco.
Cristensen, Edward E., Berkeley.
Crow, Joseph W., San Jose.
De Laguna, Theo., Oakland.
Donnelly, Laura L., Berkeley.
Dunlap, Anna, Diamond Springs.
Durham, Jessie Louise, Oakland.
Flint, Maud, Palo Alto.
Galpin, Ava L., Los Angeles.
Gamble, T. A., Alameda.
Gammill, J. A., Alameda.
Gleason, Ronald P., Oakland.
Gleason, Nellie M., Oakland.
Gray, Frances H., San Francisco.
Hayes, Caroline, San Diego.
Howell, Ray, Colfax.
Hugo, Mathias, Berkeley.
Kelshaw, Almira J., Paso Robles.
Keyes, Lucile E., Berkeley.
Leek, W. H., San Jose.
Machado, Dolores, Los Angeles.
Mackenzie, J. A., Oakland.
Mansfield, T. D., Haywards.

Martin, Maud M. L., San Jose.
McCall, Olive L., San Francisco.
McLeod, R. G., Stanford.
McVeen, Gertrude E., Oakland.
Mount, Lucy, Palo Alto.
Murdock, Estella M., San Diego.
Neale, Charlotte E., San Diego.
Needham, Irving M., East Oakland.
Neely, Robert H., Duarte.
Nelson, Lucinda P., Berkeley.
Newton, Jacqueline, Berkeley.
Parker, Luther, Chico.
Paxton, E. S., Orange.
Phipps, S. C., Los Angeles.
Potter, W. D., Fresno.
Price, Stella, Santa Ana.
Priestley, Bessie B., Pomona.
Priestley, Herbert I., Pomona.
Putnam, Charles E., Los Angeles.
Read, J. Annabel, San Diego.
Smith, Horatio, Alamo.
Spencer, W. C., Berkeley.
Squier, H. G., San Jose.
Taylor, Bessie, Chico.
Theobald, H. C., Palo Alto.
Thomas, Margaret C., Los Angeles.
Van Schaick, Guy, Gilroy.
Vaughn, Mrs. A. B., Berkeley.
Walker, A. L., Palo Alto.
Wardell, Ralph H., Duarte.
Weise, Charles A., Norwalk.
White, H. C., Berkeley.
Wilkinson, Lois, Orangeville.
Wood, Mable G., Oakland.
Wood, W. J., Stanford University.
Wright, Ben F., Los Angeles.

COLORADO.

Braucht, F. E., Lajara.
 Clark, Frederick T., Denver.
 Hall, W. W., Longmont.
 Lawson, J. B., Teller.
 Lewis, William A., La Junta.
 Liddell, Elizabeth, Denver.

MacMullen, Edith, Bonanza.
 Polley, Mary E., Grand Junction.
 Sellers, Gilbert, Greeley.
 Spicer, Mable A., Colorado Springs.
 Wells, R. C., Colorado Springs.

CONNECTICUT.

Fiske, J. L., South Killingly.
 Gard, Allen, Meriden.
 Griffiths, Arthur L., New Haven.
 Hull, Belseta M., New Haven.

Lucker, Herbert, New Haven.
 Luther, C. M., New Haven.
 Ryan, F. B., New Haven.

DELAWARE.

Hammond, E. H., Dover.

Friedel, Reuben F., Viola.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Gillan, J. F., Washington.
 Gilman, Maria L., Washington.
 Gray, H. S., Washington.
 Reifenrath, Minnie A., Washington.

Stinson, Minnie V., Washington.
 Tichenor, Sara A., Washington.
 Valentine, Valeria, Washington.
 Wilkins, Lydia K., Washington.

FLORIDA.

Gladwin, Susan T., Titusville.

Lyman, L. A., Melbourne.

GEORGIA.

Adamson, Ralph W., Bowdoin.
 Mize, C. A., Harmony Grove.

Moon, R. L., Monroe.
 Myers, David D. J., Lafayette.

IDAHO.

Muerman, J. C., Moscow.

ILLINOIS.

Barry, James D., Chicago.
 Bohner, G. H., Chicago.
 Bolton, Kathryn, Chicago.
 Carter, Anna H., Chicago.
 Clendenin, Lillie A., Urbana.
 Conant, C. Everett, Chicago.
 Daniel, J. F., Mount Vernon.
 Demmer, John, Pinckneyville.
 Dickinson, Grace G., Chicago.
 Fairchild, James A., Warrenton.
 Fee, Mary H., Chicago.
 Frank, Charles W., Brookville.
 Gambill, J. M., Lake Creek.
 George, Frank J., Normal.
 Goble, Lloyd, Westfield.
 Hanson, Rachelle M., Urbana.

Hoyles, Eurette A., Aurora.
 Huber, John E., Chicago.
 Jenkins, J. H., Carbondale.
 Johnston, Ella, Paris.
 Knisely, J. M., Dixon.
 Knisely, Mrs. J. M., Dixon.
 Lurton, Blanche, Jerseyville.
 McConachie, L. G., Sparta.
 Parkin, H. A., Elgin.
 Scouller, J. F., Pontiac.
 Seidensticker, Lisette, Chicago.
 Vaile, R. B., Oakpark.
 White, Frank R., Chicago.
 Williamson, Katherine P., Chicago.
 Zumstein, R., Chicago.

INDIANA.

Adams, F. R., Hanover.
 Anglemayer, T. D., Huntington.
 Britan, H. D., Hanover.
 Bryan, Elmer B., Bloomington.
 Crone, F. L., Kendallville.
 Cushman, Will J., Lyons.
 De Huff, J. D., Peru.
 Gandy, Amy, Angola.
 Gandy, Clyde M., Angola.
 Keith, Emily, Terre Haute.

McGovney, Dudley O., Bloomington.
 Moore, G. W., Sardinia.
 Newsom, Mrs. Lenora P., Indianapolis.
 Newsom, S. C., Indianapolis.
 Russell, H. C., Valparaiso.
 Schilling, J. M., Wabash.
 Shilling, Nina, Wabash.
 Stockton, Ethel, Indianapolis.
 Stockton, Raymond, Indianapolis.

IOWA.

Bousquet, Julia, Pella.
 Briggs, George N., Lamonia.
 Brown, Jessie E., Grinnell.
 Carstens, C. F., Ackley.
 Clinton, Della E., Shenandoah.
 Cutler, H. E., Decorah.
 Evans, Emma L., Greenfield.
 Faurote, May, Fontanelle.
 Knoll, Ellen, Corning.
 Lamson, H. G., Nevada.
 Maxson, C. H., Maquoketa.
 McDonald, Clarence, Kellerton.
 McVay, Sara L., Oskaloosa.
 McVay, Sebern S., Oskaloosa.
 Milligan, S. S., Cedar Rapids.
 Parkin, S. Edna, Creston.

Pearson, Abby B., Dysart.
 Parkins, Daniel R., Carson.
 Pruitt, William A., Bristow.
 Reed, Florence, Council Bluffs.
 Rodwell, Jessie, Union.
 Rodwell, W. W., Union.
 Sargent, Nina F., Corydon.
 Sargent, Perry L., Corydon.
 Satterthwaite, G. W., Muscatine.
 Sparks, Margaret A., Selma.
 Sparks, Will C., Selma.
 Steele, Clarence E., Cedar Falls.
 Steele, Maude Long, Cedar Falls.
 Wilcox, E. M., Montoun.
 Young, Katherine M., Tabor.

KANSAS.

Balfe, Miss L. I., Lawrence.
 Carson, David, Urbana.
 Fisher, D. C., Alfred.

Moore, Blaine F., Cherryvale.
 Powell, A. B., Frankfort.
 Simpson, C. H., Lawrence.

KENTUCKY.

Colton, Susan A., Campbellsville.

Fleece, H. B., Campbellsville.

LOUISIANA.

Bondreau, Wilfred, Sunset.
 Chaney, Bailey E., Clinton.
 Dale, Thomas W., Vidalia.
 Farrar, E. H., New Orleans.

Gayle, Edwin F., Legonier.
 Miller, S. A., Dry Creek.
 Mitchell, Mary H., New Orleans.
 Wall, I. D., Clinton.

MAINE.

Bachelor, W. K., East Winthrop.
 Baker, Clarence E., Brunswick.
 Burnell, A. L., Portland.
 Corliss, John A., Bridgton.
 Foss, P. F., Bath.
 Freeman, Helen N., Woodford.
 Giddings, H. G., Gardiner.
 Giles, Percy Clifton, Boothbay.
 Jack, P. C., Gardiner.
 Johnson, Maud L., North Waterloo.

Randall, Thomas C., Freeport.
 Ross, Charles J., Center Lincolnville.
 Sanborn, Arnold M., Wilton.
 Sawyer, Fernald D., Otisfield Grove.
 Small, A. L., Yarmouth.
 Stinchfield, Fred H., Danforth.
 Tarbox, C. C., Biddleford.
 Wagg, F. P., Lewiston.
 Whiting, R. F., Brunswick.

MARYLAND.

Cameron, Norman W., Elkton.
 Ryland, J. W., Thurmont.
 Ryland, Mrs. J. W., Thurmont.

Sullivan, D. P., Baltimore.
 Yonce, G. V.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Anderson, C. J., Quincy.
 Bonelli, L. H., Boston.
 Bowler, Thomas W., Hopkinton.
 Buffington, Frances C., Boston.
 Chapman, W. I., Somerville.
 Colton, M. A., Cambridge.
 Dakin, W. S., Northampton.
 Day, Anna C., Lynn.
 Dougless, E. H., Boston.
 Eaton, Joseph J., Fitchburg.
 Fitzgerald, Maurice V., Worcester.
 Gibbs, David, Groton.
 Hatheway, J., Peru.

Hemenway, F. E., Worcester.
 Hill, Nellie L., Boston.
 Hill, W., Cambridge.
 Kenworthy, Thomas H., Hampden.
 Kirkpatrick, J. B., Haverhill.
 Knight, E. C., Manchester.
 Magoon, Alice M., Lowell.
 Morrill, G. P., Springfield.
 Morrow, Horace E., Gloucester.
 Park, Julia, Wellesley.
 Pitcher, A. L., Stoughton.
 Purcell, Margaret A., Somerville.
 Rand, Philinda, Cambridge.

MASSACHUSETTS—continued.

Ross, Emma R., North Cambridge.
 Ross, Mira B., Boston.
 Schwindt, W. A., Everett.
 Sherman, Barker B., Medford.
 Small, Arthur N., North Truro.
 Smith, Joseph, Newton.
 Smith, Nelson C., Boston.

Smith, Reginald F., Lowell.
 Spear, D. D., Easthampton.
 Thomas, Grace Powers, Boston.
 Thomas, S. P. R., Peabody.
 Thompson, E. E., Springfield.
 Thompson, Eastwood P., Northampton.
 Wye, Ernest A., Needham.

MICHIGAN.

Barnes, Arthur W., Olivet.
 Bassett, Kate L., Mason.
 Blakeslee, B. N., Birmingham.
 Brems, Olive M., Ypsilanti.
 Coddington, E. A., Morenci.
 Cole, Harry N., Ann Arbor.
 Cole, Harry S., Ann Arbor.
 Covell, C. H., Marquette.
 Crego, Lester, Berrien Springs.
 Eastman, A. Ralph, Howell.
 Eastman, Jennie M., Howell.
 Evans, J. H., Olivet.
 Everett, H. L., Chelsea.
 Farnham, P. P., Gregory.
 Gannon, G. W., Cohoctah.
 Garbutt, Amy D., Saranac.
 Garbutt, J. E., Saranac.
 Goodale, Albert, Ypsilanti.

Hollister, Alice M., Ann Arbor.
 Latson, Elmer E., Hamburg.
 Lawton, Marion A., Lawton.
 Matthews, Walter R., Lansing.
 Mead, H. S., Kalamazoo.
 Oldfield, Rena M., Detroit.
 Paddock, Nina H., Detroit.
 Reade, J. M., Ann Arbor.
 Reed, Harry E., Howell.
 Reimold, O. S., Saginaw.
 Rouech, Ella, Alpena.
 Russell, Florence E., Coldwater.
 Savery, W. I., Plymouth.
 Shank, Bernice M., Saginaw.
 Shank, Burgess, Saginaw.
 Tarbell, J. E., Muir.
 Taylor, R. W., Ann Arbor.
 Tibbits, Jennie M., Grand Rapids.

MINNESOTA.

Ansbro, Lucinda, St. Paul.
 Bakken, Iver O., Appleton.
 Behrens, Carl D., Leroy.
 Bennett, Rose C., Graceville.
 Bollman, O. H., Wilson.
 Crans, Mary B., Minneapolis.
 Donaldson, Anna M., Minneapolis.
 Donaldson, Eleanor L., East Minneapolis.
 Donaldson, E. J., Spring Valley.
 Dudley, James, Faribault.
 Force, F. E., Minneapolis.
 Frelin, J. F., Gaylord.
 Gallup, W. W., Minneapolis.

Getchell, Herbert W., Owatonna.
 Johnson, J. W., Little Falls.
 Knight, Sara, Buffalo.
 Knights, Gertrude E., Litchfield.
 Lincoln, Bertha, Minneapolis.
 Loughrey, P. F., Chatfield.
 Melom, C. M., Dawson.
 Nason, W. C., Pipestone.
 Palmer, Geo. M., St. Cloud.
 Roberts, H. W., Minneapolis.
 Sercombe, Winifred, Minneapolis.
 Solhaug, J. J., Starbuck.

MISSISSIPPI.

Bynum, Mary B., Booneville.
 Longest, C., Gershorn.
 McReynolds, John A., Chapel.

Parker, Elliott, Buena Vista.
 Roberson, Frank, Pontotoc.

MISSOURI.

Berry, Rebecca E., Sweet Springs.
 Bondurant, Olney, Bethany.
 Bryan, Alice, Fayette.
 Gordon, Pearl, California.
 Graff, Margaret, Kansas City.
 Gray, Clara M., California.
 Gray, Estelle L., California.
 Hawkins, H. J., Canton.

Kirk, R. L., Kirksville.
 McGee, Fannie, Kansas City.
 McKee, C. Romney, Clinton.
 Moore, Carl Manford, Greene City.
 Peed, Mrs. Kate Ellis, Warrensburg.
 Rogers, Lalla Rookh, Kansas City.
 Turpin, Jere, Carrollton.
 Wood, Elia B., California.

MONTANA.

Boe, Anna C., Glasgow.

Williams, Martha P., Cascade.

NEBRASKA.

Abbott, Lillian, Humboldt.
Abbott, Ned C., Humboldt.
Brenizer, Beth, Bennett.
Fay, Cora E., Bradshaw.
George, H. A., Clearwater.
Hahn, Elizabeth Anna, Crete.

Kenagy, Harvey H., Lincoln.
Medlar, O. S., York.
Montgomery, D. C., Wayne.
Pierson, Charles J., Auburn.
Trace, Russel, Dorchester.
Wadsworth, Fannie, Bellwood.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Blandin, Elizabeth, Bethlehem.
Crocker, Annette L., Concord.

Maxfield, B. L., Franklin.
Swain, H. T., Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

Farrow, Clarence B., Glen Gardner.
Fernald, H. B., West New Brighton.
Gravatt, P. M., Clarksburg.

Miller, Verne E., Newark.
Walton, C. E. A., Denville.

NEW YORK.

Ames, B. F., Albany.
Bancroft, C. R., Hanawa Falls.
Bard, H. E., New York.
Blackney, Ralph R., Angola.
Brill, Gerow, D., Poughquog.
Burt, William B., Hanawa Falls.
Calhoun, Carson, Greenwich.
Cameron, Charles R., Leroy.
Clapper, Frank, Albany.
Connelly, James F., Fort Montgomery.
Corlett, E. E., Clarkson.
Curtis, May B., South Greece.
Eastman, A. F., Elmira.
Eichenberg, E. F., Monroe.
Etsler, Clarence B., Gowanda.
Finnigan, John H., Potsdam.
Fisher, Edwin Eugene, New York.
Gilmore, Elizabeth M., Ithaca.
Gilmore, John W., Ithaca.
Gordon, George M., Port Jervis.
Guernsey, Loren C., East Cobleskill.
Gurley, R. B., Sandycreek.
Hall, G. L., Brentwood.
Halsey, C. I., Ithaca.
Hay, Edwin Reuben, Williamson.
Hayes, J. P., Oswego.
Heaton, William Claude, New Platz.
Herrick, V. Louise, Fairport.
Higley, Levi C., Daws.
Hitchcock, Arthur K., Plattsburg.
Ingersol, Bruce E., Pulaski.
King, H. L., Geneva.
King, Patrick F., Lefever Falls.
Kirby, Donald M., Potsdam.
Knudson, J. C., Troy.

Little, G. J., New Chemung.
Lucey, J. Dennis, New Platz.
Magee, Charles H., East Groveland.
McKellow, A. J., Keeseville.
Milliman, Loren D., Rochester.
Mitchell, Sidney K., Fowlerville.
Murphy, E. J., Binghamton.
Neal, B. E., Macedon Center.
Neal, O. L., Macedon Center.
Osborn, J. W., Binghamton.
Palmer, C. B., Littlefalls.
Parker, Elizabeth S., Brooklyn.
Perry, C. A., Ithaca.
Perry, Mrs. Julia, Ithaca.
Pettitt, W. W., Fredonia.
Pfortner, Carolyn, New York.
Reed, Laura L., Troy.
Roberts, Edward C., Port Byron.
Rockwell, Loren H., Jordan.
Rosenkranz, William R., Wallace.
Ross, Mae I., New York.
Ross, William A., New York.
Sanford, Eugene B., Nicholville.
Scruton, W. J., Chipman.
Skiff, Vernon E., Cherrycreek.
Stinard, Jesse F., Hartford.
Stone, Charles H., Rochester.
Tate, James H., Troupsburg.
Thomas, L. S., Dunellen.
Tredway, E. E., Gloversville.
Wagner, A. H., Ogdensburg.
Warren, James S., Geneseo.
Wedge, Truman H., Sniryna.
Wellington, I. R., Canton.
White, Lillian, Preston Hollow.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Atkin, Otho, Asheville.
Cheesborough, J. W., Biltmore.

Dent, Stephen S., Jefferson.
Stallings, R. E., Salisbury.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Olson, C. W., Minot.

Taylor, Thomas J., Bathgate.

OHIO.

Baker, E. E., Athens.
 Behner, F. G., Millbury.
 Byerly, J. H., Cleveland.
 Carruth, W. M., Cleveland.
 Collins, C. B., Cedarville.
 Corll, Mabel E., Youngstown.
 Davidson, A. W., Cleveland.
 Dever, Myrtle E., Wellsville.
 Donaldson, Clara R., Greenwich.
 Fillmore, Parker H., Cincinnati.
 Finlay, Harold L., Keene.
 Foley, Lettie E., Youngstown.
 Gilbert, P. Y., Cincinnati.
 Grossman, A., Cleveland.
 Heppert, Albert G., Akron.

Knapp, Nellie E., Oberlin.
 Koch, A. Maryland, Cincinnati.
 Marquardt, W. W., Dayton.
 McKee, H. H., Bissells.
 McKee, Jessie H., Bissells.
 Peabody, C. A., Cleveland.
 Redfield, M. Marion, Cleveland.
 Roach, Minnie, Athens.
 Schneider, E. E., Hyde Park.
 Turner, E. G., Delaware.
 Usher, Daisy I., Berea.
 Wells, Jessie, Washington C. H.
 Wells, Rex W., Delaware.
 White, Agnes, Noble.

OKLAHOMA.

Pointer, W. J., Lexington.

OREGON.

Cooper, Ruth, The Dalles.
 Whitaker, Emily L., Astoria.

Whitaker, John H., Astoria.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Albertson, E. Joe, Benton.
 Brogan, Anthony, Oil City.
 Coon, William W., Kane.
 Dolby, John W., Coatesville.
 Du Hadway, Raymond, Philadelphia.
 Edwards, T. H., Benton.
 Embree, J. G., West Chester.
 Gilkyson, T. W., Phoenixville.
 Guyer, H. E., Vandergrift.
 Hanlin, C. H., Shippensburg.
 Irey, William S., Marsh.
 Kent, Edna, Scranton.

Kepner, W. A., Gettysburg.
 Krauss, J. M., Johnsonburg.
 Krauss, Mary, Johnsonburg.
 McCauley, Harry W., Reading.
 McClure, C. A., Bellefonte.
 Mullen, C. N., Clarion.
 Stevenson, Genevieve, Smethport.
 Thomas, H. E. S., Philadelphia.
 Thomas, Mrs. H. E. S., Philadelphia.
 Vogel, Daisy M., Somerset.
 Vogel, Ella King, Somerset.
 Williams, Edward, Halicon.

RHODE ISLAND.

Millington, William H., Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Epps, Evelyn M., McClellanville.
 Epps, R. D., McClellanville.

Sullivan, B. M., Pelzer.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Goddard, C. H., Hurley.

Masten, G. L., Woonsocket.

TENNESSEE.

Eley, P. H., Williston.
 Gannaway, F., Bell Buckle.
 Neilson, P. D., Murfreesboro.

Neilson, Mrs. P. D., Murfreesboro.
 Pierce, Will A., Nashville.
 Wagoner, Clark E., Knoxville.

TEXAS.

Bell, Holland E., Austin.
 Bell, Mary, Austin.
 Corley, J. Edgar, Greenville.
 Dalrymple, A. V., Lexington.
 Evans, Francis H., Austin.
 Geissler, George P., Austin.
 Gilliam, Walter, Ely.

Graham, J. M., Cureo.
 Miller, Jessie W., Houston.
 Mitchell, John R., Selden.
 Price, Thomas P., Austin.
 Shelton, Horace H., Austin.
 Warwick, Lila G., Fort Sam Houston.
 Wright, George H., Austin.

UTAH.

Dilley, James W., Scofield.

Hager, Albert R., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Bailey, F. J., Wells River.
 Buck, W. A., St. Albans.
 Buttles, E. H., Brandon.
 Felton, G. W., Burlington.
 Hayford, F. L., St. Johnsbury.

Parker, Emily Griggs, West Rutland.
 Stafford, B. L., Tinmouth.
 Stone, Mason S., Montpelier.
 Webster, E. E., Barton

VIRGINIA.

Banks, Charles S., Phœbus.
 Brown, J. R. C., Ven Land.
 Damon, W. C., Falls Church.
 Deacon, Ernest F., Lexington.

Epes, B. J., Nottoway.
 Smith, E. A., Salem.
 Van Nuys, Fresenius, Charlottesville.

WASHINGTON.

Abbott, Frederick W., Spokane.
 Badger, Viola, Clarkstown.
 Badger, William H., Peola.
 Caulkins, G. W., Maple Falls.
 De Rackin, Lavina T., Davenport.
 Jernegan, Prescott F., Everett.
 Kirtland, Annis Sales, Ballard.

Kirtland, J. E., Ballard.
 Mathison, Helen R., Spokane.
 St. Clair, George W., Pullman.
 Tash, Harry A., Wallawalla.
 Thomson, Dora, Tacoma.
 Thomson, T. W., Tacoma.
 Udell, Minerva, Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Cooper, Price W., Auburn.
 Derbyshire, Charles, Huntington.
 Harvey, John I., Huntington.
 Lewis, Orpha C., Aberdeen.
 McMillan, J. L., Good Hope.

Morris, W. E., Clarksburg.
 O'Brien, C. W., Ceredo.
 Reger, Roy, Rural Dale.
 Walk, George E., Buckhannon.

WISCONSIN.

Ford, Stephen W., Black Earth.
 Hagberg, J. B., West Superior.
 Heindel, Roy L., South Wayne.
 Hubbard, Walter R., Beloit.
 Hubbard, Emily Goddard, Beloit.

Kempthorne, W. B., Platteville.
 Lorentzen, C. S., Stanton.
 Mitchell, Winnifred, La Crosse.
 Teall, R. J., Sparta.
 Thomas, Bart E., Potosi.

WYOMING.

Dodds, Effie R. B., Cheyenne.
 Gray, R. S., Wheatland.

Noble, H. Lawrence, Cheyenne.

HAWAII.

Hilts, W. H., Honolulu.

Townsend, H. S., Honolulu.

PHILIPPINES.

Addison, Peter W., Manila.
 Anderson, Arline, Manila.
 Arnold, Alfred, Manila.
 Bahr, Elmer H., Manila.
 Barth, Otto, Manila.
 Baughman, F. I., Manila.
 Beam, Arthur G., Manila.
 Beck, Mrs. Ruth E., Manila.
 Bingesser, Charles, Manila.
 Blackman, Roy B., Manila.
 Bodyfelt, George H., Manila.
 Bowers, George B., Manila.
 Boyle, Mary A., Manila.
 Brady, William C., Manila.
 Bratton, E. Wallace, Manila.
 Brennan, Eliza A., Manila.
 Brooks, William L., Manila.
 Brown, Harry L., Manila.
 Buck, Hammon H., Manila.
 Burleson, John J., Manila.

Burt, George E., Manila.
 Campbell, B. E., Manila.
 Chapman, Mary McA., Manila.
 Chapman, W. E., Manila.
 Christensen, John A., Manila.
 Clark, Inez M., Manila.
 Clinton, Guy, Manila.
 Coleman, James J., Manila.
 Cornwell, Julia E., Manila.
 Cowin, William H., Manila.
 Cunningham, W. F., Manila.
 Day, Leora, Manila.
 Dayton, Walter W., Manila.
 Dougherty, Edward G., Manila.
 Dow, Josephine, Manila.
 Edmonds, William, Manila.
 Edwards, Harry Taylor, Manila.
 Egbert, Adelaide, Manila.
 Egbert, Catherine, Manila.
 Elliott, Malcome, Manila.

PHILIPPINES—continued.

Fallon, Charles J., Manila.	Meally, R. M., Manila.
Farnham, Ernest S., Manila.	Miller, Alice M., Manila.
Farrell, Lovine, Manila.	Miller, Miss Louis A., Manila.
Finlay, Charlotte, Manila.	Mitchell, Annie R., Manila.
Finlay, Ida, Manila.	Morgan, Louis C., Manila.
Flint, Moses D., Manila.	Morton, James B., Manila.
Franke, Walter E., Manila.	Mossman, Ethel C., Manila.
Freeby, Hattie, Manila.	Murphy, H. H., Manila.
Freer, W. B., Manila.	Maussman, Fritz, Manila.
Freet, J. B., Manila.	Myers, Mary I., Manila.
Fugate, James R., Manila.	Nash, P. H., Manila.
Fuller, Charles C., Manila.	Neale, Anna, Manila.
George, Jesse, Manila.	Nethercott, Hugh, Manila.
Gholson, M. G., Manila.	Nigg, Charles, Manila.
Gibbons, L. T., Manila.	Norton, Mary E., Manila.
Gillette, Harrison, Manila.	O'Hara, James, Manila.
Goodwin, Lydia, Manila.	Oliver, E. W., Manila.
Graham, Clarissa M., Manila.	Osborn, Orman K., Manila.
Grant, Lilly F., Manila.	Palmer, Fred A., Manila.
Graves, Mrs. Mary, Manila.	Parsons, Gay W., Manila.
Gregg, Virgil H., Manila.	Patrick, Clarence, Manila.
Gubisch, Arthur W., Manila.	Peterson, Grace, Manila.
Hardeman, Grace, Manila.	Pickett, John T., Manila.
Harden, Claude, Manila.	Rennell, John W., Manila.
Harpold, Herbert B., Manila.	Risdon, William N., Manila.
Harrison, George A., Manila.	Roy, Mary B., Manila.
Hart, J. F., Manila.	Rush, Bertha M., Manila.
Hart Z. Rosamond, Manila.	Scott, Clinton C., Manila.
Henderson, Dallas, Manila.	Seebree, Mrs. A. B., Manila.
Hicks, Arthur F., Manila.	Shelton, Nathan J., Manila.
Hopkins, Minnie, Manila.	Sherman, John C., Manila.
Hoye, Charles E., Manila.	Shoens, George T., Manila.
Hunter, Bedford B., Manila.	Sherrard, H. H., Manila.
Jamison, Robert R., Manila.	Siffert, Paul A., Manila.
John, Marius, Manila.	Shortess, E. S., Manila.
Jones, Frank E., Manila.	Slade, Charles R., Manila.
Kelly, Alice M., Manila.	Smith, Catherine A., Manila.
Koenig, J. A., Manila.	Smith, Mrs. Rodney D., Manila.
Kohn, Homer, Manila.	Sollman, Florence H., Manila.
Lawrence, Fred T., Manila.	Spalding, Gates L., Manila.
Lee, Samuel, Manila.	Stewart, Thomas H., Manila.
Leepere, Mary E., Manila.	Strong, W. F., Manila.
Lewels, J. B., Manila.	Swift, Mrs. M. A., Manila.
Linforth, Frank J., Manila.	Tormey, Annie, Manila.
Lisk, Louis H., Manila.	Totten, E. I., Manila.
Luery, Michael, Manila.	Turen, Arthur H., Manila.
Lukens, Benjamin P., Manila.	Vain, W. F., Manila.
Lutz, W. E., Manila.	Vane, Nellie, Manila.
Lyon, Frank P., Manila.	Way, Charles M., Manila.
MacDonald, Harry E., Manila.	Webb, J. H., Manila.
Mackinlay, William E. W., Manila.	Wheatly, Everlin P., Manila.
Martin, William M., Manila.	Whiting, George, Manila.
McClure, Guy, Manila.	Williams, Grace R., Manila.
McCullough, Maxwell L., Manila.	Witham, Charles L., Manila.

ASIATIC TURKEY.

Christie, Emerson B., Tarsus.

CHINA.

Robertson, Mildred L., Taku.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Daniels, B. K., Bridgetown.

| Daniels, Olive, Somerset.

NOTE.—Many of the persons whose residence is set down as Manila are discharged soldiers, who were taken into the service in this city.

APPENDIX DD.

UNFILLED QUOTAS OF INSTITUTIONS AUTHORIZED TO APPOINT TEACHERS.

Unfilled quotas of institutions and officials authorized to appoint teachers. August 17, 1901.

Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.:	
Authorized, 3 at	\$1, 000
Unfilled, 3 at	1, 000
Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal.:	
Authorized, 3 at	1, 000
Unfilled, 1 at	1, 000
California State Normal School, San Diego, Cal.:	
Authorized, 5 teachers—	
Men at	1, 000
Women at	900
Unfilled, 5 appointments.	
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.:	
Authorized, 2 at	1, 000
Unfilled, 2 at	1, 000
Colorado State School of Mines, Golden, Colo.:	
Authorized, 1 at	1, 000
Unfilled, 1 at	1, 000
Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn.:	
Authorized, 2 at	1, 200
Unfilled, 2 at	1, 200
Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.:	
Authorized, 3 at	1, 200
Unfilled, 3 at	1, 200
Hon. Chas. D. Hine, Hartford, Conn.:	
Authorized, 6 at	1, 200
Unfilled, 6 at	1, 200
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.:	
Authorized, 18 at	1, 200
Unfilled, 5 at	1, 200
Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.:	
Authorized, 3 at	1, 200
Unfilled, 3 at	1, 200
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.:	
Authorized, 5 at	1, 000
Unfilled, 3 at	1, 000
Chicago Institute, Chicago, Ill.:	
Authorized, 3 at	1, 000
Unfilled, 3 at	1, 000
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.:	
Authorized, 6 at	1, 000
Unfilled, 3 at	1, 000
Colby College, Waterville, Me.:	
Authorized, 4 at	1, 000
Unfilled, 2 at	1, 000
Maine State Normal School, Castine, Me.:	
Authorized, 2 at	900
Unfilled, 2 at	900
Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.:	
Authorized, 5 at	1, 000
Unfilled, 2 at	1, 000

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.:	
Authorized, 6 at.....	1,200
Unfilled, 5 at.....	1,200
Massachusetts State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass.:	
Authorized—	
3 at.....	900
2 at.....	1,000
5 appointments.....	
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.:	
Authorized, 3 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 3 at.....	1,000
Smith College, Northampton, Mass.:	
Authorized, 3 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 2 at.....	1,000
A. F. Pease, Boston, Mass.:	
Authorized, 3 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 1 at.....	1,000
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.:	
Authorized—	
6 at.....	1,000
16 at.....	1,200
Unfilled, 6 at.....	1,200
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.:	
Authorized—	
16 at.....	1,200
5 at.....	1,000
2 at.....	1,020
Unfilled, 5 at.....	1,000
Mr. Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn.:	
Authorized, 5 at.....	1,200
Unfilled, 5 at.....	1,200
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.:	
Authorized, 2 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 2 at.....	1,000
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.:	
Authorized, 6 at.....	1,200
Unfilled, 4 at.....	1,200
Hon. Chening Fulson, Concord, N. H.:	
Authorized, 4 at.....	1,200
Unfilled, 4 at.....	1,200
Hon. Charles J. Baxter, Trenton, N. J.:	
Authorized, 5 at.....	1,200
Unfilled, 5 at.....	1,200
New York State Normal School, Brockport, N. Y.:	
Authorized, 2 at.....	900
Unfilled, 1 at.....	900
New York State Normal School, Cortland, N. Y.:	
Authorized, 2 at.....	900
Unfilled, 1 at.....	900
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:	
Authorized, 3 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 3 at.....	1,000
Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.:	
Authorized, 3 at.....	1,200
Unfilled, 3 at.....	1,200
Pratt Teachers' Agency, New York, N. Y.:	
Authorized—	
3 at.....	1,200
3 at.....	1,020
Unfilled—	
1 at.....	1,200
1 at.....	1,020
Hon. Charles R. Skinner, New York, N. Y.:	
Authorized—	
9 at.....	1,200
3 at.....	1,020
Unfilled, 1 at.....	1,020

Columbia University, New York, N. Y.:

Authorized—

3 at.....	1,200
3 at.....	1,020
3 at.....	1,500
3 at.....	1,350

Unfilled—

1 at.....	1,200
3 at.....	1,020
2 at.....	1,500
3 at.....	1,350

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.:

Authorized, 2 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 1 at.....	1,000

Hon. L. D. Bonebrake, Columbus, Ohio:

Authorized, 4 at.....	1,200
Unfilled, 3 at.....	1,200

Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio:

Authorized, 2 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 2 at.....	1,000

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio:

Authorized, 3 at.....	1,200
Unfilled, 1 at.....	1,200

Pennsylvania State Normal School, Mansfield, Pa.:

Authorized, 2 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 2 at.....	1,000

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.:

Authorized, 2 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 1 at.....	1,000

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.:

Authorized, 2 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 1 at.....	1,000

Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.:

Authorized, 2 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 2 at.....	1,000

Pennsylvania State Normal School, Millersville, Pa.:

Authorized, 2 at.....	900
Unfilled, 2 at.....	900

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Authorized, 3 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 2 at.....	1,000

Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.:

Authorized, 2 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 2 at.....	1,000

Rhode Island State Normal School, Providence, R. I.:

Authorized, 2 at.....	900
Unfilled, 2 at.....	900

Hon. Thomas B. Stockwell, Providence, R. I.:

Authorized, 6 at.....	1,200
Unfilled, 5 at.....	1,200

Hampton Industrial and Normal School, Hampton, Va.:

Authorized, 2 at.....	1,500
Unfilled, 2 at.....	1,500

Washington State Normal School, Ellensburg, Wash.:

Authorized, 2 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 2 at.....	1,000

West Virginia Conference Seminary, Buckhannon, W. Va.:

Authorized, 3 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 1 at.....	1,000

Hon. J. Russell Trotter, Charlestown, W. Va.:

Authorized, 3 at.....	1,200
Unfilled, 1 at.....	1,200

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.:

Authorized, 5 at.....	1,000
Unfilled, 3 at.....	1,000

APPENDIX EE.

PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SEPTEMBER 18, 1901.

EMPLOYEES.

Designation.	Nationality.	Number.	Annual salary.	Total annual expenditure.
General superintendent.....	American.....	1	\$6,000	\$6,000
Chief clerk.....	do.....	1	2,250	2,250
Disbursing clerk.....	do.....	1	2,000	2,000
Property clerk.....	do.....	1	1,400	1,400
Stenographers.....	do.....	3	1,400	4,200
Stenographer.....	do.....	1	1,200	1,200
Clerks.....	do.....	2	1,200	2,400
Do.....	do.....	4	1,000	4,000
Interpreter.....	Filipino.....	1	1,000	1,000
Messenger.....	American.....	1	720	720
Packers.....	Filipino.....	2	120	240
Do.....	do.....	2	90	180
Laborers.....	do.....	8	75	600
Total.....		28		26,190

Three clerkships in the office force, at \$1,000 each, are vacant on this date and are not included in the table.

TEACHERS.

Designation.	Nationality.	Number.	Annual salary.	Total annual expenditure.
City superintendent (Manila).....	American.....	1	\$3,000	\$3,000
Division superintendents.....	do.....	3	2,500	7,500
Do.....	do.....	2	2,250	4,500
Do.....	do.....	7	2,000	14,000
Principal, normal school.....	do.....	1	3,000	3,000
Principal, trade school.....	do.....	1	2,400	2,400
Teacher, trade school.....	do.....	1	2,000	2,000
Teacher, agricultural school.....	do.....	1	1,600	1,600
Teacher of English.....	do.....	1	1,580	1,580
Teachers of English.....	do.....	20	1,500	30,000
Teacher of English.....	do.....	1	1,440	1,440
Teachers of English.....	do.....	2	1,400	2,800
Do.....	do.....	11	1,380	15,180
Do.....	do.....	3	1,350	4,050
Teacher of English.....	do.....	1	1,300	1,300
Do.....	do.....	1	1,260	1,260
Teachers of English.....	do.....	223	1,200	267,600
Teacher of English.....	do.....	1	1,180	1,180
Do.....	do.....	1	1,140	1,140
Teachers of English.....	do.....	6	1,100	6,600
Do.....	do.....	39	1,080	42,120
Do.....	do.....	25	1,020	25,500
Do.....	do.....	203	1,000	203,000
Do.....	do.....	159	900	143,100
Do.....	do.....	9	720	6,480
Teacher of English.....	do.....	1	480	480
Total.....		724		792,810

Personnel of the Bureau of Public Instruction, September 18, 1901—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Expendi- ture.
Employees.....	28	\$26, 19
Teachers.....	724	792, 81
Total.....	752	819, 00

Native teachers in Manila and in the provinces are not carried on the rolls of this department. There are several thousand native teachers.

About forty teachers arrived on the *Meade* and *Sheridan*. They are not figured in this summary.

APPENDIX FF.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION TO THE SECRETARY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR THE PERIOD FROM MAY 27, 1901, TO OCTOBER 1, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., *October 1, 1901.*

Hon. BERNARD MOSES,

Secretary of Public Instruction, Manila, P. I.

SIR: In compliance with your direction, I have the honor to submit the following supplementary report to cover the period from May 27, the date of the report submitted to the military governor. A copy of the report to the military governor is herewith submitted.

During the month of June school supplies arrived in large quantities. There has been considerable delay in securing their transportation on Government vessels. The question of transportation of supplies from the States needs some consideration. Contracts for school supplies authorized by the United States Philippine Commission and made by this department have usually called for delivery f. o. b. San Francisco. Most of the shipments have been made by Government transport without any compensation, as far as I know, from the insular government. Because this service has been rendered without compensation it has been impossible to hold the quartermaster's department responsible for any damage done to the goods while in transit. Some supplies, although apparently well packed in good strong boxes, reached this office in a damaged condition. Cans of blackboard slating, bottles of ink, and boxes of chalk were broken, resulting in a considerable loss to this department. One case containing 1,000 gross of pens was very much damaged and the shipment was short by 575 gross of pens. An inquiry was made to the military government as to accountability in case of breakage and loss and as to the advisability of insuring shipments. The inquiry, after several references to different departments, was finally returned to this office with the indorsement: "The Government assumes no responsibility for shipments made by Government transports without compensation; all such shipments must be at the risk of the insular government if delivered under contract calling for delivery at San Francisco." The experience of this department shows that all orders should be for delivery in Manila. The firms selling the goods would thus be responsible if by any misfortune goods should be lost or damaged in transit.

The distribution of supplies to the various towns has been carried on vigorously, and it has been found necessary to increase the number of packers. It is hard to get reliable Filipinos for this work. There have been several small thefts, and one Filipino packer has been tried and convicted. Close supervision of the Filipino employees has been found necessary; this would be easier to exercise were all the supplies under one roof. Military officers, in view of the fact that civil gov-

ernment was soon to be established, began to show a disinclination to receipt for school supplies. The division superintendents who were in the field have signed for supplies and have then issued them to the American teachers. Many books and supplies have gone into native schools where there are no American teachers, and in this case the presidentes have signed for them. Division superintendents have been directed to supervise the issue of books and to require their safe keeping, care, and preservation. The American teachers have been instructed to put under lock and key books and supplies not in use and to report promptly to this office if this were not possible. An appropriation will be asked for so that every school now without a strong case, with lock and key, may be supplied with one.

The question of covers for schoolbooks has received consideration. Here, in addition to the sources of damage that are met with in the States, there are cockroaches and other pests. At some seasons of year the books become covered with a mold. Much of the damage might be prevented by book covers of paper, such as are used in nearly every school at home. The one objection to these covers for these islands is that the gum which is used will be eaten off. There is no question but what these covers protect the books from the climate and from constant wear and tear. The Filipino school children are not particularly careful with schoolbooks, and in the rainy season the books suffer very much from getting wet. It would cost about \$5,000 to cover 400,000 text-books. Careful experiments will be made with the samples that have been sent for, and, if the result is favorable, an appropriation will be asked for so that a large supply may be ordered. The cost of a cover is about 3 per cent of the value of the books, which, considering the saving effected in a climate like this, is a very small insurance premium. In order to insure cleanliness these covers would have to be renewed frequently. There is here, as at home, a great necessity of teaching the pupils care and neatness in the use of Government property.

Only a few appointments of teachers have been made during this month.

Eleven teachers arrived on the *Lawton* on June 23, and 38 on the *Sheridan* on June 28, but were not assigned to stations until July.

In anticipation of the arrival of 600 teachers on a special transport, much time has been given to a proper apportionment to the various towns and provinces. An attempt has been made to secure from district commanders, provincial governors, municipal officials, and division superintendents full data which might help in the apportionment of these teachers to the various towns. Population, attitude of the community toward education, towns which are garrisoned, those furnishing suitable quarters, especially for women, etc., were the data sought for. The names of towns selected for English instruction, after having been gone over very carefully in this office, have been submitted to both military and civil officers for corrections and additions.

School work in 9 of the 18 school divisions into which the archipelago is divided has been directed by superintendents. It has been very difficult to secure the men desired by this department for these positions because of the salary offered. Many have been appointed only to decline. The department has been particularly fortunate in the men who have accepted. As a part of this appendix there are pre-

sented an interesting and complete report on school conditions in Benguet, with recommendations submitted by Mr. Jesse George.

Owing to some difficulty on the part of division superintendents in securing proper transportation on Government boats, a communication from this department was sent to the secretary of the military governor which brought the following response:

To the commanding generals of the four departments:

Considerable difficulty is encountered by division superintendents of schools in securing proper transportation to travel from place to place where it may be necessary for them to supervise the establishment of schools in the various towns of their divisions. The military governor desires that as much assistance and cooperation be furnished them in matter of transportation and otherwise as may be practicable without detriment to the military service.

Copies of act No. 74 have been distributed in large quantities and where there have been division superintendents the act has been explained. That the desire for English instruction is very strong is shown by the fact that a large number of municipal officers have either in person or in writing applied for teachers of English. Everywhere an English teacher is sent he is welcomed enthusiastically. In order to meet the demands of the people of the archipelago a larger number than one thousand English teachers will be needed.

With the establishment of the teachers that arrived on the *Laureton* and *Sheridan* came the opening of evening schools for adults. Nearly one-third of the teachers of English are giving evening instruction in English to adults. Among those who are in attendance are persons of almost every vocation and profession, including native municipal and provincial officers. An English primer is used first, and later followed by texts written in easy English on American history and civil government.

Some attention has been given to the preparation of suitable textbooks to be used by English-speaking Filipino teachers in the more remote towns. There is need particularly of a Visayan-English primer for schools in the interior towns of Mindanao.

Teachers for the industrial and agricultural schools were appointed in February, but the department has been unable to secure their transportation from the States. They will probably sail in the special transport for teachers.

Mr. Gerow D. Brill has been chosen principal of the agricultural school in Negros. He has looked into the agricultural conditions of that island and made a special study of the experimental farm at La Carlota, which is made a part of this appendix.

The industrial school will be opened in Manila as soon as the teachers selected for it arrive. This school will furnish industrial instruction to boys during the day and, what the Filipinos most need now, evening instruction in the arts and trades. Its instructors will also be asked to assist in introducing some form of manual training into the elementary schools of Manila.

In reorganizing the schools, the division superintendents have found the question of sufficient revenue for school purposes a serious one under present conditions. The cessation of agriculture and industry due to the insurrection has reduced many of the inhabitants to poverty. The municipalities are unable to provide suitable buildings and furniture. In some cases the native teachers have not been paid their salaries for several months.

Acting under section 3 of act No. 74 the general superintendent has from time to time prepared and promulgated rules for the guidance of the division superintendents and teachers "adapted to carry out this law and not inconsistent with its provisions." Section 1 states that primary instruction shall be free. This not being sufficient, the following direction was sent out: "It is forbidden any teacher to accept fees for instruction given in public school during school hours. There shall be no sales of school supplies furnished by this department." To supplement section 3 the following statement was made: "The subjects of study for the elementary schools may embrace reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, physiology, music, drawing, physical exercises, manual training and nature studies. Instruction in the English language shall take first place. Teachers are forbidden to teach any study not authorized in public schools during legal school hours." The following regulations have also been promulgated: "The schools shall be in session at least nine months, and each year there shall be a month's normal training course in each school division for Filipino teachers. Teachers of English shall be required during their first year of teaching to give instruction in a normal training course, and afterwards every other year. The school day shall be at least five hours in length and shall be divided into two sessions. One hour a day of the school session shall be devoted to the instruction of Filipino teachers in English, the common branches, and educational methods."

It is perfectly understood by the Filipinos that the American superintendents and teachers are being brought from the United States for the purpose of creating and putting into operation a school system for these islands, and that they are coming to teach them our methods. It is understood that no Filipino teacher will be discharged from any position he may now hold, except for incompetency or immorality, and that as soon as they prove themselves capable to take charge of their own schools the United States authorities will turn the administration thereof over to the Filipinos. Instead of being a menace to his livelihood, the department of public instruction holds out promise of better things to every native teacher. There is offered every opportunity for improvement. No attempt has been made this year to examine and reclassify the Filipino teachers. As has been pointed out, they have been encouraged to learn English and to prepare themselves in methods of teaching, as well as in the knowledge of the subjects of the course of study. In order to obtain a first-class teacher's certificate, one requisite will be an ability to conduct all school work in English. Besides the preliminary term of the Manila normal school, there have been normal training courses in Zambales, Bataan, and Pangasinan provinces.

It has been necessary to supervise school enrollment and attendance. The division superintendents have been asked to report upon the holidays which are observed in the schools of their divisions. It has been determined that the school month shall consist of twenty days of actual teaching, legal holidays excepted; but no school shall be opened upon any Saturday or Sunday. The American national holidays and ten church days are observed in Manila.

In reorganizing the schools the division superintendents have worked out with the Filipino principals daily programmes showing the order of studies and the time devoted to each subject. Clocks are to be supplied to the schools to assist in carrying out the programmes.

In the directions sent out to the American teachers in May, it was suggested that the 14th of June, which has been accepted by common consent as "Flag Day" throughout the United States, be observed. Exercises of a patriotic character were arranged for and the Filipino pupils entered into the celebration with great enthusiasm. Filipino parents were invited to attend. Many of the army officers were also present. In the June directions the American teachers were asked to prepare appropriate exercises for July 4. In this way and other ways the school is becoming an object of pride and interest to the community. Parental pride, love of children, and love of home are all sentiments characterizing the ordinary Filipino.

This report supplements the report already submitted to the military governor, and both together cover the period from November 5, 1900, to July 5, 1901. In closing it I desire to refer to a plan which has already been outlined to the United States Philippine Commission. I believe it to be a plan whereby certain persons in the United States who are interested in the work of education may be of direct assistance to that work. In consideration of the great interest and enthusiasm manifested by Filipino teachers in the work of establishing an American school system in the Philippine Islands, a small appropriation of \$10,000 was recommended by this department for the purpose of creating a fund to be used in part payment of the expenses of fifty of the more intelligent and ambitious Filipino teachers who desire a year's study in the normal schools of the United States. It was stated that these teachers would be of inestimable value to this department upon their return from the United States. If this initial appropriation is granted, an attempt will be made to secure the cooperation of public-spirited men and women in the United States who would form themselves into a Filipino educational association for the purpose of assisting, first, Filipino teachers, and, later, Filipino students in their efforts to gain a knowledge of American life, education, and government. Free transportation if necessary (second-class accommodation) will be furnished on Government transports, and already several American normal schools have offered tuition free. Subsistence while on transport, railroad transportation, clothes, board, lodging, and books will cost from \$300 to \$400 for each teacher. With the small salaries that are paid Filipino teachers, and with the increased cost of living since American occupation, it would seem as if it were almost impossible for them to save anything. So strong, however, has been the desire to take this trip that there are those who have saved from \$50 to \$100. In selecting teachers to be sent, division superintendents, military officers and provincial superintendents will furnish names only of promising teachers who have shown considerable capacity in learning our language and educational methods and who have appeared interested in our history and political institutions. The Filipino teachers whom this department might select, one each as far as possible from the forty-five or more provinces, would, after a year's stay, be expected to return to their former positions, and give free illustrated lectures in the towns of their provinces, describing what our country is, what its people do, what its history is, and what America has done in rescuing them from Spain, and what it plans to do in the future. President Schurman, of Cornell University, Hon. John R. Procter, of the United States Civil Service Commission, President Seth Low, of Columbia, and many others have promised their cooperation. The

general character of the replies of many others who were written to justify me in thinking that, provided the insular government makes the appropriation recommended, there would be no difficulty in forming such an association. This attempt to assist Filipino teachers, if successful, will be followed by an undertaking far more difficult, and that is to provide secondary school instruction for several hundred bright Filipino boys. The high schools and academies are not as ready and as able as the normal schools and colleges to furnish free tuition and take charge of foreign students. The generous offers made by American colleges of scholarships will avail nothing until American secondary schools have prepared Filipino students for college work.

As indicated by Division Superintendent Brink's report, and by all reports from the provinces, the greatest present need is that of adequate and suitable school buildings. All school buildings occupied by soldiers, or in any way used for military purposes, should be vacated and turned over to the school authorities at the earliest practicable moment, and arrangement should be made for the rent or vacation of all conventos or other church property now used for school purposes. Nearly all of the buildings that have been used for military purposes are in poor condition. It will be necessary for the municipalities to spend money for their alteration and repair. School buildings now in use consist, generally, of one or two large rooms, with several teachers carrying on work in each room. These rooms are everywhere overcrowded, and many have no windows or floors. Sometimes one teacher has from one to two hundred pupils. Schoolhouses are usually central for children of pueblos, but the barrios have no school buildings. Until there are English-speaking Filipino teachers, the question of barrio schools is a difficult one.

The education of girls has not been thought as important as that of boys. Wherever a school for boys is established a school for girls should also be established, either in a building near that occupied by the boys or under the same roof as the boys' school, but completely separate, with its own entrances and playground.

From informal reports made by Mason S. Stone, division superintendent in Negros, concerning his preliminary tours of inspection, the following observations, taken at random, represent the actual condition of schools on that island:

At Pulypandan I found two schools, one for boys and the other for girls, each in a private house and under the supervision of Mr. Heaton, a detailed soldier. At Binalbagan the boys' school was underneath an old tribunal building. The room in which it was held was without a floor and the sides were of bamboo wattlework. The girls' school was in an old, frail structure erected for school purposes. At Murcia the boys' school is held in the rear corner of an old church; the girls' school in the house of the teacher. At La Granja the boys and girls were in attendance upon the same school, which was in session in a building under process of construction, and to be used later as a soldiers' barracks. At La Castellana each of the two schools was held in a private house, but two new schoolhouses were in process of construction. At San Carlos the boys' school is held in an unoccupied store and the girls' school in the house of the teacher. At Calatrava each of the schools was in a private house. At Valladolid the boys' school building is large and well constructed, while the girls' school is held in a private house. At Ginigaran the boys' school is held in a public building and the girls' school in a private house. At Dumaguete I found two fairly good schools, each in a building constructed for the purpose, but each inadequate to house conveniently all the pupils of school age. Mr. Nelms, a detailed soldier, was doing excellent work, and the schools were to be further benefited by experienced teachers, who entered upon their work July 29. At Bias

school affairs seemed to be in a healthful and hopeful condition. The boys' school has a public building, while the girls assemble at the house of their teacher.

In this island there are certain unfavorable conditions which perhaps are common to all the divisions. In the first place, the towns of the island are heavily embarrassed from lack of immediate resources. This condition is the result of three causes—the inevitable poverty that follows cessation of local industries and agriculture in times of war, the destruction of the cattle by rinderpest, and the destruction of the crops by locusts. To the municipal poverty is added the fact that nothing can be realized from taxation on realties and improvements until next February or March, and it is apparent that the payment of current expenses of schools is somewhat problematical, while the immediate construction of schoolhouses is impossible.

In general, the schools, especially those for girls, are held in private houses. In all such cases the rooms and equipment are far from adequate, and in every school thus far visited there is a lamentable dearth of books, supplies, and the essential requirements for substantial work. But worse than all other conditions is the deplorable quality of the service rendered by those employed as teachers. No censure is to be passed upon the teaching force thus far visited; all are willing, eager, devoted, but lack acquaintance with the common and fundamental principles of teaching and training. Even if they were furnished with modern appliances, it is doubtful whether they would understand their practical uses and apply them skillfully. In training the mental powers the work seems necessarily abortive. It is not apprehended that power rather than mumbling of words is the purpose; that observation, thinking, reasoning, and concluding, are preferable to parrotism.

A report made by Division Superintendent Brink concerning the village of San José, on the little island of Corregidor at the mouth of Manila Bay, indicates in a small way, as it relates to buildings, a serious obstacle that is encountered in attempts to establish public schools in the different parts of the archipelago:

I find in San José about 200 children of school age, nearly all of whom desire to attend school. To take care of this number properly, there will be needed in this place two principal native teachers and two assistants. The total amount required for salaries will be 95 pesos per month. The pueblo has a monthly income of from 30 to 35 pesos. From this amount it has agreed to devote 15 pesos to salaries of teachers. This will leave still to be provided 80 pesos, or \$40 gold, per month. I can not see any prospect of an increase of the revenues of the town, and the income from the land tax to be levied next year will amount to very little here, as there is no land under cultivation. Up to the present time the city of Manila has been paying the teachers' salaries of this town, but under the new charter this must be discontinued. Believing that the continuance of the public schools in this town is dependent upon outside aid, I urgently recommend that the above sum of \$40 gold per month be set aside from the proper funds for the payment of teachers' salaries to San José, Corregidor.

I also have the honor to report that the two schoolhouses, property of the municipality, are now used by the military. An ice plant has been put in one and the other is used by the military guard. The one now occupied by the ice plant is spoiled for a schoolhouse and should be purchased by the Government from the municipality. Funds derived from its sale could be used in building a new schoolhouse. I respectfully recommend that the military be requested to turn over the schoolhouse now used by the guard to the municipality, also that the "Tribunal" building, now used as nurses' quarters, be turned over to the municipality. This will enable the presidencia to vacate the house it now occupies and allow us to use that house for a girls' school. This house is an old convent, is well situated, and has two rooms that can be well fitted up for school purposes. These changes will enable us to move the boys from the church, where they now meet, into a suitable building free from interruption and adapted to school purposes, and also greatly improve the girls' school.

The following letter has been received from Division Superintendent Barker B. Sherman concerning conditions in Leyte and adjacent islands:

I beg to submit the following report of conditions affecting the schools in the province of Leyte only. Although enlisted or discharged men may have been placed by local commanding officers over schools at the points named in your communication of June 27 to Colonel De Russey, no official report of such action has been reported to me, and as military operations are still in progress in the adjacent

island, with no immediate assurance of their cessation, I deem it unwise to send teachers at this time to any part thereof. Mr. W. C. Ogan, at Cathalogan, has recently complained of unwholesome school site and divided tenancy. Captain Farwell, now mustered out and at Manila, told me at the time the complaint was lodged with me that good buildings were few; that the soldiers required all then assigned them; that the presidente was really powerless to furnish relief, and under these circumstances, while martial law prevails, there is nothing but to await opportunity. From Basay, Lieutenant Hammond came to Tacloban on July 1, asking if the children of that town could not be gathered from the streets and placed under instruction. I asked if an enlisted man could not be detailed, and requested that any candidate for teaching work should be presented at my office at Tacloban. He thought there was such a man and promised to bring him (it is only a few hours by rowboat from here), but he has not yet appeared. The Government officials left Tacloban July 3 and returned July 11, having circled the island proper and visited fourteen of the principal towns—Barugo, Carigara, Leyte, Naval, San Isidro del Campo, Palompou, Ormoc, Baybay, Massin, Cabalian, Himinangan, Abuyog, Dulag, and Tanuauan. A statistical table, including also the towns of Palo Tolosa and Tacloban, accompanies this report.

With two expressions peculiar to the archipelago you have long since become acquainted, "poco tiempo" and "poco más ó menos." The former is the source of the latter. Accuracy is not to be looked for here. I can only say for the estimates of children between the years of 6 and 12, that they can not be further from the truth than the military and census reports of population. In the limited time at our command we were forced to gather information as we could. It is a fact that our inquiries were addressed to several persons in each community, teachers, presidentes, municipal secretaries, tenientes of police, and others, and that results thus gained were averaged. You will note that one town upon the island of Biliran (Naval) was visited. This island is without troops and not connected by cable with Leyte as yet. We hope it soon will be. It contains much good tillage, four important towns, and two others of considerable size. The last reliable information is that the people are becoming very prosperous. But our inquiries of the municipal councils of the towns of Olmeria, Biliran, Daybiran, and Cabucgayan revealed the fact that the schools were in every way in bad condition.

Almeria.—Two schoolhouses in bad condition; 200 boys, about the same number of girls. Juan Ormas, maestro, studied one year in Cebu. Eulogia Misogal, maestra.

Biliran.—Population, 3,000 according to municipal council—6,201 according to military report—has two schools. Severino Moncada, 60 years of age, maestro. Maximina Abad, maestra.

Cabucgayan.—Population, 1,000. Has two provisional schools; about 60 boys and 70 girls in daily attendance. Twenty more of school age do not attend. Bolecarpio Piel, maestro. Manuela Mata, maestra.

Daybiran.—Population about 2,000; 4,458 according to military report. Has two newly erected school buildings, 42 by 18; about 80 boys and 80 girls attend school. Still more do not attend. Pedro Bacafia, maestro, at 15 pesos. Anete (Serapino), maestra, at 12 pesos.

Capocan.—Population, 2,500; 1,345, military report. Average attendance of boys, 50. Number of boys of school age, 125. Number of girls of school age, 125. Teachers have been giving instructions since January, 1901, under salary of 5 pesos per month for maestro, and 4 pesos per month for maestra, as against 17 and 12, respectively, under Spanish government.

Jaro.—Nine barrios, 12,000 population; 3,500 population in pueblo. (Fine looking body of men in municipal council, efficient teniente of police, and good presidente.) Three hundred and twenty-seven boys enrolled, 227 average attendance; estimate 600 boys between 6 and 12; 100 girls enrolled, 60 average attendance; 300 girls between 6 and 12. Maestro, Estagnio Orca (26), studied seven years in Cebu, teaching five months at 20 pesos; maestra, Matilda Salvatierra (28), teaching two years at 15 pesos salary.

Our first tour proved—

First. That there are many instructors of low intelligence and nonprogressive, many without other than local education, and many whom years of study abroad have neither trained to studious habits nor stocked with information nor stimulated to fertility in methods of teaching.

Second. That there are few architectural attractions, and that the havoc of war and the slow coming of peace are no more powerful deterrents from school attendance than the site, sanitation, and equipment of the average schoolhouse; that in the towns where the sites are worst excellent and eligible ones exist. It is equally true that in the three respects named no such lack of interest is observable in churches,

tribunals, or warehouses. At San Isidro the frame for a new building stood in the salt marsh, daily flowed by the tide. At Carigara a swamp, filled with foulness and exhaling stench, was beneath and behind the principal school building, which had been appropriated for a town hall and municipal offices. From Barugo to San Isidro, as well as in Hinunangan, on the east coast, the children's quarters looked and smelled like stables. The girls' room at Naval had been usurped by 56 goats, which, as I opened the door, started up from tables, benches, and floors. At Carigara the retiring room had no screen from the assembly hall. In many of the buildings the separation of the floor planks had served the purpose of a "casilla," and in no case was an outhouse provided. The Filipino is personally clean. In hygiene and sanitation he is a great transgressor. If the crowded single rooms of the cabin are to ever give place to divided houses, and a resulting reduction of impurity and immorality, the schoolhouse must cease to be an offense.

Before bookcases, books, and desks can be provided the chief need is blackboards. Governor Allen has invited bids for the construction of 100, to be of hard wood, 6 by 3 feet, and made of not more than three half-inch boards. The first bid called for 20 pesos per board completed and unpainted. I was to coat them with slating. It seemed to me before the proposal was made, and I think the governor now concurs, that it would be cheaper to cable an order at once to the States for the number of large blackboard slates. The blackboard bid has been reduced to 15 pesos, which, with a possible fine if the contract is not completed in time, will be our most favorable opportunity to secure durable boards promptly. Each municipality, of course, will be expected to pay for its own. An American sawmill in each town is the only thing that will insure desk and bench furniture with any promptness. At present rates of native manufacture, by the time the last lot of desks was finished the first would be worn out, and there would be a constant deficiency. On the other hand, the high price of the imported American product seems to forbid the thought of its use. One of the worst features of the school system has been the nepotism inherited from Spanish administration. It is constantly appearing in the official nominations of native teachers. As far as my assurances have reached, the people and all incumbents of municipal office, as well as actual teachers and applicants for work in the schools, understand that the department views a "titulo" simply as evidencing what a person knew when it was granted, and looks upon relationship to officials as no qualification whatever. The October examination, which has been commenced already, will probably weed the native teachers, and may bring out some latent teaching material in the different towns.

I would like to ask here for teachers for the towns named below:

One woman for Carigara, who will be received into the home of Capt. J. W. Alexander. Two women for Palompon, whom I hope Señora Muertigue will receive. One of these should speak Spanish. Two women for Ormoc, whom Señor Pablo J. Tan will take in his family. Two women for Baybay, whom the presidente, Juan Galenzoga, will admit to his household. One of these should know Spanish. There are officers' wives for society, but they can not entertain the teachers. A woman and a man for Maasin. The presidente, Señor Tacoy o Rafo, will see that they are suitably quartered. A woman and a man for Palo. For the former, Lieut. H. E. Eames and wife will furnish, if on station when she arrives, temporary entertainment. The people and presidente of Palo may be counted on to give a hearty welcome to both teachers. One man for Tolosa. I have not as yet had an opportunity to see about the lodging. A man for Abuyog and one for Barugo. These can easily arrange for quarters with officers. You will observe that I do not in all cases conform to your plan of locating the teachers of the same sex. My reason for this is that in the towns for which I have indicated opposite sexes there are very important outlying barrios from which the teachers could not come for central instruction without sadly interfering with the continuance of their school work, but upon which a peripatetic, athletic bicyclist could act to advantage in daily visits. And in each instance the roads are good enough to admit of this. I would also respectfully suggest that the assignment of teachers be delegated to the several division superintendents, from their nearness to the people and more intimate acquaintance with the actual situation. Had Mr. Marquardt come untraveled I should have assigned him to Palo, where he would have found a new building, a fair equipment, and an enthusiastic people.

I am required by the definition of my powers and duties in the school law to present some report of the agricultural conditions existing in the island. The products have been for years practically the same—hemp, tobacco, rice, corn, coconuts, and cacao. I place first the crop which is most abundant, because nature does most for the husbandman, although the price of his harvest depends very much, as in a hay

crop, on protection from the rains after cutting. The finest and whitest hemp I have seen was on the west side of the island, the best samples being found at Baybay. Small preference, however, can be given to that section above others. It is rather a matter of diligence of each tao. The hemp captured by the government in Malitbog at the south commanded the highest price in the market, and abaca is the vegetation which meets the eye everywhere in passing about the island. The tobacco plant is cultivated in the vicinity of Maasin, but the land best suited to it runs around from Dulag through Buranan and Dagami and off to Alang-alang and Jaro. The best quality of the crop is supposed to be found in the territory near the latter town. Coconut trees are cultivated apparently more in the eastern and northern part. Rice is raised upon Biliran and on the main island almost everywhere. The best display of it which I saw was in a fair-sized garden at Maasin, where a woman had made the palay look in its straight, thoroughly weeded rows not unlike a large onion or salsify bed in an Eastern United States market garden. But many a hill slope and many an inland meadow were covered with palay, growing finely. The cattle disease and slaughter of cattle by insurrectos and soldiers have so raised the price of these draft animals as to interfere with the tillage of heavy land. The plow used is a one-handled, excessively long-armed, and clumsy tool, with which the tao, instead of furrowing the soil regularly in parallel lines, goes over and around and across the portion desired for planting until he has made it a sort of porridge. Few things can be conceived of so wearisome to men and cattle as steering and dragging a Visayan plow. The bolo is the only hand weapon of the farmer. Peace would come faster if it were displaced by the hoe, the rake, spade, and ax.

The fine grazing land lying between the western Biliran towns and the base of the mountain range in that island would raise high hopes in a dairyman's breast. A prime quality of dry, white cheese is exported from Naval to the north shore of the main island. The soil of Leyte is nowhere poor. When it is not a strong clay, it is often a dark, sandy loam, or the result of vegetable decay, and the establishment of fast steamer lines among the islands might develop a market-garden traffic. The true wealth of the eastern Visayas lies in their splendid timber lands. Forestry and tillage go hand in hand, and any proposed agricultural school should have an instructor in forestry. It would be a great pity, for instance, to see a company swoop down on that extensive and heavily wooded promontory between Himinanganan and Hinundayan and clean it to the ground, as some of most valued watersheds in the States have been bared. The contents of its forests, I am told, are almost wholly molave, one of the first-class trees of the archipelago.

I have forbore to say much of maize. It is a food for men in some localities, in some chiefly for fowls. Its swift maturity and small grain make it valueless except in the dried state. I have never hulled it by boiling with lye and ate it thus cooked. It is broken into hominy with rude mortars or ground by the simple hand mills into coarse meal. The people, as a whole, prefer rice. There may sometime be a use for it abroad to save better corn for human needs; but while fowls form so large a part of diet, as among this people, it were better that the maize should save rice for the natives.

We are soon to supplement our first tour by a visit to other towns, especially those on the west and south coasts omitted before. The inland pueblos will naturally be those latest seen. This island is not fully pacified, but the few ladrones in the mountains are unhappy, and it is largely a question of time and terms. After the second circumnavigation of Leyte I shall seek transportation and an escort to Dagami and Buranen, also to Jaro, Alang-alang, and San Miguel.

I trust my request for a particular assignment to Tacloban is not forgotten, and that if the woman called for is on the way or in Manila, I may in due time transfer one of those sent to Tacloban in her favor. The two women, Miss McCall and Miss Hollister, are temporarily under the governor's roof. Their hosts' house has been slightly delayed in repairs. Mr. Marquardt is at work at Tanuan and well established. I have received no reply from you concerning Mr. Linforth, late of the Forty-third Regiment, United States Volunteers, whom I ventured to appoint from June 1, subject to your consent and an examination in October, as teacher of English at \$75 per month. Circumstances warranted this action. Mr. Linforth is thoroughly trusty, firm, patient, and kind. Captain Steedman on post would, I am sure, confirm this statement. Governor Allen has always spoken of him, from a two years' knowledge in service, in the highest terms. I feel convinced from my late visit that he is doing well, and trust that he may be approved by you on the condition stated. Your letter of July 16 and our salaries also have arrived this day, July 20.

In re supplies: We have neither letter paper, note paper, nor special envelopes. Four reams typewriter paper and 2,000 envelopes were invoiced with the desks and some other supplies which arrived the 17th, but the bills of lading showed one

box short. We have no office chairs and no wastebaskets. I would not mention any of these things to an overburdened man in the way of complaint, but it is impossible to get anything good here. Our supplies, it was said, were delayed for the printing of the letter heads, but these have not been invoiced even, nor our blanks for distribution of supplies. I inclose a list which may be shipped with my next consignment of supplies if granted and in stock. The accompanying bill represents protection for school books on deposit from damage by a leaky roof during our daily rains. The ponchos will render service a long time. The bill for our touring will be sent you later. I have not yet received our apportionment of expenses from the provincial treasurer.

As to the October examination purposed, it is merely to introduce teachers to the American basis of tenure of office, to determine their comparative merits, so that their salaries may be properly adjusted, and to bring to the front latent teaching material, as I have said before. It really guards the native teacher from himself and others. It will not be severe.

The following passages are taken from an informal report concerning affairs in the division of Mindanao and Jolo by the division superintendent, Mr. M. A. Colton:

Languages.—In northern and eastern Mindanao several very similar dialects of Visayan are spoken. Not more than 3 or 4 per cent of this population in general speak Spanish. A much smaller per cent of children than of adults speak Spanish. In Zamboanga Province nearly all understand Spanish, and speak it after a fashion. In the other southern towns of Mindanao more or less Spanish, Tagalog, Visayan, and Moro is spoken. The various tribes around Davao, of course, have their special dialects; likewise, also, the Monteses, Subanos, and hill tribes have theirs. The Cotobato and Lanao Moros have different dialects. In Paragua, Calamianes, and Cuyos islands there are various dialects, but the most common is Cuyonon, which is a Visayan dialect not much like the northern Mindanao speech.

The school board at Cagayan seemed very much surprised when I asked them if the people desired any Visayan taught. Those who speak Spanish understand the inferiority of their dialects, admit it in so many words, mentioning the lack of fixity of forms, etc. As will be mentioned, a number of natives who speak some English have been sent out as teachers to out-of-the-way places, and places that have no teacher of English. With the arrival of the American teachers a number of native teachers may be released to continue this policy. They might be sent out temporarily until new teachers could be prepared for these less-important points, and when the new teachers were prepared the teachers of longer standing could be returned to their original places. There are undoubtedly disadvantages in this scheme, but the advantages in it far outweigh them. For example, such places as Jasaan, Cantilan, Bisilig, Santa Ana, Gingoog, Bugentugen, Sagay, Catarman, and others where there are no troops, should certainly not be without teachers of English if we can possibly get native teachers of English for this purpose.

It would be our best policy to teach as little Visayan or Spanish as possible in all places except Zamboanga Province. My last instructions to the teachers in Zamboanga Province were to give all instruction in English with this exception, that the children whose parents so desired should use Spanish half of the time. Not many took advantage of this permission, partly because the remnants left attending school particularly desired to learn English, and partly because there were no suitable Spanish books.

Sanitation.—In several of the school buildings Spanish water-closets were found. This closet consists of a bowl and pipe leading to the sea. Water has to be brought in buckets to flush it. It is impossible to keep them odorless. I took out the one in the Zamboanga boys' school. I built three outside—two of nipa and one of wood. Pans are to be used with dry earth, and refuse to be dumped into the sea every day. At last examination the presidente had not finished making pans for the closets. He said he had hired a man to attend to cleaning them.

The schools need waste baskets. It is the custom to sweep all papers out on the grass. We have robbed them of all interior adornments, viz, altars, paraphernalia, crucifixes, pictures of the saints, etc., without substituting anything unless it is maps. It is true that I had a number of pictures of President McKinley and distributed a few. I would have distributed more if I could have persuaded the teachers or the children to make frames for them. Though not apropos here, each school should be supplied with water for drinking.

Native teachers.—The native teachers are as a rule utterly incompetent. This is especially true of the native female teachers. This latter fact is a result, perhaps, of the great distance of these schools from Manila. Even in Spanish times not many

women went to the Manila normal schools. The education and methods of the native teacher are extremely bad, but his idea of discipline is even worse. The lack of discipline is the result of too frequent reproof on the part of the teacher. This in turn comes from a habit acquired in trying to obtain a lull in the bedlam of the Spanish school. Reproof from its very frequency has lost all effect and passes unheeded. Hence a resort to cruel punishment, such as standing a child on one knee in an uncomfortable position, and its hand on the wall, or standing him on his knees for hours at a time, pulling ears, beating on the head, and very severe whipping with bejuco. These punishments are administered indiscriminately, the punishment not being fitted to the offense. The lightest offenses often receive the severest punishment. When I first went to Zamboanga, on visiting the principal school, I found the following exercise in progress: A teacher was hearing a class recite, largely in concert. Two boys with huge switches were acting as monitors in care of the remainder of the school room. These boys were perfectly quiet, although the class reciting was howling. They were not studying, but every time one of them wiggled the monitor would beat him severely. I remonstrated with the teacher, and asked him why the boys were not studying. He said that if they studied they would disturb the class. I explained to him, of course, how it could be done. This is a Filipino idea that needs correction, viz, that school is made to torment boys.

Quiet has been obtained in some schools, but the matter still needs a great deal of attention. The Catholic schools are a menace to ours in this respect, as a number of the children, who are acquiring the habit there, will later come to our schools. The language of the teacher in reproof is often unbridled, and absolutely insupportable from our standpoint. Of this I have seen much, and heard more. We must judge here the actions by the people, and not the people by the actions. Indeed, in general, we must avoid erecting an ideal standard, whether it be English or merely personal. Nor again is it fair to judge them by a common everyday American standard, either socially or economically. For example, a Filipino is not necessarily lacking in this world's goods because he goes barefooted, squats on the floor to eat rice with his fingers, or lives in a nipa shack. The amount that these people should be taxed for the government and schools is fortunately not to be determined in the future as it has often been in the past by the military, according to such deceptive and peculiar appearances. The standard of living and the standard of life should be raised; the latter seems to me to be a great part of our work out here—that is, not merely the imparting of a mechanical or machine-like education, but the giving of an impulse toward culture, a desire for knowledge, a development of imagination, etc.; in short, we should inspire in them not only the concomitant externals of civilization, but, so to speak, the internals. If Jean Jacques Rousseau could have lived in a Filipino family, perhaps he would not so eagerly have desired "to go back to nature."

Mais revenons a nos moutons. With the native teachers, you can never be sure of having a school running on a given day at a given place. The most common excuse is "enfermo." But any will suffice. I could give many examples, but it will be enough to say that teachers' excuses for absence, and for that matter children's excuses, are usually on a par with the presidente's promises.

The pay of native teachers.—With three or four exceptions, the maximum pay per month is 30 pesos. A principal of an important school usually receives 25 pesos per month. An assistant is paid from 12 to 15 pesos. The minimum salary is 2 pesos per month. The exceptions mentioned are: Benito Filoteo, Jiminez, 50 pesos per month; Federic Bazan, Oroquieta, 45 pesos per month; Ramon Alvarez, Cagayan, 40 pesos; teacher at Balingasag, 40 pesos.

The above data as to teachers' pay does not include the Sulu archipelago. The teachers there are treated elsewhere in these notes. The above-mentioned three teachers at Jiminez, Oroquieta, and Cagayan, with three others at Ilagan, Gigaquit, and Butuan, were brought respectively from the province of Zamboanga, the last one from Manila. It would be for the advantage of the schools to dismiss several old men and women teachers who are too old to learn English or new ways.

Church and attendance.—As stated in my last report, it is only because the priests in this division are Jesuits that we have so much trouble with them. Except in the matter of bleeding the people financially, more or less, the Jesuits have not committed the abuses common to the Frailles. Therefore they have a much greater hold over the people. There are about twenty-three priests and lay brothers in the division. All of these, as far as I know, up to a short time ago, were Jesuits. Lately, however, a few Benedictines have been sent to Surigao. They are located as follows: Zamboanga, 4; Davao, 2; Caraga, 2; Surigao, 4 or 5; Butuan, 1; Balingasag, 1; Tagoloan, 2; Iligan, 1; Oroquieta, 1, a native priest; Mambajao, 1, a native priest; Dapitan, 2; Cuyo, 1.

As late as the 24th of August, no parochial schools had, so far as I know, been

established outside of Zamboanga Province, except in the towns of Dapitan and Surigao. At Balingasag both primary and secondary schools are, it is said, proposed. In addition, Catholic schools are especially likely to be established at Davao, Caraga, Butuan (however, see reference elsewhere to Butuan in this respect), Tagoloan, Iligan, Santa Ana, and a number of places in Surigao Province. It is not so probable that any will be established at Oroquieta, Lagaran, Jiminez, Misamis, Mabajao, and Cagayan (see heading Cagayan in notes).

In August, in Zamboanga Province, there was an average attendance of not more than 450, whereas about a year ago the average attendance in these schools was about 950.

The priests are very open with their opposition. They tell the people that they can not expect salvation either for themselves or for their children if the latter go to the public schools; that the public schools are schools of the "demonio."

The idea is quite prevalent in Zamboanga Province (no doubt it is an inspiration of the church) that children should be particularly well-grounded in catechism before they can afford to study English; that there is some mysterious contamination to be feared at the public schools; that the teachers of English, somehow, are without the knowledge of the native teachers, teaching what they are pleased to call "masoneria," meaning, I suppose, freemasonry. They attach a lurid and superstitious connotation to "masoneria." They believe that it would never do to let a child learn to read English, even a little, before it learned to read Spanish. Hence, they intend to keep their children for a year or two in the Catholic schools. It must be remembered that these children do not speak Spanish in their homes, but a hybrid patois called "Chabacano." Chabacano is a mixture of Spanish, Tagalog, Visayan, and Moro. The principal being perhaps Spanish. This speech is, however, unintelligible to the Spaniard.

In general, in the division, the attendance has fallen off except where increased by the police. This increase was noticeable the middle of August in the schools of Surigao town, Cagayan, and Oroquieta.

The school law.—The presidente is a little king. Whatever the law is, custom has made him so. For example, if you ask a presidente to have the town council elect three members of the school board, he rises before his councilmen, after reading the law to them he mentions three men whom he thinks would be suitable, the secretary takes down the names and hands you the list of the elected; elected, however, without a vote.

You ask the presidente to make some slight repairs on the schoolhouse, he promises to do it but never does. In such a case, if after a lapse of, say, sixty days with repairs still unmade, the division superintendent had the right to authorize slight repairs and present the bill to the town treasurer, it would no doubt hasten action on the part of the presidente. In organized provinces there is no doubt a way of proceeding against presidentes for nonperformance of duties. However, often this is neither advisable nor feasible. In a large part of this division the funds are still, of course, in the hands of the military. These gentlemen usually employ them in exactly the way they see fit. A liberal amount of money, however, at least comparatively, was devoted by Colonel Pettit to school purposes. (See notes about Cotabato, Isabela, etc.)

Naturally, especially in our work, we run counter to annoying native prejudices, which must be dealt with gently if success is to be the outcome.

The military.—Then there are other prejudices quite as bad, viz., military prejudices, or at least they seem more malignant and harder to grapple with when encountered in the military officer. This bias, where the mildest sort of suasion would work, has remained uncombated. By this I mean ironclad ideas as to teaching. You may possibly not find out the absolute imperialism of these ideas in a few hours' conversation, but if you have to leave an officer in charge of your schools for a month, you will find it out on the next visit. Unfortunately, ours is the only profession where everyone who pretends to the slightest general or technical educational ability is an avowed expert. So much for the method. Again, as to the material means of accomplishing the work (except water transportation) I will merely quote a remark of Judge Ickis, recently arrived in Zamboanga. He said of the military opposition to civil officers: "I don't think that opposition exists elsewhere in the Philippines as I have found it here."

It is almost needless to say that I have often restrained from pressing a point in one direction in order to gain or retain benefits derived from another direction.

It is to be noted that practically all the teachers have been until now enlisted men, making me in that respect quite dependent on the military officers. However, it is also to be observed that a civil division superintendent has been able to do many things that a military division superintendent could not have possibly accom-

plished. The military superintendent is so controlled by his superiors that he is powerless, even imagining him to have some ideas of his own and to know something of the art of education.

Extent of territory.—With the fourth district a considerable number of schools has been added to the division. It has already been stated that the Cuyos and Calamianes islands are nearer to Manila than to Zamboanga, boats plying regularly.

Transportation.—The chief dependence of the division superintendent is still the pay boat, which makes a trip every two months to all the garrisoned posts (with the exception of four or five detachments of from ten to twenty men) in the division. There is a tug at Jolo. There is a small launch at Zamboanga, used chiefly for making trips to the farm, and another at Cotabato. Quite recently one has been sent to Davao. The commanding officer of the first district has at his command in Cagayan a launch for carrying quartermaster's supplies as far as Dapitan and Surigao. It will be remembered that six months ago I wrote of the need of a very small launch, or, at least, a sailboat. I believe the inspector of customs for the province of Surigao has a small launch which the division superintendent may take advantage of, and Barton, the treasurer of the province of Cagayan, thinks he will get one. It would also, no doubt, be of great service to the division superintendent. All the boats mentioned are in the service of the Government, either military or civil.

The route of *Compania Maritima* boats is Manila to Zamboanga, thence Jolo and Cotabato; occasionally to Davao. Private boats run from Manila to Surigao, Butuan, Cagayan, Oroquieta, and Misamis; much more rarely to other points. During the hemp season boats run more frequently from Manila to certain places; for example, Cantilan, Bislig, Catell, and Baganga. At present there is a government boat at the service of the commander of the fourth district.

Amusements.—(See note on Jolo.) Children in several places are beginning to play baseball, and it can be made of advantage to the schools. There is no place except Jolo where they have a school playground. Such a playground is desirable for various patent reasons, and to keep the children out of the road, or street, or mud, where they now play. The girls should also have a playground.

Holidays.—The Manila board of trade list of holidays was accepted with certain slight modifications. Of course each town must have its *fiesta del pueblo*. The list of holidays can be found in almanacs and guides. An effort was made to reduce to a minimum the fiestas. It is hard to get rid of the *fiesta del pueblo* with less than three days, as the people usually take the day before and the day after this *fiesta*. The tendency is to take those days at other fiestas, if so permitted.

Normal school at Manila.—Major Brown, of the fourth district, thinks he could get some young people to come to the normal school at Manila if free transportation was furnished, and asks for prospectus of the expense such candidates would incur in Manila. Candidates could be got also from Cagayan and Surigao provinces, where there are rich people, and people who send their children to school in Manila.

Soldier teachers.—The majority are poor, but some have done good work. As stated in my last report, I have spent considerable time in training them, but the efficacy of this is considerably lessened by the frequent changes of teachers, incident to the arrival of new regiments, volunteer and regular. Officers are not always fair with these men in the amount of work required, such as guard duty, etc. I know of cases where soldier teachers have been required by captains to do such duty, notwithstanding the fact that the order for their detail, issued by the colonel commanding the regiment and district, specifically stated that the soldiers were to be excused from all military duties.

Civil teachers.—Considerations as to character in civil teachers have been mentioned in notes attached with special reference to Mambajao. Hicks, the first teacher sent to Zamboanga, resigned before he reached Mambajao, his permanent assignment. A day or two before his resignation was telegraphed to the general superintendent he stopped work. He was undoubtedly sick and did well to go to the States.

The long vacation.—This matter has been discussed somewhat fully in correspondence. It should be arranged to fit one or two of the following seasons: The hot season, the rainy season, the harvest season, the planting season. The rainy season and the planting season often coincide. Taking the whole extent of territory, these seasons fall in nearly every month of the year. In some places one season is more important than another—that is, according to the kind of crops planted, the kind of labor employed, the nearness of the fields to the pueblos, the coinciding of the seasons, the degree and severity of the rainy and hot seasons. For example, in Zamboanga province the light, so-called rainy season is the planting season, and the children work very little in the rice fields in June and July. December 15 to February 15 or the 1st of March is the harvesting season, and children work considerably during that time. One side of a little peninsula or promontory often does

not have its seasons at the same time as the other side. At such places as Butuan, Cuyo, Cullion, Puerto Princesa the people almost abandon the towns for the fields. In many other places they go out more or less thus to plant. In many other places, I have data as to the seasons which is perhaps not necessary to put down here. On account of the great extent of territory and the variety of factors mentioned, it is not possible to choose one long vacation that would please all or that would give equal weight to a number of important factors. It would undoubtedly be to the advantage of the attendance to have two periods of vacation arranged to include the "working" seasons. Even this statement, however, is not true of all places. It might be best to let the school board at each place select the best time or times for vacation. Two vacations instead of one might be hard on the American teachers. It is not then possible to select any one common suitable time for the long vacation.

Agriculture.—Lieutenant Stark, of the Philippine scouts, is now in charge of the government farm at San Ramon in Zamboanga province. As I said in my last report, to get the best advantage out of the work, such appointments should be permanent. A little money spent on the plant in the way of improved machinery would soon be its own compensation—for example, on the sawmill. San Ramon is now the site of the general prison for the department, and the prisoners are worked on the farm.

Puerto Princesa.—There is a government farm, not so large as the one at San Ramon, just back of Puerto Princesa. Owing to the recent date of occupation of the fourth district, little, if anything, has been done with this farm.

Municipal finances.—Now is a very hard time for many of the towns financially. In some cases the military made special efforts in order not to turn over any funds to the native civil officials. Indeed, in a number of cases, the military authorities are apparently seeking to embarrass the civil officials, hoping for a return to military government. It is to be noted that up to the end of August there was no such thing as civil government in any real sense in the department of Mindanao and Jolo, inasmuch as the military authorities—post, district, and departmental—exercised an absolute veto power over the civil authorities high and low, even with reference to such small matters as are left by the municipal code to the town council. Order No. 25 is an example. (Of course, General Davis will very likely change all this, or at least Order 25.) Order 25 forbids the retail of beer or alcoholic beverages. It is enforced even in the civil province of Cagayan by a military guard. That is, although the provincial treasurer and town authorities issued licenses, a soldier stands guard to prevent their execution. In such places as Misamis, Oroquieta, etc., such licenses were the chief source of revenue. Another loss of revenue is the opium tax. The trade, it is said, is now carried on secretly. In certain cases, then, retrenchment will be necessary in our pay roll. The towns in Zamboanga Province, now organized in one municipality, had, until July, a revenue of nearly 20,000 pesos per year; about one-fourth of this has been expended for schools. In the province of Dapitan, where there are several municipalities and a so-called civil governor, the towns have expended on the schools from one-sixth to one-eighth of the revenue. The teacher who receives the smallest pay in the division, namely, 2 pesos per month, is located in this province. Up to the 1st of September the town of Iligan was spending only one-seventeenth of the municipal revenues on schools. The matter can easily be arranged in the two last-mentioned places, since they are in the organized province of Cagayan, where they can now be forced to spend at least the minimum provided by law for school purposes.

I visited these places twice in August. They were not yet organized at the time of the first visit. At the time of the last visit Iligan had just been organized; Misamis was to be organized during the first week in September. Great consternation was caused in these north coast towns by Order 25. I have given the amount allowed by certain towns merely as example. The whole matter will have to be readjusted according to the present arrangement for sources of internal revenue. The maximum land tax in Zamboanga Province provided by the municipal code for such school purposes, if it were all collected, would amount to about 1,800 pesos. It is not available just now.

In the second military district no money has been turned over by the internal-revenue people as yet to the towns. As I have said in the notes attached, the division superintendents should see the provincial treasurers at Cagayan and Surigao, in which provinces very little as yet is being spent on the schools. In August there was a surplus of about 5,000 pesos in the town treasury of Cagayan. Some of this should be secured for school purposes.

Relations with the natives.—The need of politeness should be impressed upon the American teachers. Nothing is so easy and nothing yields so good a return, even if merely considered from a standpoint of policy. A little consideration of this sort wins the native heart. With him it is an inheritance. We should do well to imitate the Spaniards in teaching "urbanidad." The little Filipinos in the humblest homes

would otherwise never have learned politeness. I have made it a rule to lift my hat to natives, for they always lifted theirs to me. I have visited freely in the homes of all classes, and I think the teachers should become really acquainted with the natives if they are to help and elevate them.

The Moros.—My previous report as to Mohammedanism among the Mindanao Moros, namely, as to their being Mohammedans merely in name and pride, but not in fact, is quite correct. A friend of mine, a doctor stationed at Cotabato, speaks Arabic fluently. He finds that even their panditas, or priests, know nothing absolutely of Arabic, and only intone a few verses of the Koran without understanding the meaning. Things that are religiously observed by the Mohammedans are unknown to the Mindanao Moros. Indeed, they do not know in the slightest what Mohammedanism is. It will be observed that Mindanao contains four-fifths of the whole number of Moros. In truth, however, the Sulu Moros are very little less ignorant in this respect. (See notes on Jolo schools for a further discussion of the Moros.)

Moro schools, July, 1901.

	Enroll- ment.	Average at- tendance.
Zamboanga	2	1
Malabon	10	8
Jolo	40	32
Siassi	34	28
Bongao	14	13
Total	100	82

All of these are boys, except three Moro girls included in the figures given for Bongao. Bongao has compulsory education for boys. With suitable buildings, etc., the number of Moros in school at Siassi could easily be doubled. I mean with some little encouragements and attractions such as are used at Jolo. Zamboanga: By showing him what has been done elsewhere, Mandi may be induced to send a dozen children, possibly, to the Zamboanga school. He says that a separate school is not necessary. He says that he is an American. (And he is an American officeholder in the forestry bureau.) Isabela: Something can probably be done here in time through Dato Pedro Cuevas. Dundum, population about 1,500, situated about 20 miles from Jolo, may be added to the list of places in the Sulu Archipelago where schools should be established. For Mybung, and Buzbuz with its adjacent town, see notes.

Hill tribes.—Davao has been mentioned. There are a few Subanos back of Dapitan who might be reached. Villages have been mentioned up the river at Butuan. Up the river at Gusa are a number of villages whose inhabitants have been Christianized more or less. Some interior tribes could be reached at Baganga, but it would be purely missionary work. Southeast of Cagayan is the most promising field.

The following report on the schools of Benguet Province was made by Mr. Jesse George, the principal teacher of the province, after a very careful inspection of actual conditions:

I have just finished a tour of inspection of the entire province of Benguet, and have the honor to submit the following report:

GEOGRAPHICALLY CONSIDERED.

Benguet is a province of mountains, varying in height from a few hundred to 8,000 feet. The Agno River, draining the western portion into the Gulf of Lingayen, and the Amburayan River, cutting short through the mountain wall west to the China Sea, are the principal streams. A high and pretty well-defined mountain ridge traverses the province from north to south and separates the waters of the Agno from those of the Amburayan and other smaller streams that course westward into the China Sea. Abutting this main ridge on the west are numerous transverse ridges, walling the Amburayan and other smaller streams that flow westward.

The Agno River, with its numerous small tributaries, forms a basin, or rather a chain of small basins, connected by deep gorges running in a northerly and southerly direction through the eastern portion of the province; and in these basins, varying in extent from a few acres to a few hundred across, are situated the pueblos of Bokod, Daklan, Adaoay, Cabayan, Buguias, and Loo, in order from south to north, as above given, while west of the central mountain ridge, in order from north to south, are

the pueblos of Ampusungan, Palina, Kibungan, Balabac, Atok and Tublay, situated either in some of the numerous small basins along the mountain streams or on broken plateaus among the mountains. A trail, passable for foot and horse only, starting from Baguio and La Trinidad in the southern portion of the province, leads over the high ridge down into the valley of the Agno, and thence following that river up to Loo recrosses the ridge and comes down through the western chain of pueblos to La Trinidad and Baguio again, thus passing through all of the pueblos of the province in circuit but two. The two remaining pueblos, Galiano and Itogon, are in the southern part of the province, and are reached by trail from Baguio. The entire circuit of all of these pueblos can be made on horseback in good weather in about two weeks.

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.

As shown by data collected as carefully as possible from each pueblo visited, is 15,448, of which 14,630 are Igorottes and the balance, 818, are Ilocanos, white miners, and others, chiefly Ilocanos. The school population of the province is 2,173, as near as can be ascertained. Below is given a table of the population and school population, showing its distribution among the different pueblos and the number in each pueblo who can read and write:

Table of population.

Pueblo.	Ilocanos.	Igorottes.	School population.	Number able to read and write.
Atok	3	1,500	120	3
Adaoy	8	1,067	130	3
Ampusungan	2	300	50	1
Baguio	32	811	120	20
Balakbak	3	893	100	2
Buguias	1	1,262	250	1
Bokod	8	719	121	1
Cabayan	5	1,642	200	8
Capangan	21	1,029	130	3
Daklan	21	857	175	4
Galiano	397	102	115	150
Itogon	2	600	60	2
La Trinidad	304	1,230	222	200
Loo	1	350	70	1
Palina	5	390	50	2
Kibungan	2	711	100	1
Tublay	3	1,467	160	3
Total	818	14,630	2,173	405

Total population of province, 15,448.

It will be seen from the above table that the Ilocano population is practically all confined to the two pueblos of La Trinidad and Galiano, the population of the other pueblos, save for a few resident Ilocano traders, white miners, and the Ilocano secretaries, being wholly Igorottes. It will also be seen that only a little over two and a half per cent of the whole population can read and write in any language, and that practically all who can read and write are Ilocanos. In the whole province I could find only ten Igorottes who could read and write at all, and not one of these could be said to do so intelligently, their knowledge being confined to stumbling over very simple Ilocano and being able to write their names and form the letters of the Ilocano alphabet. Perhaps thirty other Igorottes, mostly children, were found in the province, who claimed to have been able to read a little Ilocano at one time, but they seem to have wholly forgotten the attainment.

SCHOOLS UNDER THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Careful investigation reveals that the Spanish Government had established and sustained schools for some years in five pueblos of the province, as follows:

Pueblo.	Time sustained.
Cabayan	Nine years.
Galiano	Fifteen years.
Tublay	Six years.
Daklan	Do.
La Trinidad	Twelve years.

At Cabayan, Galiano, and Tublay, the schoolhouses built under Spanish régime still stand, and may be repaired, fitted up and used for school purposes, but at Daklan and La Trinidad they have been destroyed. It does not seem that the Igorrote children ever attended these schools in any considerable number, nor that they were encouraged to do so or given much attention when they did attend. In each town where schools were sustained may be found from one to a half dozen Igorrotes, called "nueva Cristianos," who have been converted to the Catholic faith, and it is among these almost exclusively that any trace of the work of the school is to be found among the Igorrote population.

The schools were taught by either Ilocano or Tagalo "maestros," generally graduates of either the Manila or Vigan normal school, and, as in other parts of the Islands, they were paid a small salary which they were expected to augment through contributions from patrons of the school. They seem to have followed the custom of teaching well such as contributed, and indoctrinating only such as did not, and as the Igorrotes could not contribute much to the maestro and cared nothing about being indoctrinated in the Catholic faith, it is not strange that they did not send their children to school and that there is now a very marked indifference among them on the subject of schools. When I speak of this indifference being marked I mean as compared with their Ilocano and Tagalog neighbors. I do not know that it is any more marked than among other peoples of their state, and certainly not so marked as among our Indian tribes of America. The hopeful feature is that it is only indifference born of ignorance and is not positive antagonism.

IGORROTE CHARACTERISTICS.

The Igorrotes of this province, so far as I am able to judge from my short acquaintance with them, can not be classed as pure savages, nor have they hardly yet reached a state of semicivilization. They seem to have none of the bloodthirsty characteristics, the tribal feuds, and the customs of raiding and robbing one another common to purely savage tribes. They dwell almost wholly in village communities, build substantial and not altogether inartistic houses of wood, and depend for a living on the products of the cultivated fields and their flocks and herds. The principal of these products are sweet potatoes, rice, coffee, cattle, hogs, and chickens. None of these except cattle and coffee have heretofore been raised in quantities much more than sufficient for home consumption, and these two, together with the free gold they have been able to wash out, constitute their principal articles of commerce. They can not be as yet said to be a nomadic people, though their superstitions sometimes cause them to desert whole villages. Like the Indians of America, the women perform most of the labor of the fields and also the household duties and are little better than beasts of burden. But, unlike the Indian, the men work some also, fashioning the rude tools and implements, and mining gold. They also perform the service of carriers, guides, and other like classes of labor for the Americans and Ilocanos whenever they care to work for wages. Each man has his own separate property, though in many instances the sweet potato and rice fields seem to be rather the common property of the community, and the village acts as a unit through some recognized head in most of their affairs.

The Igorrotes seem to have some idea of a future state after death, but, so far as I can learn, they have no well-defined god to worship, and trouble themselves about as little on these subjects as any people I have ever met. They are superstitious, but seem to have no horror of death, nor do they seem to sorrow for the departed. The dead are disposed of with a feast and frolic on the order of an Irish wake, minus the broken heads, in which the people of the community gather in and eat up a certain portion of the pigs and cattle which the departed dead possessed. The duration of these feasts is therefore directly proportional to the amount of live stock the deceased owned.

As to language, there are three quite distinct Igorrote dialects in the province. These dialects are so different that the people of one dialect are unable to understand those of the other two. The Ilocano dialect is, however, quite generally spoken, and has practically become the commercial language of the province.

The Igorrotes are disgustingly filthy, as a rule, in both person and clothing. The clothing of the men is but a long strip of cloth wound about the loins, and a blanket, always laid off when at work, but both of these are almost invariably so dirty as to be absolutely filthy, and so are the bare bodies of the men themselves. The women are dressed in much more civilized fashion than the men; their clothing is rarely found clean except when it is put on new. Their houses are not infrequently absolutely noisome, the pigs, chickens, and dogs dwelling together with the family in harmony, and their villages many times become so vile and filthy that notwithstand-

ing the godsend of mountain slope and rain torrents combining to keep them clean, they are frequently swept with disease. Their superstition comes to their rescue here, and when a death scourge strikes a village they regard the place as possessed of evil and all remove. Owing to the efforts of the present governor of the province, many of the Igorrotes of the province have adopted a shirt, coat, or some sort of an upper garment, and the presidentes and others even wear pantaloons and clean themselves up fairly well, so that I regard them with hope even in this matter, which seems to be their worst shortcoming.

For honesty and chastity the Igorrotes of this province I believe to be without superior among people of their class, and many much more highly civilized could learn of them in this regard. Marriage among them, it is true, is largely a business transaction where the woman is given for a price, but the simple ceremony must be religiously observed to the letter.

Such, in brief, is the people that we have seen fit to confront with

THE PROBLEM OF SCHOOLS.

With a view to awakening an interest in the subject so far as possible and ascertaining what could be done in each pueblo, I got together the present presidente and as many as possible of the consejales, or councilmen, in each, and after explaining to them the value and importance of schools and the intention of the American Government in this regard, I sounded them as far as possible on the practical questions relating thereto and tried to make them feel their own responsibility and duty in the matter and get their promise to help. In all of this I was greatly aided by the governor of the province, Mr. H. Phelps Whitmarsh, and the provincial secretary, Mr. Otto Scherer, who gave me letters of introduction explaining the purpose of my visit, and who had also already interested the people in the subject of schools.

In every pueblo but one I succeeded in getting the presidente and council to say they wanted a school and would give all the aid they could in establishing and maintaining one. They also expressed an opinion that the Igorrotes would quite generally send their boys to school, and some of them thought the girls would attend to some extent, but the general opinion seemed to be that the girls would not generally attend on account of having to help their mothers work, and that it was quite unnecessary for them to be educated anyhow. In this connection it is well to note that thus far we have not been able to get a single Igorrote girl into school.

In one pueblo, Balakbak, the presidente assured me that his people wanted no schools, and in this he was seconded by his council. He also said that if a school were established his people would, many of them, take to the mountains and leave the pueblo. In the town of Capangan, also, the presidente, while assuring me that he was in favor of schools, expressed the fear that some of his people would leave the pueblo if one was established.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

All of the pueblos except Balakbak gave assurance that they could and would manufacture their own benches and desks, and while this furniture will in many instances be rude, I am in favor of their doing so. In the pueblos of Cabayan, Tublay, and Galiano I found some of the old Spanish desks remaining that can be repaired and used.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

Six of the pueblos, viz., Cabayan, Tublay, La Trinidad, Galiano, and Baguio, have houses in which school can be held, but in two of these, La Trinidad and Capangan, new schoolhouses should be built, as the houses at present available can be regarded as temporary makeshifts only.

Four pueblos, Adaoay, Buguias, Palina, and La Trinidad, declared themselves as able to build schoolhouses without help from the insular government. Baguio has already built a house, and Tublay and Galiano have the schoolhouses built by the Spanish Government, so that but nine pueblos, namely, Ampusungan, Balabac, Bokod, Daklan, Itogon, Loo, Kibungan, Capangan, and Atok, have declared themselves as needing help from the insular government to build schoolhouses. This list should have added to it, I believe, the pueblo of Palina, which, though having declared itself as being able to build a house without help, will need aid if the house is to be completed at a reasonable time. If funds are available for these pueblos not later than the last of July, I have the promise of every pueblo in the province, except Balabac, Kibungan, and Buguias, that they will have schoolhouses ready to open school by the 1st of next January, and at Balabac, while they would prefer

not to ever build a schoolhouse, I think their objections can be and will be overcome. In this pueblo they said if we wished to open school it could be held in one room of the presidencia.

Fifty dollars Mexican currency will be sufficient aid for each of these pueblos, though many of them wanted more and none of them thought they could do with less. Thus, with aid from the insular fund to the extent of \$250 gold, for the whole province, we can put schoolhouses in every pueblo, and have the promise of having these houses erected in all of them, except three, by the 1st of next October. Of course these pueblos will need some watching and urging, and some of them will no doubt fail to come up to their promise in point of time. But I believe that if the aid asked for them is given, the majority of them will have houses ready by October 1, and all of them by the 1st of January. I can not promise that these houses will all be filled with pupils immediately, but if English teachers are placed in each I believe we will have a fair attendance from the first. There are certainly more promising fields for immediate fruit than this one, but there is no doubt in my mind that we should attempt to educate the Igorrote sooner or later, and having commenced here, I certainly believe in vigorous prosecution of the work. Any half-hearted policy will in my opinion fail. I therefore recommend that this money be furnished and that a schoolhouse be built in each pueblo of the province. I hope even without this aid to be ready by the 1st of October to have schools opened in the pueblos of La Trinidad, Baguio, Galiano, Adaoay, Cabayan, Capangan, and Tublay, and a little later in Buguias also. I should be glad to give these pueblos at least the assurance that they will have English teachers to open schools at that time if they have their houses completed, as it will greatly stimulate them in their endeavors.

SCHOOL TERM.

The opinion is almost unanimous that the school term should open the 1st of October and close the 31st of May, or thereabouts, making a school year of eight months. This puts the vacation in the season of rains and rice harvest, and while it is rather long, I am inclined to recommend it. The population of the pueblos is so distributed among numerous barrios distant from one another and in many instances separated by streams, that during much of the rainy season only the children from the barrios in which the schoolhouse might be located could possibly attend, and during much of this time the service of many of the children is required in the rice fields either to drive away the birds from the growing rice or help harvest the crop.

The opinion that school should be held in the morning only, from 8 to 12, is quite general also. This seems to have been the practice at some points where the Spaniards had schools, and the plea is made that the children could be had to work at home half of the day, and that therefore the attendance would be better. I am not ready to recommend this yet for all parts of the province, but am rather inclined to recommend six hours a day, three in the morning and three in the afternoon. In the Ilocano pueblos I am confident it would be better to hold school both morning and evening and that both sessions would be attended, and from actual experience in Baguio I am inclined to believe that the attendance would be fair in the afternoon in the Igorrote pueblos also.

NATIVE TEACHERS.

Knowing it to be the policy of the department to use native teachers as far as possible, in which policy I most heartily concur, I have used every endeavor to find just what could be done in this province in that regard. I must say, however, that the outlook in that line is not very encouraging. Only three pueblos, Cagayan, La Trinidad, and Baguio, would express themselves as either able or willing to pay a native teacher anything. Cabayan has been paying \$30 Mexican currency per month, and Baguio and La Trinidad can each pay \$25. I believe that Baguias, Capangan, and Tublay are also able to pay a small salary, but they will promise nothing. All pueblos desire American teachers, but they could not be made to see that a native teacher was necessary. Even in Cabayan, where they have a native teacher, now that the American teacher has come they wish to discharge the native. The idea of putting a native teacher with an American and training him up to take the American teacher's place does not seem to appeal to them at all. The explanation for this attitude is largely due to want of funds with which to pay teachers. Then there are at present no Igorrotes who could teach, and the people generally fear and distrust Ilocano teachers, perhaps not without some cause.

In Baguio and La Trinidad I believe we shall be able to place native teachers along with the English teachers about the 1st of October. In Cabayan, we already

have a native teacher, but I can not be positive that he will be retained by the pueblo longer than till the 1st of August. He has made himself unpopular in the pueblo, and not only the people are in favor of his removal, but the governor as well, and everything seems to point to dispensing with a native teacher altogether.

To supply native help in the schools I have succeeded in gathering into the three schools already established one or more pupils (Ilocanos) from six pueblos, in addition to the ones in which these schools are held, making nine pueblos that are reached to some extent by these three schools. We shall make special effort to prepare these boys so that they can assist the English teacher of their respective pueblos when schools are opened there.

Three of these pupils have been teachers, all have expressed a desire to become teachers, and I am encouraging them to that end. The list is as follows:

Name.	Age.	Residence.	Name.	Age.	Residence.
Modesto Santos.....	18	La Trinidad.	Pedro Octaviano	13	La Trinidad.
Genaro Garcia	16	Do.	Antonio Cachero	11	Gallano.
Marcelo Alverado	16	Do.	Epenano Indacan	10	Do.
Baltazar Rulludo	15	Kapangan.	Juan Larone	9	Adaoay.
Juan Haber	13	La Trinidad.	Nenito Cumilang	12	Daklan.
Vicente Ostrea	19	Do.	Timoteo Cumilang	34	Do.
Rufino Daceo	16	Tublay.	Pedro Zarote	20	Bugulas.
Primitivo Lagaska	12	Capangan.	Jose Novall	25	Cabayan.

Of this list the last five are in the school of Cabayan and the others are attending at La Trinidad. In addition to these, there is a person at Baguio available for teacher there.

For native teachers, I am heartily in favor of training up Igorrote material as soon as possible. Both the governor and the provincial secretary concur in this, and are rather opposed to using Ilocano help in schools at all. The Ilocanos of the province seem to have been trained up to lording it over the Igorrotes, and to have the idea that people who are not Christians are little better than brutes, and should be treated as beasts of burden to serve them.

I do not desire to be on record as disparaging the Ilocanos generally. They are, in the main, a very intelligent, well-behaved, and well-meaning people, with quite a great capacity and as high a degree of civilization as the Tagalogs and others of the Islands. In fact, if the better class of Ilocanos could be brought into the province and taught to treat the Igorrotes with justice and generosity, I should favor it as a means of helping to bring the wide chasm yawning between the Igorrote and the American plane. But unfortunately the Ilocanos at present in the provinces are prone to deal with the Igorrotes after the old order of things. The governor has found some trouble in this regard, and I have no doubt there will be some friction if Ilocano help is used in the schools. But the Government has found it necessary to use Ilocanos for secretaries of the pueblos, and I can not see but that we will have to use them in the schools to some extent or else have no native teachers in the schools at all for some time to come. It will be seen that most of those whose names are given above are young, and I hope that by the side of the American teachers they will learn to treat the Igorrotes properly and win their respect and good will.

AMERICAN TEACHERS.

It should be definitely determined as soon as possible just how many American teachers can be sent to this province, so that the arrangements may be made accordingly. If recommendations are desired, I would advise that for the first year an American teacher be sent for each pueblo. I do not think it advisable to open any more schools until after the rainy season is over. I hope, however, to have at least ten additional teachers. They should be men who can put up with some of the hardships of pioneer life, and who can content themselves to be exiled, as it were, in some lonely mountain village, cut off almost absolutely from the world outside, with only Igorrote society. I sometimes doubt if we can get American teachers to stay in some of these isolated pueblos. In most of the towns not a house can be found in which an American teacher would care to live, and to secure board in any of them would be out of the question. I have discussed the house problem with the governor, and it is believed the pueblos can be induced to build a house for teachers and rent them at four or five pesos a month. But teachers will be obliged to board themselves and have the chief part of their provisions carried up to them

on the backs of carriers from the United States commissary at Baguio. Some of the boys now in school at La Trinidad, I think, will be glad to go out to other pueblos with American teachers in the dual capacity of muchacho and ayudante at home and in the school at a wage the teachers could well afford to pay. This, of course, on the condition that the teachers help them to continue their studies. But this problem of house and subsistence for the teacher is a serious one, and even at Baguio Mr. Patrick has had trouble in this matter. All things considered, I can not see that a teacher's living expenses will be much, if any, less than in Manila, and the accommodations will certainly not be so good.

REPORT OF SCHOOLS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

The work in the three schools already established is very encouraging. The attendance for this season of the year has exceeded my expectations, being about 35 for Baguio, 32 for Cabayan, and 45 for La Trinidad. It should be remembered that this is the season of rain, when few children from barrios other than the one in which the school is located can attend.

The Igorrote children are bright, learn quickly, are easily interested, and like to go to school. The indifference as to the matter of schools is all on the part of the parents. For the children there is every hope.

Mr. Patrick, at Baguio, deserves great credit for the surprising work he has done in the short time he has been at it. I have not been up to visit the school at Cabayan since it was opened, but I hear good reports from it through parties that have come down from there, and from Mr. Palmer himself.

At La Trinidad the first class has already completed Baldwin's Primer and First Reader, and in default of the second-year book we will substitute Beginner's History and Mother Tongue. This class is also doing good work in geography and arithmetic, and I hope that we shall have them advanced to a point where they will be of much assistance to the American teachers by the 1st of October.

My plan is to do what I can to help here at Baguio and La Trinidad for the next few weeks, and go up to Cabayan and help Palmer out.

As the month of August and a part of September is conceded about the worst period of the rainy season, I am inclined to recommend a vacation of a month or six weeks, to begin about the middle of August and end the middle or last of September. I am not fully decided yet as to this vacation, and would be inclined to keep the schools going if conditions seem to justify it, but I believe that it would be better to have the schools closed with life and energy kept up to the last than to have them practically rained out. October 1, or thereabout, I would like to make the beginning of the school year here, and if these schools do not have any vacation before that, this term will be rather long, but I do not know that this should weigh if attendance and interest can be kept up. I only ask for permission to give such vacation if it shall appear to be best to do so. During the vacation period the teachers could greatly assist me in other pueblos, getting schoolhouses and school furniture ready to open as many schools as possible in October.

I have tried in this to give you a view of things as they are here, without any attempt at varnishing. On the whole, I am encouraged after looking over the field. We can not expect great things at once, but I shall try to make as much as can be made out of the stuff.

On separate sheets I give plan for schoolhouses in the pueblos needing aid, and also requisition for supplies.

I took snap shots in the various pueblos of the presidentes, school buildings, and sites selected for school buildings, etc., and when these are finished I will send them to you, together with a copy of my notes taken in relation to each pueblo, for your further information.

Respectfully submitted.

JESSE GEORGE,

Teacher in Charge of Schools for the Province of Benguet, P. I.

Lieut. William E. W. Mackinley, acting division superintendent for Ilocos Norte, Abra, and Bontoc provinces, makes the following report:

Province Ilocos Norte.—The province, which comprises some 1,100 square miles, is about one-half occupied by the civilized Ilocano race and one-half by the wild tribes known as Igorrotes. The latter are timid and few in number.

People.—The Ilocanos number some 125,000 and are settled in 15 municipalities, each with a pueblo or town for a center. The conditions at present are very good for school work. There is no disorder in the province, and rice transplanting for the

ensuing crop is being energetically pushed. This labor now engages a majority of the people, young and old, and has reduced the school attendance nearly a half since the middle of July. Weekly reports are required from all schools and are generally promptly forwarded.

Tour.—I have made a tour of the province and have visited every place except Badoc, which I shall inspect en route to Abra about the 13th and 14th.

Groups.—I shall review the towns as they are situated geographically, with Laoag as the center. There are three "groups" in the province, of which that of the south is most important. It embraces Laoag, with 31,000 people in jurisdiction, San Nicolas, 10,000; Batac, 10,000; Paoay, 8,000, and Badoc, 11,000.

Laoag.—Laoag has two good stone central schools, one each for boys and girls and three auxiliary bamboo schools in the north, west, and east parts of the city, each with a boys' and girls' department. The central boys' school has three native masters and the central girls' school has two maestras. Mr. William Edmonds teaches English, arithmetic in English, and calisthenics in all schools in turn, and has made good progress, as will be seen by his report in this mail. The total enrollment is about 900 in city schools. The great deficiency at Laoag is that of suitable school furniture, and bamboo tables are not steady enough to give good results in writing. Blackboards are also needed in every school in the province.

Lack of schoolhouses.—The schoolhouses throughout the province are utterly inadequate to accommodate more children than usually attend now, and do not exist in some towns, and, as will be seen by the detailed accounts later, are only travesties on American ideas of a school, with the exception of Laoag, and this exception only holds as to the work of Mr. Edmonds, three native teachers of the central schools, and one native teacher at the East school. There are many teachers outside who are trying to do their best, but they are as children groping in the dark, and can only advance when led along the road by an American teacher.

Local board.—Laoag has also a local school board of five residents, appointed by the commanding officer of the Twentieth Infantry prior to my arrival. This board meets often and tries to aid in the work, but as yet hardly grasps the idea that it is an advisory board, and rather estimates that it is a directing body. However, I do not doubt but that when the work is more advanced that a board will be of good use in encouraging the interest of the people generally.

Relations with Army.—Colonel Huggins, Third Cavalry, the military governor of Ilocos Norte, has visited the schools several times, ordered me to be furnished with escorts where I desired them, and aids me in many ways. Major Brown, Fifth Infantry, military governor of Abra, has been prompt to advise and assist as to matters in that province, and Mr. Chapman, teacher at Bangued, has also wired me cordially.

First group, Paoay and Currimaos.—On my landing in Ilocos Norte, July 14, at Currimaos, I inspected two barrios of rural schools there. I found two bamboo sheds, in which the Spanish alphabet and a little Ilocano were being taught to some 100 children by two native teachers, who get 5 cents, American, monthly, from each child. This barrio is the only port in the province half the time and is destined to grow larger. It belongs to Paoay, which is 7 miles distant. Paoay has a good stone school for both sexes, which, however, is almost bare of school furniture, and the 150 children who attend are compelled to sit perched on crazy benches and packed like sardines. There are 2 male and 2 female native teachers at Paoay, who get very low wages, and consequently take very little interest in the work.

Batac.—Batac, 3 miles farther toward Laoag and 10 miles from this place, has 2 bamboo schools. It is a town of 2,000 people and is rapidly increasing in population. It has 2 native teachers.

Badoc.—Badoc, 10 miles south of Batac, is a large town with 2 native schools. I have not yet visited this place.

San Nicolas.—San Nicolas, a large place, is a mile from Laoag, across the Caut River, and has one good stone school for boys and a new bamboo school for girls. There are 5 male and 3 female teachers instructing nearly 600 children. This is one of the most successful and progressive school towns in the province. The presidente offers to assure quarters for a lady teacher.

American teachers.—I will only say here that each town in the province should have one male American teacher. At Laoag there should be two, and two lady teachers should also be at Laoag. The lady for San Nicolas could also live in Laoag much of the time, and go daily to San Nicolas. This would make 16 male and 3 women teachers of English in this province. Their services will be appreciated.

Second group.—The towns of the second or northern group are smaller, but quite energetic.

Bacarra.—Bacarra, 4 miles north of Laoag, has a stone school for boys and a bam-

boo one for girls, two male and two female native teachers. It has some 2,500 people in the pueblo.

Vintar.—Vintar, another place with a good double stone schoolhouse and four native teachers, is about as large as Bacarra, from which it is distant 3 miles east. It is 5 miles northeast of Laoag. There is also a barrio school near Vintar, with two teachers.

Pasuguin.—Pasuguin, 6 miles north of Bacarra, has about 1,500 in the town and some 5,000 in the jurisdiction. It has two stone schools and four teachers. For buildings, attendance, and interest it ranks high for such a small place. Twenty miles farther up the coast and near Cape Bojeador is Nagpartian, a small and poor town. The schools are huddled in an old house, the floor is the only bench, and the only school furniture are two old worn-out blackboards. But the four native teachers are working away, the head master and maestra being energetic, and the master, although 47 years old, has learned considerable English from a grammar, and teaches it.

Davila.—At Davila, a barrio of Nagpartian, there is a school of 35 boys and 25 girls conducted on methods of the fifteenth century, but pleased beyond measure at my visit and advice. The writing lessons were conducted on bamboo leaves. This barrio is 3 miles north of Bojeador light-house and has some 250 population.

Banguui.—Ten miles farther east is Banguui, which is 40 miles from Laoag and the remotest town in Ilocos Norte. It is a good place of some 1,500 people, with 4,000 in the jurisdiction, and has a stone school poorly furnished, but with energetic teachers, four in number. I visited the northern towns from July 20 to 26.

Third group.—The five towns of the eastern group seem more apathetic in school work than those of the first two. These places were more hostile than the coast towns and suffered more in consequence. Except Dingras, they are poor at present, have few resources, and a small number of educated men.

San Miguel.—San Miguel, 5 miles east of Laoag, has an energetic presidente who is practically rebuilding the double stone school-house and has also put a bamboo shed up for temporary use. He wishes an American male teacher very much. There are two native teachers.

Piddig.—Piddig, some five miles northeast of San Miguel, is at present in the throes of an epidemic of dysentery. On one day 16 deaths occurred and the rate is still large. The people conceal their sick cases until too late to be cured, as they seem to be unable to realize the benefits of medicine. Lieutenant Stoney, A. A. S., has offered his services gratis and has treated many, and has also a native doctor. This incident shows the baleful effects of ignorance. The boys' school here is in a bamboo shed, but the master is a very bright young man who speaks English fairly well. The girls' school occupies the upper stairway hall of a native house. It does not amount to anything as a school, as the master speaks nothing but Ilocano and seems to have little or no education. A scout (American) teaches English nearly every day in the boys' school. Piddig has some 1,500 in the town and 6,000 in its limits.

Solsona.—Six miles southeast of Piddig is Solsona, a small town of about 1,000 people, with a bamboo double school and two teachers. The male teacher is above the average and has a class of four boys in plane geometry. But, as in all schools except those under direct American influence, the old memorizing system is followed, and no thinking is required of the pupils. This school is fairly provided with maps and charts, although they are little used.

Dingras.—Dingras is a large town of 3,000 people with some 10,000 in the jurisdiction, 4 miles southeast of San Miguel, with a very good presidente, a good stone double school, and two good native teachers. They seem anxious to learn American ideas of teaching. I regard Dingras as a place where two lady teachers could be very useful at least half the year.

Banna.—Banna, 7 miles south of Dingras, is a small place of some 500, on a hill overlooking some Igorrote rancherias. It has two small schools, which are huddled up in two private houses, with few books and two middle-aged native teachers (man and wife) teaching a medley of Spanish and Ilocano and a few English words. An unfinished school, left as it was the day the last American lieutenant departed, shows the little interest taken by the people in the work. This town needs an energetic American teacher badly. The natives can not get anything done, and no one else in the place cares. The garrison is of native scouts, and the few white men (scouts) are too busy to look after school matters. Banna is on the border of the Igorrote rancherias and can be made a center for their elevation from their present savagery.

Detailed reports.—At the close of this month detailed reports will be submitted upon all towns, native teachers, pay, attendance, and other matters. The ensuing normal school will determine the competency of many teachers, or the reverse, and until then I feel that more detailed recommendations would be of little value.

On May 22, 1901, the officer in command at Jolo wrote to the adjutant-general, Department of Mindanao and Jolo, as follows:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to invite attention to section 16 of Act No. 74, of the United States Philippine Commission, establishing a department of public instruction in the Philippines, and to urgently request that action be taken that the requirements of the said section 16 be held as not in force and effect in the Sulu archipelago with its Mohammedan population. The Al Koran, a monotheism, is the most colossal forgery of the Christian religion ever perpetrated since the foundation of Christianity. It teaches that it is the duty of those of that faith to convert all peoples to become followers and believers in Mohammedanism. To make a convert means to defend the convert; to do this requires force, and the use of force means conflict to end in war with these fanatical people. The intelligent universal world does not recognize the Al Koran as true, but that its doctrines are false, and that a false doctrine may not be encouraged and fostered by being taught in the United States public schools in the Philippines, I have to most earnestly request early action in the case in the premises for the manifest public good.

Mr. Gerow D. Brill, appointed principal of the school of agriculture, having visited the island of Negros, made the following statement:

Land.—On the east coast of the island of Negros, the land rises very gradually from the coast to the foot of the mountain range. Most of the soil of this section is a brown loam, very fertile and easily worked. It contains so much humus that it may be worked while quite wet without baking. In a few places the clay subsoil comes nearer the surface, making the land too wet for cane growing.

On the west coast in many cases the mountains extend almost to the sea and terminate very abruptly, thus giving little room for sugar plantations.

At that part of the island between Bacolod and Valle Hermosa, the land for half the distance across the island is taken up for sugar plantations; but around La Castellana the buildings on many of them are burned and no work is being done on the plantations. Beyond La Castellana the land is higher, more rolling, and, with the exception of one or two stretches of forest, is covered with tall, coarse grass. Most of it has been cultivated, but some is so stony and irregular that cultivation under present conditions would not pay. However, it is admirably suited for grazing, provided better grasses were introduced. The sides of the mountains are heavily wooded, extending down nearly to the sea on the west coast.

Some of the planters say that there are large tracts of fine sugar land, belonging to the government, on the southeast and northwest coasts. The reason given why they had not been taken up was that heretofore these sections had been infested with *ladrones*. Very little seems to be known of the interior of the island, either by foreigners or natives. There is no path across the island except at the point where the telegraph line crosses the mountains, and even this is a very difficult one. There are practically no roads on the island except some short stretches connecting a few coast towns, and most of these have no bridges over the streams.

Sugar.—Negros is considered the best sugar country of the entire archipelago. The sugar crop is of more value than all the other agricultural products of the island combined. The yield of sugar is from 30 to 100 piculs of 137 pounds per hectare of land. The lesser amount is from some of the older plantations along the coast, which have been cultivated for nearly thirty years. On these plantations the yield was said to be double this at first. This sugar, however, is of a higher quality than that of the new plantations. On the older plantations near the coast the cane has to be reset each year, while on the higher and newer plantations it is only reset once in three or four years.

The rainfall is sufficient to grow a good crop without irrigation except in very dry years, provided the cane is set at the proper time. In a dry season the irrigation pays well, and yet I heard of only one plantation where it was practiced. On many it would be very easy to do, as many streams come down from the mountains. No fertilizer is used for sugar growing, except that on the older plantations the manure is drawn from buffalo pens and spread on the fields nearest the buildings. Even on the plantations on which the cane has to be reset each year the ground, as a rule, is allowed to lie idle a year between crops, and, as the cultivation is so clean, few weeds come up to cover the ground. Some leguminous crop, as clover, sown in the cane at the last cultivation, would give much pasture for the buffalo and cattle and greatly increase the fertility of the soil, with no expense but the cost of the seed.

Sugar should exhaust the plant food in the soil the least of any crop, if properly managed, and stalks and leaves or their ashes returned to it. The plant can get all the elements contained in the sugar from the air and water. This is one reason why

sugar growing has been so fostered in Germany and France, and later in the United States.

Tools.—For plowing the land and cultivating the soil, as well as maize and rice, a very crude plow of Chinese style is the only tool used except an equally crude harrow made of sections of the bamboo pinned together with the branches left projecting 5 or 6 inches. The point and moldboard of the plow are of very rough castings, and all the rest is of wood and made at home. The two iron castings cost about \$2.25 Mexican. On two plantations foreign plows were being used and gave excellent satisfaction, except that each point cost \$2 Mexican, or nearly as much as the two castings for the Chinese plow. In the United States they would cost from 50 to 65 cents Mexican at retail. Certainly many American tools could be used with profit, even if more expensive, as they would do much more effective work. Most of the plantations away from the coast use water wheels to furnish power for crushing the cane, while along the coast steam engines are used. On most plantations the crushed cane is used for boiling the juice; but under the engine boilers wood is used almost entirely, and as the forests are cleared further and further from the coast this wood becomes quite an item of expense. On some plantations the wood is supplemented by the stems of this coarse grass, which is cut and stacked under sheds during the dry season.

Even on the best-equipped plantations little attention is paid to saving in labor. Even on Mr. A. Locsan's plantation, which is said to be the best fitted and arranged of any on the island, the laborers have to carry the cane 10 feet and step up 3 feet to get it from the truck on the tramway onto the moving table that carries it to the crushing rollers, and yet there is no apparent reason why the tramway should not come near and high enough so that the cane might be thrown from the trucks directly onto the table, thus saving half the labor.

The laborers, aside from the foreman, get 12½ cents Mexican per day and two meals of rice and maize, except during the time of making the sugar, when they get double pay and three meals a day. On some plantations a good share of this is paid in tuba or bino and betelnut. Some of the plantation owners feel that they will have trouble with their laborers under American law. One said that if the laborers knew he could not kick or beat them when they did not do as he told them, he could do nothing with them. An American officer said that recently a Spaniard on the west coast was greatly surprised and exceedingly angry for being fined because he severely beat one of his laborers.

It has been so easy to grow a profitable crop of sugar on this fertile, new land that little careful study has been given the subject by most planters. One planter when asked if he thought an experiment station and school of agriculture would be of much value to the people replied: "Yes, if you will show us how to grow other crops besides sugar; but there is no use in attempting to teach us to grow sugar or to make it, as any boy on the plantation 12 years old knows all about growing and making it." The sugar made sells for a low price; but whether on plantations of this size it would be profitable to use more expensive machinery and make a better grade of sugar would have to be determined. On Luzon they make a different grade of sugar. One trouble with most of the planters in Negros is that when they get a good crop they spend the money in having a "big time" in Manila or Hongkong, and then have to borrow money at from 12½ per cent to 25 per cent to care for their next crop. Colonel Miner said he investigated the titles to the land a little to see if American capital could not be secured at a lower rate, but found most of them too defective for this. The early settlement of land titles is very important, and difficult as well. Some of the American officers, as well as planters, say that certain planters are enlarging their plantations very rapidly.

Maize and rice.—These are grown on all plantations and often together. They are grown more for use as food for the laborers than to sell in the market. The cultivation of the rice on the dry land is very good. It is difficult to get even an approximate estimate of yield from the planters. Considerable forest land is burned each year for planting maize and upland rice. The burning kills all the weeds and brush so thoroughly and the ashes make so good a fertilizer that for two years scarcely any cultivation is needed, and all the crop costs is the trouble of planting and harvesting. After two years a little hand cultivation is given for a couple of years more and then the land is often allowed to grow grass and brush.

Abaca or manila hemp.—Next to sugar, this is the most important export of the island. The plant closely resembles the banana and grows best when shaded by it or some tree. It grows wild, but when planted the young suckers are generally set on freshly cleared hillsides. Smooth land is not necessary, as most of the cultivation consists simply of keeping the weeds and other small growths down by hand. The plant will yield fiber in from two to three years after it is set. About 150 plants

will yield a picul of fiber and require laborers about seven days to draw it. If of the best quality and unstained, it will be worth about \$20 to \$23 (Mexican). Much fiber is wasted in drawing, but whether it could be saved at a profit is one of the questions yet to be settled. Many machines have been tried for drawing it, but so far without success. Why more is not planted is not easily understood, except that the planter has to wait two years for any return. The cost of starting a plantation is small and the crop is safe from the attack of the locusts.

Mr. Areneta, who is said to have the largest plantation of abaca on the island, is planting cocoanut and areca nuts among the plants, as shade, to take the place of bananas, as the former are much more profitable. He says different plants of the abaca vary greatly as to the amount and quality of the fiber they produce.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is mostly grown in small patches on the hill-sides by the plantation laborers on shares. In this way the women and children assist in its cultivation and harvesting. The leaves are generally slung on rattan and hung in the tops of the laborer's house to cure. In this way it is grown and cured at little expense.

Cocoanuts.—Cocoanuts are much grown along the coast on both sides of the island. Very little copra is made, as most owners cut the flower stems for tuba. This is sometimes distilled, but mostly sold the same day or next after gathering. Most of the nuts produced are used locally for oil. On the coast the young trees will bear profitable crops of nuts in from five to seven years after planting, while on the upland from seven to nine years are required. On the upland they are more subject to the attacks of locusts and other insects.

Other products.—Quite a large quantity of areca nut is exported. The plant grows well almost everywhere and is quite profitable. The nuts bring about \$1 (Mexican) per 1,000, on the island, after they are cleared of the husks.

Coffee and cocoa are grown for local use, but little attention is paid to their cultivation. Small quantities of each are brought to the local market for trade.

Mangoes and breadfruit grow without cultivation where the seeds have been thrown out.

Excellent pineapples are grown on a few plantations, and a few are exported.

Bananas grow almost everywhere.

Scarcely any cotton is grown except the wild tree cotton, which is of no use for spinning.

A wild lemon, as well as the pomelo, grows in the mountains, and probably a cultivated one of good quality would grow equally as well. Some other fruits are grown or grow wild in small quantities.

On each plantation cloth for clothing is spun and woven by the women on hand looms. Several fibers are used, alone and mixed, as abaca, pineapple, etc. This is about the only manufacturing on the island.

Cattle.—Most of the labor on the plantation is done with the buffalo. The ordinary ox is used for the saddle or to draw the native carriage, even in the villages. He is much quicker in his movements, but not as heavy and stout as the buffalo.

Rinderpest.—On the east coast the rinderpest is very prevalent, and many cattle and buffalo are dying daily. On many of the plantations the work in the cane fields is practically at a standstill for lack of animals to do it. The disease is rapidly spreading to the interior of the island. The army surgeons have applied some material for inoculation, but were short of syringes. Apparently very little attention was given the burning or burying of the bodies, and in some cases they were skinned before being buried. Often they were buried so shallow that the dogs dug them out. At Iloilo so many had died that there were not enough left to handle the freight, and it was a very common sight to see men drawing loaded carts. If these cattle had been properly inoculated before they were actually sick, probably nearly all would have remained immune to the disease. It would need close foreign supervision all the time to make inoculation effective.

Locusts.—Locusts are very numerous in certain sections this year. How many broods there are in a year, or how long the eggs require for hatching, I could not learn. Their great numbers are largely due to cutting or burning the forests and then allowing the ground to grow up with grass and weeds; these waste places are where they hatch in such large numbers. In several of the places all the people were out driving the young ones into pits before they were able to fly. In this way they caught bushels of them. One planter had some dry diseased ones with which he was going to inoculate some of those on his plantation. They will not eat abaca, tobacco, cotton, or the castor-oil plant.

LA GRANJA.

The government farm lies about 30 miles from Bacolod, up near the foothills of the volcano Canlaon. It contains about 1,700 hectares of land, 300 of which are said to be excellent for cane growing. There are two or three high hills on the farm, and

it is much broken by ravines. Two of these contain quite large streams of water, capable of furnishing considerable power, and valuable also for irrigation. It lies rather high to be the best cane land, and yet does not include any forest. The irregularity of the land would largely increase the cost of cultivation and so decrease the profits, but would give opportunities for growing a greater variety of plants for experimental purposes. For the most part it is very fertile. Mr. Areneta, the former secretary of agriculture, says there is enough cane growing on the land to produce 2,500 piculs of sugar, worth about \$8,000 gold, if properly cared for and harvested. There is also quite a grove of areca-nut trees, some abaca, and a few coffee and cocoa trees growing on the farm, although they have been greatly neglected of late. Some of the land is let on shares for growing rice and maize, two-thirds of the crop to go to the laborer and one-third to the state. Much of the land is not cultivated at all.

At present there are only 6 buffaloes belonging to the farm there; the military authorities have 8 more, making a total of 14 belonging to the estate. I did not learn what had become of the rest. The present manager says that they need from 80 to 100 to care for and harvest the cane. He says the machinery and pans for making the sugar can easily be put in order, but that he will probably need a new canvas belt for the crusher. Mr. Areneta, on the other hand, says the crop can not be crushed there, as the water wheel is out of order. The sugar pans are of iron, and, though more durable than wood, give a darker and so lower priced sugar.

Tools.—There is a considerable quantity of very antiquated tools piled up in the storehouse, but apparently very few have any value. Mr. Areneta has quite a large quantity of material at his place belonging to the farm, such as books, chemical apparatus, etc. With the exception of the storehouse, with a galvanized-iron roof, the buildings are very poor. Even the brick building in which the guard of American soldiers live has had many of the rafters burned out. A new bamboo and nipa building is in course of erection for the guard, but it was at a standstill at the time I was there. The overseer said he and the men had no pay for three months, and wanted to know when they could get it.

Many tools should be brought here for illustration and experiment besides those strictly agricultural, as a rice huller; this, with a reaper for cutting, a thresher and cleaner, may cheapen rice production enough so that it may be raised in the islands at a profit and do away with the necessity of importing any. Without doubt many agricultural tools can be introduced that can be used at a profit, even with the cheap labor here.

Several plantation owners argue that the steam plows would pay, as they would not get sick and could do the work so quickly. I doubt if they would pay, except on a few of the largest plantations; unless they have good roads the traction engine could not be used for hauling the sugar, and animals would have to be kept for cultivating the cane. The rusting of the boiler and engine when idle would be more destructive to it than the wear. Then high-priced labor would be necessary to keep it in order and run it.

Objections to La Granja.—(1) Its inaccessibility. A school of agriculture and an experiment station should be easy of access to the planters and the students, otherwise they will not come to it, and it will not fully accomplish the purpose for which it was intended. At present there is no proper road to the place, and unless this is remedied it would be a very serious objection. If a railroad is to be built in the island, the best place for a school of agriculture would be near it.

(2) It is said to be a very malarial section of the island, but the planters around deny this. Certainly the soldiers there have not the best place, as they live in a brick building on the ground, surrounded by a thick growth of banana trees on both sides, which contains a large amount of decaying vegetable matter, forming an excellent breeding place and harbor for mosquitoes. How serious this is I do not know, but see no reason why it should be malarious after being cleaned up.

New buildings.—It might be a wise thing for the instructors in charge of the school to make a point of visiting and getting acquainted with as large a number of planters on the island as possible before the school is started. By doing this they would have an excellent opportunity of studying the present conditions, and thus be able to begin work on an intelligent basis. They would also be able to interest the planters in the work, which is equally as important. Then, as soon as they were ready to open the school, they could probably get the sons of planters and their superintendents to attend. At present most of them are preparing to study law. Several from Negros are going to the United States to study English and law this year.

Experimental work.—Care should be taken to make all experimental work of a practical character at first, so as to get the planters interested. The great trouble in the United States, until recently, was that the work done and the bulletins published were too technical to reach the farmer and so he ignored them. That they did very

valuable work, no one at present would question. Now most of the bulletins are eagerly sought for, as they give the results of the work in a form that is easily understood. One of the first subjects to be taken up for investigation should be sugar, as it is the most important. One of the instructors should be a chemist with some knowledge of sugar analysis, and the first thing to determine would be the loss of sugar in cane after being crushed, and whether this could be saved at a profit. Also to get some exact data as to the yield of cane and sugar per hectare of land, as a basis for future work. Varieties of cane from other places should be tried, as well as methods of cultivation. Probably a greater yield per acre could be secured by removing the suckers and lower leaves and thus thinning the cane, but whether it would be profitable would have to be determined. At present it is difficult to get accurate data in regard to any of these subjects. It is a question whether the use of commercial fertilizers would pay under existing conditions, but with the ashes from the mills and the manure from the pens could be used a little more wisely. Green manuring with leguminous plants might and would, I think, give very valuable results at slight cost.

Diversified farming.—Every effort should be made to induce the farmers to grow a greater variety of crops. At present they advance money for work, etc., for an entire year on one crop. If it is a good one, he gets his money in a lump sum, and so is more apt to spend it extravagantly. If his crops fail, through locusts or droughts, he has lost on his entire work and has no other crop to fall back on. Then there is great rush of work at the sugar making time and the time of cultivation, with little to do at other times. So with greater diversity of crops it would be better for the laborer as well as the master, by making the demand for labor more uniform and safe from accidents. It would probably be wisest to first give attention to improving the plants, and the conditions of their growth, that are already under cultivation here, as abaca, cocoa, for oil or pastry, cocoa, coffee, cotton, etc.; at the same time others might be tried in small quantities. At present many beans are imported, as well as lemons, olives, etc. The growing of these and many other fruits might be tried. Certainly lemons would find a ready market here and in the ports of China. Tea, also, might be tried; the picking of it would give light employment to women and girls for a few hours each day. The introduction of a greater variety of vegetables would be valuable, as it would give a greater variety to the food of the people.

Labor.—It will be necessary to give the subject of labor careful consideration, as it is different here from what it is at home. To do this thoroughly it will be necessary to study not only Spanish but Visayan as well. At first it will probably be very difficult to get men capable of using improved machinery and to carry out instructions in regard to experiments exactly as given, even when fully understood.

Work animals.—The buffalo is too slow and has to get in the water and mud too often to be satisfactory. The fact that he will eat the coarsest food and stand neglected is in his favor. Why the ordinary oxen are not more used I don't know. The pony is too small to be of much value for farm work.

By crossing the pony mares with a Percheron stallion the size might be greatly increased, and as the Percheron foals are very small when born there would be very little danger to the mare. The resulting mares would make very valuable animals to breed to a jack to get mules and the males would be worth double their dams for riding and driving. For this style of crossing Clydes or other English or Belgian horses would not do, as the foals are too large and coarse when born. On the experimental farm if it were possible to get some American mares from the military authorities, even if they were rejected on account of accidents or lameness, provided it were not on account of contagious disease, they could be bred to a jack and some mules raised. The raising of horses and mules should be a very profitable industry in itself. Better farm animals will of course necessitate better care. For plowing in overflown fields cattle will have to be used, but I think this can be avoided.

With or without improved animals, one of the most necessary things is good roads of some kind. The streams coming down from the mountains should furnish enough power for electricity; and possibly light electric roads for the main ones might be the most effective. Then the planters could build the short ones from their plantations to them for hauling their sugar and other products.

School.—After the farm is cleared and put in order it would be well to start a school in a small way. If twenty boys, sons of planters and plantation superintendents, would come, it would put the school on a better basis than to start with it as a farm school. It would be necessary until the ordinary schools had prepared boys, to start them in elementary English and first give them a good elementary education and so fit them to be good citizens. Then after they are prepared, to give them a course in agriculture. This should include a simple course in bookkeeping suitable for farm accounts. They should also have instruction in regard to forestry and be

impressed with the consequence of deforestation. Some instruction should be given in mechanics, for which a machine shop with simple tools should be provided. Some instruction in civil engineering should be given, at least enough to enable them to survey and run levels; the idea being to make the work practical rather than scientific. To carry this out, probably eight years would be necessary and five or six instructors would be needed. Before the boys had finished, the schools would have prepared others to enter and the elementary work could be dropped. Some tuition should be charged beside board, for they will value lightly that which costs them nothing. By starting in this way the teachers would learn what was needed in a few years and would be able to make the work more valuable to each succeeding class. One thing should be borne in mind, and that is to keep the experimental work and school in close touch with the people. Some system of free scholarship, dependent on good work of the boys, should be planned, so that bright, ambitious boys, though poor, might have an equal chance with the wealthy. If, later, special courses in mechanical and civil engineering are needed, more teachers could be secured.

What I have said in regard to agricultural conditions in Negros may not fully apply to other islands. The information was secured from planters through an interpreter in a brief visit. The ideas in regard to an experimental station and school of agriculture are given with only a limited knowledge of the conditions, and so at best are very imperfect.

Submitted by Gerow D. Brill, June 25, 1901.

Mr. J. W. Gilmore, chief assistant for the agricultural school in Negros, on September 17 wrote as follows on the conditions now existing at La Granja and their bearing upon the prospects for successful work in agriculture:

The estate contains about 1,915 acres (775 hectares) and lies at the base of the mountains about 16 miles from the port of San Enrique and about 6 miles from La Carlota. The roads during the present or rainy season are almost impassable. However, the river and the private tramway make passage from San Enrique to La Carlota possible at all seasons. During the past two months small bands of Babylanes have been causing trouble on the plantations near the mountains. On September 6 a band came into Castellana and killed 5 natives, guards, wounded 3, and captured their arms and ammunition. On the same day Captain Kennon, Sixth Infantry, and his guard, killed 1 officer of this band near La Granja, and the manager of the plantation adjacent on the north lost his life. Dates have been set for subsequent raids.

Because of this unsettled state of affairs it is necessary to go about the estate and to and from it armed. Having to take these precautions makes the work doubly arduous. However, the American troops have a permanent station there now and a telegraph line is in process of construction. The estate itself is very well situated for diversified work. The elevation of 410 feet renders it suitable for cereal, vegetable, and fruit crops, as well as for sugar. Portions of it are suitable for light stock raising. The soil, too, is fertile and the estate well watered. But the present difficulty of access and the poor facilities for transporting supplies and products are marked disadvantages.

At present there is upon the estate one small but good stone house, having cement floor and corrugated iron sides and roof. The mill and sugarhouse, constructed of bamboo and nipa, is practically in ruins. The roof and gables are either out of place or lacking. However, the building can be repaired. A bamboo and nipa house has recently been constructed for the use of the soldiers, but they prefer to live in a brick structure near the observatory. The nipa house is now being used as a schoolhouse. The old observatory is still in pretty good condition, though a new floor would add much to its efficiency as a laboratory or the like.

The implements have, for the most part, been burned or stolen by the insurgents. The cane masher has rusted a good deal, but it can be used. The turbine, however, is now off of its foundations. There are two plows, a clod crusher, and a considerable quantity of odds and ends which could be of but little use. Some of these things are in the storehouse and some of them are in the soldiers' quarters. Many of the scientific instruments have been carried away or destroyed. Those that still remain are in the house of Mr. Areneta, at his Louisiana plantation. They consist mainly of meteorological and chemical apparatus. Some of them were damaged in moving. The roads are so bad during the rainy season that it would be impracticable to remove them until the dry season. There are also in Mr. Areneta's house about 330 volumes of books belonging to the estate. Because there are no suitable

buildings at La Granja for housing these books and instruments, I suggest that they remain in the possession of Mr. Areneta until such houses are built. However, if it is thought that they could be put in the observatory at La Granja and guarded there it can be done.

Most of the land of the estate is now idle and growing to weeds and grass. There are about 76.5 acres planted to cane, which will yield, estimated, about \$1,000 worth of sugar. The cane fields have recently been cultivated, but the cane does not look so well as that on some other plantations. I think this is due to neglect during its early growth. There are about 8 acres of rice which have been planted and cultivated on shares by the people. The rest of the estate which is planted at all is in permanent crops, such as betel palms, coffee, cacao, pineapple, and abaca.

The island has recently been visited by a plague among the carabaos, and the loss to nearly all the planters has been great. We now have six at La Granja, but this number is not at all adequate for the work of the approaching cane season. Because of the scarcity the price has gone up to \$75-\$100 per head. There are eight horses belonging to the estate (I believe), but they are now in the military service.

The labor on the estate has been under the immediate direction of three overseers, and it was thought best for the present not to change this. From four to twelve laborers are employed, as the weather permits, to dry the corn and cultivate the cane. Three laborers, however, have not received any pay since April 30. Because of the unsettled state of things no more laborers have been employed than were necessary to look after the cane, rice, and corn, so that the other fields have been allowed to grow up in weeds and grass.

The cane crop will be ready to harvest about the last of November. But in order to harvest this crop, repairs to machinery and buildings to the amount of about \$35 will be necessary. It will also require about \$1,500 worth of wood, and carabaos to the amount of \$4,000 at present prices. The time is very short in which to complete these arrangements, for the supply of wood is now limited. Carts would have to be made and carabaos brought perhaps from Leyte. I suggest, therefore, that steps be taken to sell the present crops in the field to some of the near-by planters. This, however, will not be an easy matter, because most of the planters have more cane than they have carabaos to handle it.

According to Mr. Areneta's books, the estate is indebted for labor to the amount of \$707.44 since April 30, and rent of oxen. This also includes part of the contract price due to laborers for bringing the cane to maturity. I suggest that this amount be paid as soon as that is completed and his books audited. He will turn them over if not otherwise ordered.

It seems well to say something about the plans of work for the immediate future of La Granja. The prime interests of the people of this island are cane growing and sugar making. Therefore, better varieties of cane should be introduced here from Louisiana and Hawaii. So far as I have seen only one variety of cane is grown here; and while I have not seen analyses of the purity of the juice or the sugar contained, yet I do not believe that it is one of the highest quality. Then, too, instead of spending money repairing the old furnaces and evaporating kettles, I think it would be wise to introduce improved machinery which would admit of burning the crushed cane under the boilers. Such machinery would mean a great saving in fuel, and it would produce sugar of the first quality unrefined. To introduce such machinery, however, would necessitate a considerable expenditure of money at first, but if permanent work is to be established here, it would pay in the end. Steps should also be taken to practice a more diversified system of agriculture than is at present practiced, and also to illustrate the relation of stock raising to agriculture in helping the fertility of the soil, etc. This system would increase the resources of the planters by an increased production and by diminishing their losses during locust ravages. Several planters have expressed a desire for the introduction of cereal and forage crops. I believe that the earliest usefulness of the institution will follow as practical methods are introduced.

In order to direct the work properly a man should be provided, preferably a Filipino, who speaks English. This arrangement is necessary until I become proficient enough in Spanish and the dialect to direct the work personally. So far Mr. Fallon, the teacher here, has kindly assisted me in getting started in the work, and to him our hearty thanks are due.

I suggest that the institution be supplied with an official head for business correspondence. If none are already at hand, I suggest that the following be printed in suitable type in the upper left-hand corner of the sheet:

"Department of Public Instruction for the Philippine Islands. Division of Agriculture. La Granja Experimental Station, Occidental Negros."

I might give here an itemized list of equipment and funds necessary to begin the

work in a permanent way. But aside from those things which I have already suggested, it seems best to leave that for the director. On account of bad roads and unsettled conditions, work of improvement could not progress rapidly until the dry season. However, the fields of usefulness for the instruction is large and the equipment should be the best.

Supplies of text-books received since January 1, 1901.

ARITHMETICS.	
35,000 Wentworth's Arithmetics.....	\$6,400.00
10,000 First Steps in Arithmetic.....	2,160.00
GEOGRAPHIES.	
35,000 Frye's Geography.....	13,650.00
10,000 Tarbell's Geography.....	3,600.00
10,000 Guyot's Geographical Reader, North America.....	3,600.00
10,000 Carpenter's Geographical Reader, Asia.....	3,600.00
HISTORIES.	
35,000 Montgomery's United States History.....	12,700.00
5,000 Myer's General History.....	4,500.00
READERS.	
60,000 Baldwin's Primer.....	11,000.00
10,000 Baldwin's First Year Reader.....	1,500.00
25,000 Baldwin's Second Year Reader.....	5,250.00
10,000 Bass's Beginners' Reader.....	1,500.00
10,000 New Educational Reader.....	2,100.00
10,000 Thought Reader.....	1,800.00
SUPPLEMENTARY READING.	
10,000 Big People and Little People of Other Lands.....	1,800.00
10,000 Fifty Famous Stories Retold.....	2,100.00
10,000 Health Chats with Young Readers.....	3,600.00
10,000 Heart of Oak, Series No. 2.....	2,400.00
10,000 Heart of Oak, Series No. 3.....	3,000.00
10,000 Little Nature Studies.....	1,500.00
10,000 Nature Studies, Davis.....	2,400.00
10,000 Robinson Crusoe for Youngest Readers.....	2,400.00
10,000 Friends and Helpers.....	3,600.00
GRAMMARS.	
10,000 First Steps in English.....	2,280.00
10,000 Mother Tongue, No. 1.....	2,700.00
10,000 Mother Tongue, No. 2.....	3,600.00
DICTIONARIES.	
10,000 Webster's Primary Dictionary.....	2,840.00
3,000 Webster's Academic Dictionary.....	3,000.00
2,000 Spanish-English Dictionary.....	1,800.00
SPANISH-ENGLISH.	
10,000 Lecciones de Lenguaje.....	\$2,400.00
AIDS FOR TEACHERS.	
10,000 Edgren's Spanish Grammar.....	4,800.00
500 Knapp's Spanish Grammar.....	500.00
500 Guiaspara Maestros.....	470.00
500 Teacher's Manual.....	750.00
500 Waymarks for Teachers.....	470.00

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

10,000 The Young American	3,600.00
1,500 Carnefix Charts	7,000.00
3,000 dozen chart primers	1,140.00
30,000 gross chalk	1,800.00
2,000 square yards blackboard cloth	840.00
5,000 dozen composition books	1,450.00
100 gross blackboard erasers	420.00
15,000 square feet blackboard hyloplate	1,630.00
9,580 pints ink	1,583.25
500 gross 2-ounce bottles ink	1,450.00
1,000 boxes ink tablets	350.00
100 reams blotting paper	640.00
1,000 gross lead pencils	1,175.00
100,000 slate pencils	108.75
1,000 gross penholders	1,525.00
4,621 gross pens	1,359.05
48,000 slates	2,175.00
50,000 writing pads, assorted	2,150.00
1,000 white block pads	475.00
50,000 spelling blanks	1,440.00

OTHER SUPPLIES.

10 gross call bells	355.00
500 clocks	1,950.00
1,139 flags, United States	2,209.68
1,000 numeral frames	490.00
500 dozen globes, 8-inch	1,000.00
1,200 teachers' inkstands	400.00
100 maps of the Pacific Ocean	250.00
500 maps of the world and United States	1,000.00
10 gross blackboard pointers	132.00
100 gross metric rulers	175.00
2,022 gallons blackboard slating	3,033.75
10,000 dozen copy books	4,785.00

 37,271.48

On August 14, 1901, a requisition was made on the purchasing agent for the following text-books and supplies:

- 10,000 Baldwin's Third Readers.
- 1,000 ink tablets, Barbour's black, each to make 1 gallon ink.
- 200 gross Andrew's cotton felt blackboard erasers.
- 500 clocks, 12-inch dial, eight-day strike, C regulator Ansonia clocks.
- 4,400 combination school desks, as per specifications submitted.

There was at that time an available appropriation of \$2,400 to pay for the readers, \$3,315 for supplies, and \$20,000 for desks.

In the estimate for the next quarterly appropriation for this department, now before the Philippine Commission, appropriations are asked for as follows:

School books	\$26,650.00
School supplies	19,337.50
School furniture	75,000.00

From these appropriations it is purposed to purchase the following articles:

- 50,000 Baldwin's Primers.
- 25,000 Baldwin's First Year Readers.
- 15,000 Baldwin's Second Year Readers.
- 1,000 Maps of the World and United States.
- 1,000 Charts.
- Slate pencils.
- Lead pencils.
- Writing tablets.
- 1,000 Bookcases.
- Book covers.

RECAPITULATION.

Cost of school books received since January 1, 1901.....	\$133,510.00
Cost of school supplies received since January 1, 1901.....	37,271.48

NOTE.—Bills for the above partly paid and partly in process of adjustment.

Cost of articles for which requisition has been made on insular purchasing agent:

School books.....	2,400.00
School supplies.....	3,315.00
School desks (school furniture).....	17,600.00

NOTE.—The amount for school desks is estimated first cost, to which transportation is to be added.

Estimate has been made for the fourth quarter, 1901, in the following amounts:

School books.....	26,650.00
School supplies.....	19,337.50
School furniture.....	75,000.00

315,083.98

The following instructions were sent out to division superintendents, supplementing verbal instructions previously given:

MANILA, P. I., August 1, 1901.

To Division Superintendents:

Division superintendents should make themselves acquainted with the educational bill (No. 74) the Municipal Code (No. 82) and the amendments (No. 132) to the Municipal Code.

Act 74 constitutes at present the laws and regulations in force relating to public schools and instruction in the Philippine Islands. Under section 3 (m) of this act, the general superintendent is empowered to "prepare and promulgate rules * * * adopted to carry out this law and not inconsistent with its provisions."

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION FREE.

SECTION 1. It is forbidden any teachers to accept fees for instruction given in public schools during school hours. The system of fees is to be abolished, and there shall be no sales of school supplies furnished by this department.

REGARDING MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

SEC. 2. The supervision and control of the schools of your respective division are invested in you, subject to the direction of a general superintendent. As far as possible accept assistance and suggestions from the military authorities. Detail of soldiers may be requested from military officers who have an interest in school matters.

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

The nautical school is directly under the control of this department. This school offers a free education to residents of the Philippine Islands in such professional studies as will equip the cadets to perform the duties of masters and officers of merchant vessels.

For course of study apply to superintendent of Nautical School, No. 79 Calle Santa Elena, Manila, P. I.

THE PRIMARY SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The subjects of study for the elementary schools may embrace reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, physiology, music, drawing, physical exercise, manual training, and nature studies. Instructions in the English language shall take first place. Teachers are forbidden to teach any study not authorized in public schools during the legal school hours.

SCHOOL DIVISIONS AND HEADQUARTERS.

SEC. 3. There shall be for the present the following divisions and headquarters:

Name of division.	Headquarters.	Name of division.	Headquarters.
Manila, City of.....	Manila.	Nueva Ecija, Nueva Viscaya, Príncipe, and Infanta.	San Isidro.
Panay.....	Iloilo.	Cagayan and Isabela.....	Tuguegarao.
Negros.....	Bacolod.	Ilocos Sur, Union, Lepanto, and Benguet.	Vigan.
Cebu.....	Cebu.	Ilocos Norte, Abra and Bon- toc.	Laoag.
Bohol.....	Tagbilaran.	Cavite, Tayabas, and Batan- gas.	Bacoor.
Leyte and Samar.....	Tacloban.	Rizal and Laguna.....	Santa Ana.
Mindanao and Jolo.....	Zamboanga.	Masbate, Romblon, Marín- duque, and Mindoro.	Romblon.
Camarines, Albay, and Sorsogon.	Nueva Caceres.		
Pampanga, Bulacan, and Bataan.	San Fernando.		
Pangasinan, Tarlac, and Zambales.	Lingayen.		

SCHOOL YEAR, SCHOOL DAY, AND SCHOOL MONTH.

The school year shall be in session at least nine months, and during each year there shall be a month's normal training course for Filipino teachers in each division. Teachers of English shall be required during their first year of teaching to give instruction in a normal training course, and afterwards every other year.

The school day shall be at least five hours in length, and shall be divided into two sessions. One hour a day, wherever there is an English teacher, shall be devoted to instructing Filipino teachers in English, the common branches and educational methods.

The school month shall consist of twenty days of actual teaching, "accepted" holidays excepted, but no school shall be opened on any Saturday or Sunday. The division superintendents are asked to report upon the holidays that are being observed in the schools of their divisions. The American national holidays and ten church days are now being observed in Manila.

THE PURPOSE OF THE DEPARTMENT IN BRINGING TEACHERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

It should be made perfectly plain to the Filipino that American teachers are being brought from the United States for the purpose of erecting and putting into operation a school system patterned after the American plan, of introducing the English language, and giving instructions in educational methods. No Filipino teacher is to be discharged from any position he may now hold, except for immorality or incompetency. The Filipino teachers are to be given every opportunity for improvement. Instead of being a menace to his livelihood, the department of public instruction holds out promises of better things to every native teacher who avails himself of every such opportunity and proves himself fully capable of giving skilfully all school instruction in English. No attempt will be made for the present to examine and reclassify the native teachers.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

As far as possible, the Filipino principals should attend to the enrollment and attendance of pupils and to all details of school management. Where practicable, rooms should be set aside for the sole use of the American teachers. In reorganizing the schools, the division superintendents should work out with the Filipino principals daily programmes showing the order of studies and the time to be devoted to each subject. Clocks will be supplied the schools and strict obedience to the daily programme is to be enforced.

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Flag Day, Independence Day, Washington's birthday should be observed. Exercises of a patriotic character should be arranged for and in every way parents should be encouraged to come to the school. Let there be frequent "exhibition days" with spelling matches, pupil speaking, physical drill, etc. The school should be an object of pride to the community.

Every school will be supplied with a flag. School decorations should receive some attention. Perry's one-cent reproductions of the works of the masters are very suitable for decorations.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Division superintendents are directed to require the safe-keeping, care, and preservation of books and other supplies furnished by this department. Teachers shall keep such supplies under lock and key. Division superintendents are asked to report to this office the number of strong boxes with locks that are needed in their divisions. They are to consider the advisability of providing covers of paper for the text books. Teachers are to receipt to this department for all school supplies sent them and the pupils to whom they are issued to be held responsible until they return the books.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

American teachers are to be paid an additional monthly salary of \$15 for every instruction, provided the total salary received by any one English teacher shall not exceed \$125, the maximum salary allowed by law.

Evening instructions shall amount to at least one and one-half hours on three alternating evenings in the week and there must be at least twelve persons in regular attendance.

TEACHERS' MONTHLY REPORTS.

Filipino and American teachers shall, without exception, report monthly to the division superintendents under the various headings of enrollment, attendance, progress made, explanations, remarks, etc. Brief monthly summarizing reports of the teachers should be made by division superintendents to this office. Special blanks should be used in reporting school enrollment and attendance.

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS.

Members of the local boards should be directed to make a close study of article 9, which prescribes the duties of the superintendent of the division; article 10, which regulates the manner of forming local school boards; article 13, which treats of religious instruction.

It is left with each division superintendent to determine when he and the councilors shall proceed to elect members for a particular municipality and whether four or six members shall constitute the board.

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Municipal officials and others should understand that the General Government pays the cost of supervision, English instruction, and school supplies, and that the municipal government must provide suitable buildings and furniture and pay salaries of Filipino teachers. It is difficult to secure financial aid for the poorer municipalities, but the General Government in a few instances contributed to the payment of native teachers.

Many municipalities will lack sufficient funds to sustain schools until they are able to realize the taxes provided for. Their municipal councilors should be urged to collect the taxes on land and improvements and one-half of 1 per cent, the maximum rate allowed by law for schools. This will place the towns in a position to meet the expenses of their schools and attend to the construction of schoolhouses.

The following circular has been sent to all teachers now in the field:

CIRCULAR.

MANILA, P. I., October 1, 1901.

To all Teachers:

Teachers are required to be at their respective schools fifteen minutes before time of opening sessions, and, except in cases of extreme necessity, must not leave their posts until close of school. Absence from station can be permitted only on express permission of the division superintendent, or the general superintendent, in his absence. In case of unavoidable absence on account of sickness or other cause, such absence must be immediately reported to the division superintendent, stating duration and cause. Reports are coming in that a few teachers are not attending their schools regularly, and it is earnestly requested that all teachers be careful of the regularity of their attendance as a protection to the reputation of the whole body.

DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS.

Division superintendents of schools have been assigned as follows:

Name.	Headquarters.	Provinces included.
Mason S. Stone	Manila	City of Manila.
Gilbert N. Brink	Iloilo	Island of Panay.
Geo. W. Beattie	Bacolod	Island of Negros.
H. E. Bard	Cebu	Island of Cebu.
L. T. Gibbons (acting)	Tagbilaran	Island of Bohol.
Barker B. Sherman	Tacloban	Islands of Leyte and Samar.
Henry C. Townsend	Zamboanga	Mindanao, Jolo, and Calamianes.
W. H. Hiltz	Nueva Caceres	Camarines, Albay, Sorsogon, and Catanduanes.
David Gibbs	San Fernando	Pampanga, Bulacan, and Bataan.
S. C. Newsom	Lingayen	Pangasinan, Tarlac, and Zambales.
T. W. Thomson (acting)	San Isidro	Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Principe, and Infanta.
Jesse George	Vigan	Ilocos Sur, Union, Lepanto, Benguet.
J. M. Kniseley	Laoag	Ilocos Norte, Abra, and Bontoc.
W. W. Rodwell	Tuguegarao	Cagayan and Isabela.
M. A. Colton	Bacoor (Cavite)	Cavite, Tayabas, and Batangas.
Frederick T. Clark	Santa Ana	Rizal and Laguna.
H. G. Squier	Romblon	Masbate, Romblon, Marinduque, and Mindoro.

Each teacher must render monthly reports to the division superintendent in charge of his or her district, on blanks to be furnished by the division superintendents. These regular monthly reports will not be rendered to deputy division superintendents unless hereafter ordered.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

Instructions have been sent to the division superintendents to make an especially complete report of school matters for November. It is urged that the various teachers give the division superintendents all the assistance possible in this matter, as these reports will form the basis of the annual report of this department, and it is desired to obtain reliable figures on school enrollment, attendance, number of teachers (native and American), number of days' school, number of school buildings, financial support by municipality in payment of salaries, rentals, or buildings.

COMMISSARY.

By Act 242 the Philippine Commission has made provision for furnishing food supplies and other necessities of life at reasonable prices to the employees and servants of the various departments of the insular and provincial governments, including all teachers outside of the city of Manila. The chief of the Philippine constabulary is placed in charge of this supply, and has sent communication to the senior inspector of constabulary in each province, in substance as follows:

"It is requested that you ascertain the wants of all the civil officials in your province, as far as practicable, and make requisition for the same to the commissary, Philippine constabulary. The sales will be cash and the prices will include transportation to the distributing point of each province, which for the present is your station. All stores purchased by officials will be specifically for use of said officials or their families, and any deviation from this will cause the culpable persons to forfeit their purchasing privileges. * * * The prices, with transportation, will for the present be 20 per cent above first cost price in Manila.

"Officials from any part of your province may order direct, but their purchases will for the most part be shipped with bills for same through you. If these purchases are not prepaid here you will hold the officials responsible for cash payments at your station; if prepaid here, they will be shipped as far as practicable to the station of official making purchase."

A copy of this communication has been sent by the chief of the constabulary to each division superintendent. Orders for supplies may be sent through the division superintendent to the senior inspector in each province, or may be sent direct, if the address of the inspector is known. All commissary purchases are strictly cash. Assurance has just been received that the first supplies will be ready for shipment in a few days.

PAYMENT OF CHECKS.

An act has been passed directing that provincial treasurers and postmasters cash checks of school-teachers and other officials upon presentation, without discount or charge, when same can be done without serious inconvenience. The ratio of exchange fixed by the Commission is \$2 of local currency for \$1 of United States currency. Exchange at any other rate is illegal.

BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.

Schoolbooks and supplies can be obtained on requisitions, which, except in emergency, should be approved by the division superintendent. Such supplies will be invoiced to the division superintendent, or, at his option, to the deputy division superintendent, but a receipt will be sent to the teacher receiving the supplies, this receipt leaving Manila at the time the supplies are shipped. On their arrival the boxes should be opened in the presence of a second party and the contents noted and counted. If packages arrive in a damaged condition that fact should be noted on the receipt. This receipt will be sent to the division superintendent and will act as a memorandum receipt. Any discrepancies should be noted and accounted for, if possible. The division superintendent will sign the official receipts to be returned to the general superintendent. Afterwards, to clear his own property accountability, he will send you duplicate receipts for the same material, which you will sign and return. These latter receipts are used in accounting to the auditor.

Teachers must remember that the Government holds the last person who receipts for articles responsible for them. Care must be taken to prevent loss or destruction of property. Any loss after receipt should be reported to the division superintendent promptly, stating the cause.

All articles which belong to the school collectively, or are of an ordinary, indestructible nature, such as furniture, maps, dictionaries, globes, clocks, teachers' inkstands, etc., are not expendable, and you must take the receipt of your successor for these articles in case of a transfer or relief. Books, pencils, paper, etc., are expendable, but care must be taken to prevent loss or waste.

Criticisms and suggestions as to books now in use are invited, and also suggestions as to new books desired.

POSTAL.

Communications wholly upon school business is official mail, and is carried free of charge by the postal department. Every such letter or parcel "shall be received and carried only when plainly marked with the words 'Official Mail,' under which the official sending same shall affix his official signature in writing or by stamp." A fine of \$300 is incurred by persons franking mail not official in character.

Please notify your correspondents and newspaper publishers of your correct address. Also notify the director-general of posts at Manila of any change in your address. He has now been furnished with a complete list of addresses of teachers, corrected to date.

The following extract from Act 181 is self-explanatory:

"To facilitate the establishment of post-offices at places where it is not practicable to secure suitable persons now in the public service for appointment as postmasters, the director-general of posts is authorized to appoint persons employed in other branches of the civil service, with the approval of the head of the department or departments in which such persons are employed, and subject to the approval of the civil governor. A person in the public service who may be thus appointed shall, in addition to his salary in the branch of the service in which he is employed, receive the compensation hereinbefore provided for such postal service."

The director-general of posts has signified his wish to appoint teachers in some places. Such appointment will usually be approved by the general superintendent, but it must be distinctly understood that such appointment does not weigh against making any transfers which may be desirable for the efficiency of the work of this department.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Teachers in the provinces will generally be admitted to military hospitals upon application to the surgeon in charge. Each teacher should pay his own bill; but, as a matter of precaution, upon being admitted to hospital, an order should be sent to this office, through the surgeon in charge, authorizing the disbursing clerk to deduct from your salary the amount of \$1 per day, which is charged for subsistence and treatment. This as a safeguard to insure payment to the hospital in case of removal before check reaches you, etc. A copy of such order is attached hereto, for use in emergency.

Women teachers can obtain treatment at home, as suggested in the following paragraph in a letter from Hon. Bernard Moses, secretary of public instruction:

"Concerning medical attendance in garrisoned towns outside of Manila, I have no doubt that the physicians of the garrisons will be glad to offer their services on application when it is understood that this request is not for gratuitous service, for, under the regulations of the Army, I believe the surgeons are permitted to engage in private

practice, and many of them take advantage of this permission. The question as to whether the Commission will pay the whole or any part of the charges made by the garrison surgeons is yet to be considered. This question will be taken up as soon as possible after the return of the other members of the Commission from their northern trip."

TELEGRAPHING.

Under provisions of Circular No. 30, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, persons officially connected with the civil government of the Islands may send telegrams over military lines on personal business at the rate of 1 cent a word between points on the same island, or 2 cents a word between points on different islands. This rate does not apply to messages over commercial cables. Make messages concise and omit all useless words. Address and signature are counted. The general superintendent's telegraph or cable address is "Atkinson, Manila." Replies to telegrams sent by general or division superintendents are sometimes considered official and sent free.

TRANSPORTATION.

The following extracts from letters from Hon. Bernard Moses are published for the information of teachers:

"It is the policy of the Commission to request transportation on the United States Army transports for families of teachers engaged in the Philippines; but, in accordance with the usual practice in dealing with civil employees, the per diem on the transports will be paid by the persons transported, and no allowance will be made for railroad transportation in reaching San Francisco. It is hoped that the privilege of coming on the transports will encourage teachers to bring their families to the Islands."

Cost of transportation from Manila to the station of the teacher must be borne by the person transported. In view of the necessity of using all available space on transports for teachers now being appointed, no requests for transportation of families of teachers can be made for a few months.

Referring to transportation back to the States, he says:

"It will be the policy of the Commission to pay the transportation expenses of teachers from their stations to Manila and to request first-class transportation for them on board army transports from Manila to the United States after a reasonable period of service, which ordinarily will be construed to be not less than two years; and that in cases where volunteers in the army in the Philippines have been engaged as teachers it will be the policy of the Commission to pay their transportation expenses from their stations to Manila whenever they have been incapacitated for satisfactory service as teachers by reason of sickness or otherwise."

All teachers now arriving are required to sign a contract binding them to remain for two years, unless sooner incapacitated by reason of sickness or other sufficient cause, of which the general superintendent shall be the sole judge; also agreeing to accept whatever assignment is made by the general superintendent.

SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

The school day shall not be less than five hours, divided into two sessions. One hour of each day shall be devoted to the instruction of Filipino teachers in English language, common branches, and educational methods.

Owing to the needs of the service at present, division superintendents have been authorized to call upon teachers for one-half day's work on Saturday, or the weekly school holiday, if held on any other day than Saturday. More than half a day's extra work per week is not authorized.

It is forbidden any teacher to accept fees for instruction given in public schools during school hours. The system of fees is to be abolished, and there shall be no sales of schoolbooks or supplies furnished by this department.

The schools shall be in session at least nine months, and during each year there shall be a month's normal training course for Filipino teachers in each school division. Teachers of English shall be required during their first year of teaching to give instruction in a normal training course, and afterwards every other year.

Books and supplies should be kept under lock and key. If there is no place suitable for keeping such material, and it is impossible to make the municipality furnish it, notify the division superintendent that you need a strong locked bookcase or chest. As soon as possible such cases will be made and sent, if appropriation can be secured therefor.

Evening schools may be organized wherever there is a demand. The extra pay for teaching night school three nights per week, one and one-half hours per night, is \$15 United States currency per month. The average attendance must be at least 12 per night. When classes fall below this number average attendance, they must be discontinued and the pay cease. Notice of the date of starting night school, together with attendance, etc., should be sent to the division superintendent, with application for increase. The division superintendent will forward the applications with his approval to the general superintendent monthly. While increases are granted immediately, yet a delay of several weeks may occur before the increase can be paid, as all increases must receive the approval of the civil governor before payment is made. Meantime, the regular vouchers at the old rate should be signed and returned promptly. When the increase is approved by the civil governor, supplementary vouchers to cover the increase from date of beginning night school will be sent you. If no notification of approval of increase is received after a reasonable time, inquiry may be made direct of the general superintendent's office.

In reply to the many thousands of applications and letters of inquiry about positions as teachers in the Philippines, the following circular letter has been sent in cases where it was impossible to send a personal letter:

Your communication has been received by the department of public instruction, and it will be filed for future reference. Such a large number of applications and letters of inquiry have been received that it is impracticable to answer each one separately; therefore this circular, which contains all the necessary information, is mailed you in lieu of a personal reply.

Nearly all the appointments have already been made, including all of the division superintendents. After October, 1901, it is probable that teachers can only be appointed as vacancies occur in the present teaching force of 1,000. The majority of teachers that will be required will be for primary work. By far the larger number of salaries will be \$1,000 gold per year, payable monthly. Railroad transportation to San Francisco will be furnished by the Chief of the Division of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C., after appointment has been made by the general superintendent, and all other necessary traveling expenses from the home of the appointee to Manila will be repaid upon arrival. Passage upon Government transports is free, but each person pays \$1.50 a day for food, and the voyage is about thirty days in length. Duplicate receipts must be taken wherever possible. Upon becoming proficient in Spanish or native dialects, by teaching night school for adults, and by recognized merit and pronounced success, teachers may expect an increase in salary. Teachers will be expected to remain three years, and the matter of their location will be entirely in the hands of the general superintendent of public instruction. In answer to the many inquiries as to the climate, it may be said with assurance that the climate here is a good tropical one. However, it depends to a great extent upon the individual as to the matter of health, and appointees must be prepared to dispense with all the accustomed luxuries, and even endure hardships, while in the Islands. The expenses of living are high. No more women teachers will be appointed until the conditions as to food and lodgings are more satisfactory than at present.

The qualifications required are:

1. Applicants must be either normal or college graduates.
2. They must have had several years' successful experience in school work and be now engaged in teaching.
3. Copies of testimonials and a late photograph should accompany each application.
4. They must be physically sound and able to withstand a tropical climate, and willing to accept whatever location may be assigned them by the general superintendent of education. A certificate of good health from a reliable physician will be required of all appointees.

The department of education desires to hear from only those who can fulfill the above conditions.

Many applications have been received from Americans in these Islands (for a large part adventurous young men) for appointment as teacher, and in all such cases written examinations have been required to determine fitness. These examinations have been increased in scope and severity as the arrival of trained teachers rendered the call from the provinces less urgent. The following examination is given to all applicants at the present time, and may form the basis of the examina-

5. A certificate of good health from a reliable physician must be filed with each application.

6. A contract to serve two years and accept whatever location may be assigned them will be required if the applicant successfully complies with the above conditions and passes a satisfactory examination.

7. All papers, testimonials, certificates of character, health, etc., must be handed the examiner before beginning the examination.

In taking the examination applicants must carefully comply with the following directions:

1. Head each paper with the name of the subject.
2. Write your name in the upper right-hand corner of each separate sheet.
3. Write only on one side of the paper.
4. Leave a space between the answers given.
5. Read all papers over carefully before handing them in to the examiner.
6. Every paper will be graded on the arrangement of answers, the neatness, and general appearance.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN ARITHMETIC.

I (10 credits). A and B can do a piece of work in ten days, B and C in twelve days, and A and C in fifteen days. In how many days can all working together do the work? If \$52.80 pay for the work, what is each one's share?

II (10 credits). Sold 12 horses at \$90 each; on 6 of them I gained $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ (16 and $\frac{2}{3}$) and on the others I lost $16\frac{2}{3}\%$. Did I gain or lose by the transaction, and how much? What was the gain or loss per cent?

III (10 credits). What is the distance around a water wheel if an arc of 18 degrees of its circumference is 1 foot 9 inches in length? (Five credits.)

What is the area of the circle inclosed by the circumference? (Five credits.)

IV (10 credits). What will it cost to shingle a house 27 feet 8 inches in length, having a gable roof with rafters 16 feet long; the shingles to be laid $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the weather and to be 5 inches wide; the shingles to cost \$2 per M?

V (10 credits). A, B, C, and D built a fence and received a certain sum which they divided as follows: A received \$60.06 and one-tenth of the remainder; B received \$70.07 and one-tenth of the remainder; C received \$80.08 and one-tenth of the remainder, and D what was left, when it was found that each had received the same sum. What was the amount received by each?

VI (10 credits). Add $\frac{1}{2}$, .736, .002, $16\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{7}{8}$ of .125. Multiply the sum by 1.0671 and divide the quotient by $12\frac{1}{2}$.

VII (10 credits). Divide \$500 among three persons so that the second shall have five-sevenths as much as the first and the third four-fifths as much as the second.

VIII (10 credits). A block of copper 4 inches square at one end, 2 inches square at the other, and 10 inches long, is drawn into wire one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. How long is the wire?

IX (10 credits). (a) On June 12, 1862, a man placed \$2,160.75 at interest at a rate of 7 per cent; what amount of interest was due April 4, 1865? (Five credits.)

(b) What sum of money must be placed at interest to amount to \$2,150 in one year, 5 months, 8 days, at 8 per cent? (Five credits.)

X (10 credits). If a grocer's weights are one-fourth of an ounce below the legal standard, how much does he dishonestly make in selling 2 bags of coffee, 118 pounds each, at $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents per pound?

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

I (10 credits). (a) Mention three sections of the United States noted for valuable forests. (b) Three States noted for the production of coal. (c) Three States that produce large quantities of silver. (d) Two States noted for the production of gold. (One credit for each correct answer.)

II (10 credits). (a) How does Cuba compare in size with New York? (One credit.)

(b) Name and locate three of its principal seaports. (One credit for each.)

(c) Name three important products exported from Cuba. (One credit for each.)

(d) Name three bodies of water separating it from other countries. (One credit for each.)

III (10 credits). (a) Name four European countries that hold important foreign possessions. (Five credits.)

(b) Name one possession of each of such countries. (Five credits.)

IV (10 credits). Locate the following cities, telling in what province and stating

on what part of the island: Surigao, Daet, Bacolod, Nueva Caceres, Calapan, Bayombong, San Pasetal, Cayan, Capiz, Tagbilaran.

V (10 credits). (a) How many States and Territories in the United States? (Two credits.)

(b) Name the Territories. (Three credits.)

(c) Locate Duluth, Elgin, Annapolis, Omaha, Saranac. (One credit for each.)

VI (10 credits). (a) What is a glacier? (Two credits.)

(b) Mention four regions in which glaciers are in the process of formation. (Two credits for each good reason given.)

VII. Compare the basin of the Mississippi River with that of the Amazon River as regards: (a), size; (b), rainfall; (c), climate; (d), vegetation; (e), occupation of inhabitants. (Two credits for each section; ten credits for the entire question.)

VIII (10 credits). (a) In what zone would Japan be located if the vertical rays of the sun extended as far north as its northern boundary? (Three credits.)

(b) The parallel forming said northern boundary would then form a dividing line between what zones? (Two credits.)

(c) Name the zones and their boundary lines. (Five credits.)

IX. What are isothermal lines? (Four credits.)

(b) Why do they not coincide with parallels of latitude? Give three reasons. (Two credits for each reason. Ten credits for the entire question.)

X (10 credits). (a) Give, in the order of their importance, five of the most important commercial cities of the United States. (One credit for each city.)

(b) Name one of the principal articles exported from each city. (One credit for each correct export.)

EXAMINATION IN CURRENT TOPICS.

Answer only five of the following questions. Let your answers be brief and to the point, being careful not to omit the principal facts.

I (10 credits). Tell briefly what you can of the "Boxer" movement. (a) Location and date. (b) Cause. (c) What interest did America take? (d) Result.

II (10 credits). Give a brief account of our policy toward Cuba, with latest developments.

III (10 credits). What is the present relation of Porto Rico and the United States? Name the present and preceding governor.

IV (10 credits). What is a trust and why is the term of special significance at the present time?

V (10 credits). What assassinations of high public officials have taken place during the past two years, and what movement is back of this?

VI (10 credits). What is meant by the term "expansion" as applied to the affairs of our National Government?

VII (10 credits). Describe the treaty of peace recently concluded between the United States and Spain with reference to the following points: (a) Place. (b) Date. (c) Name of one United States commissioner.

VIII (10 credits). Name the governor of the Philippine Islands and the members of the United States Philippine Commission. What recent changes have been made in the membership of the Commission? How do the members acquire their official positions? What form of government is being established in the Philippine Islands?

IX (10 credits). State briefly the substance of two important official investigations conducted by our National Government during the past two years.

X (10 credits). Name five topics of current interest not above referred to, and discuss fully one of them.

EXAMINATION IN SCHOOL METHODS AND MANAGEMENT.

I (10 credits). What is the special end to be obtained in teaching (a) primary reading; (b) advanced reading?

II (10 credits). Explain fully, but precisely, the methods you would pursue in teaching English to a class of Filipinos just beginning the work. Why this method in preference to others?

III (10 credits). Mention four necessary conditions for successful study in the schoolroom. How would you proceed to secure these conditions in a Filipino school?

IV (10 credits). Distinguish between the so-called "sentence" and "word" methods of teaching reading as to (a) the first steps; (b) the relative merits of each.

V (10 credits). Show the effect of school environment upon (a) the discipline of the school, (b) the moral standing of the pupils, (c) the proficiency of the work. (d) Do your answers apply to schools in the Philippine Islands? If not, give two reasons why not.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN COMPOSITION.

The applicant will write a brief biographical sketch of himself, furnishing information as to (a) age, (b) education, (c) teaching experience, (d) purpose in applying for position, (e) where last employed and reason for change, (f) how and in what capacity he came to the Islands.

The rating on this paper will be based upon (a) the matter, (b) correctness and propriety of language used, (c) orthography (d) punctuation, (e) paragraph divisions, (f) capitals, (g) general arrangement and appearance.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

I (10 credits). What was the object and result of each of the following conventions: (a) New York, in 1765; (b) Philadelphia, in 1774; (c) Philadelphia, in 1787; (d) Paris, in 1898; (e) the Hartford Convention. (Two credits for each section.)

II (8 credits). Name a literary production that treats of each of the following subjects, giving also the name of the author in each case: (a) The expulsion of the Acadians; (b) the Indians and their customs; (c) the slavery question; (d) Puritanism in New England; (e) early life in New England. (Two credits for each subdivision.)

III. Name a prominent statesman other than the President in public life at the time of: (a) The war of 1812; (b) the Mexican war; (c) the civil war; (d) the Spanish-American war; (e) the Philippine insurrection. (Two credits for each subdivision. Ten credits for the entire question.)

IV (10 credits). What was the prevailing motive in the settlement of: (a) Virginia; (b) Plymouth Colony; (c) Pennsylvania; (d) Maryland; (e) Georgia. (Two credits for each subdivision.)

V (10 credits). For what is each of the following persons noted in the history of America: (a) Roger Williams; (b) Benjamin Franklin; (c) Henry Clay; (d) Stephen A. Douglas; (e) Cyrus W. Field. (Two credits for each subdivision.)

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN GENERAL HISTORY.

N. B. Answer but 5 of the questions in general history; number them consecutively from 1 to 5.

Leave at least a space of two lines between your answers.

I (10 credits). What was the effect of the thirty years' war on Germany with respect to:

- (a) Population. (Two credits.)
- (b) Territory. (Two credits.)
- (c) Religious toleration. (Four credits.)
- (d) National unity. (Two credits.)

II (10 credits). Select 5 of the following names and state for what each person is noted: Fabius Maximus, Livy, Raphael, John Calvin, William Pitt, the elder; Victor Hugo, Thucydides. (Two credits for each name.)

III (10 credits).

- (a) What was the Renaissance? (Three credits.)
- (b) Time? (Three credits.)
- (c) Effect on civilization? (Four credits.)

IV (10 credits). State the causes leading to the French Revolution.

V (10 credits). During what centuries did the Roman Empire exist and what countries did it embrace when at the height of its power?

VI (10 credits). Locate ancient Phoenicia and state briefly what the Phoenicians accomplished in commerce and civilization.

VII (10 credits). Give a short account of the events leading to the change of the Roman Government from a republic to a monarchy.

VIII (10 credits). State the leading facts concerning the colonization by the Northmen of: (a) England (4 credits); (b) Gaul (3 credits); (c) Iceland (3 credits).

IX (10 credits). Describe the character of Gustavus Adolphus and give a few of the principal events of his life.

X (10 credits). Tell briefly what you can of Charlemagne and his work.

EXAMINATION IN DICTATION.

A selection will be read through first by the examiner and dictated a little more slowly afterwards to the applicant.

Candidate will be graded upon: (a) Capitalization; (b) punctuation; (c) paragraphing; (d) neatness; (e) orthography; (f) general arrangement and appearance.

SELECTIONS RECOMMENDED FOR DICTATION.

A Bee Hunt, by Washington Irving, found on page 88, Normal Course Fifth Reader.

Description of a Thunder Storm, by Washington Irving, found on page 46, Normal Course Fifth Reader.

Children's Prattle, by H. C. Anderson, any paragraph on page 185, Normal Course Fifth Reader.

The Stage Coach, by Washington Irving, fifth paragraph, found on page 351, Johnson's Fifth Reader.

The Shipwreck, by Charles Dickens, sixth paragraph, found on page 147, Cyr's Fourth Reader.

Whichever selection is chosen by the examiner, at least twenty lines must be dictated, and in every case must end with a complete statement. Only one selection to be dictated.

EXAMINATION IN GRAMMAR.

I (10 credits). Define (a) case; (b) voice; (c) mode; (d) comparison; (e) sentence. (Two credits for each part.)

II (10 credits). Give a synopsis of the verb "hear," in the indicative, active, third person, singular.

III (10 credits). Write a sentence containing a clause used: (a) As the object of a preposition; (b) as an attribute (predicate) noun. (Five credits for each part.)

IV (10 credits). "Flocks of little birds, wheeling around the light-house, blinded and maddened by the light, dash themselves to death against the glass." Analyze or diagram the above sentence.

V (10 credits). Parse the words "wheeling," "blinded," "dash," and "death."

VI (10 credits). Write the possessive, singular and plural, of "sister-in-law," "mercy," "miss," "Seward," "mouse," "ox," "men."

VII. Give all the infinitives of the verbs "bring," "slay," "do." (b) Use the first infinitive of each as follows: 1. As a subject. 2. As an object. 3. Independently.

VIII (10 credits). Give an example in a sentence of (a) an adjective clause; (b) an adjective phrase; (c) a clause used as the object of a preposition.

IX (10 credits). Write two sentences each containing a participle; the one partaking of an adjective, the other of the noun.

X (10 credits). Put "he" or "him" in places left blank, analyze each sentence, and parse the pronouns supplied: (a) "I wish to see John, and suppose you to be ____." (b) "It was my mistake; you are not ____." (c) "At first I had no doubt of you being ____."

EXAMINATION IN PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

I (10 credits). (a) Name two receptive organs of the human body, three excretory organs. (b) Name in order the five digestive fluids with which the food comes in contact during the process of digestion. (Five credits for each part.)

II (10 credits). (a) If a person does an increased amount of labor, why is an increased amount of food necessary? (b) Distinguish between sensible and insensible perspiration. Explain how perspiration cools the body. (Five credits for each part.)

III (10 credits). (a) Compare the right lung with the left lung in regard to (a) size; (b) the number of lobes. (b) Give function, locate, and name where name is not given in the question: (1) The Eustachian tube; (2) The largest tendon in the body; (3) The medulla oblongata; (4) The diaphragm; (5) The pylorus. (Five credits for each of the main parts.)

IV (10 credits). Give three rules of health to be carefully followed in any tropical climate. Give reasons in each case.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN ALGEBRA.

I (10 credits). Define (a) similar terms; (b) transposition; (c) literal equation. II Simplify $(x-y) = (-x-(y-x)+(x-y))$. (10 credits.)

III (10 credits). Find by factoring the greatest common divisor of ax^2-ay^2 , $cx^2-2cxy+cy^2$, and $ax-ay+2cx-2cy$.

IV (10 credits). Find the least common multiple of $a^2-10a+21$, $a^2+2a-63$, and $11a-77$.

V (10 credits). Find the sum of $\frac{a-b}{(a-b)^2}$, $\frac{a}{a^2-b^2}$, and $\frac{1}{a+b}$.

VI (10 credits). Find the value of x in the equation—

$$\frac{x}{c-d} - \frac{2+x}{c+d} = \frac{m}{c^2-d^2} + \frac{n}{c-d}$$

VII (10 credits). The sum of three numbers is 43, the second is equal to 10 more than the product of the first multiplied by two and the third is equal to three times the quotient of the second by 4. Find the numbers.

VIII (10 credits). $\frac{a-b}{a^2-b^2} \times \frac{a-b}{a+b} + \frac{(a-b)^2}{a+b} = ?$

IX (10 credits).

$$\text{Given } x + \frac{1}{2}y = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ solve.}$$

X (10 credits). The length of a square room is 8 feet greater than its height. The side walls measure 720 square feet. Find the length of the room.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

I (— credits). (a) Mention three ways in which a vacancy in the office of Representative to Congress may occur. (b) How can such vacancy be filled?

II (— credits). Name in order the officials who succeed the President in case of his removal.

III (— credits). (a) Describe the form of government of the District of Columbia. (b) In what way does it differ from the ordinary State or Territorial form of government?

IV. Give two limitations to the power of the President. What is the purpose of each of these limitations?

V (— credits). Define: (a) Subpoena, (b) Warrant, (c) Writ of habeas corpus, (d) Ex post facto law, (e) Appeal.

INSTRUCTION OF NATIVE TEACHERS AND ADULTS.

Throughout the archipelago, teachers of English are required to devote four hours each day to the instruction of native children in the English language and the common branches. Also for at least one hour a day, the native teachers receive instructions in English and American school methods. This widespread instruction is being supplemented as rapidly as possible by vacation training schools in each province, pending the establishment of more normal schools outside of Manila. A successful institution has just closed at Laoag, Ilocos Norte, which has been well attended by the teachers of that province. The general eagerness of the native teachers for this instruction is very marked and gratifying.

Many towns have asked for and received evening schools, taught by American teachers. The attendance at such schools is very good and the better and more ambitious class of people attend—clerks, translators, prospective teachers, or commercial employees. A large increase in the number of these schools is noted since the distribution of the large lot of teachers.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, since July 1, 645 teachers of English have gone to their stations; the full quota of division superintendents have been actively engaged in organizing and supervising the elementary schools; the regular normal school has been opened with an attendance of 250 students; teachers for the trades school have arrived and are now ready to begin instruction; an instructor has been put in charge of the agricultural school at La Granja, Negros; the department has gone into new quarters; the office force has been entirely reorganized and selections have been made for teachers to act as deputy division superintendents in the provinces of the several districts.

It will soon be possible to secure official and complete returns of the number of pupils enrolled and the number actually in attendance upon the elementary schools, the number that are receiving English instruction both in the day and evening schools, and the number of Filipino teachers.

A rough estimate, based upon the reports received in this office and the number of English teachers in the field, may be given. There are probably over 150,000 Filipino pupils enrolled in the free primary schools which have been established by the American Government and over 75,000 pupils in actual attendance. There are probably 3,000 to 4,000 elementary Filipino teachers, 1,800 to 2,000 of whom are receiving one hour of English instruction daily. There are at least 10,000 adults receiving English instruction in the evening schools conducted by American teachers. Applications from adults are coming from all over the archipelago for English instruction. The American teachers are being given authority to establish evening schools wherever they are needed. There will shortly be from 20,000 to 30,000 attending these schools. Requests for large quantities of school supplies have now become so numerous that soon large orders will have to be placed with American firms for additional school material. Great interest is shown by Filipinos at large in educational matters, and the eagerness for English instruction before reported upon is still unabated.

Respectfully submitted.

FRED W. ATKINSON,
*General Superintendent of Public Instruction
for the Philippine Islands.*

APPENDIX GG.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE CITY OF MANILA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,
Manila, P. I., July 25, 1901.

ACTING ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Provost-Marshal-General, Manila, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this department for the fiscal year 1901, as follows:

INCOME.

Building permits	\$3,534.68
Taxes, 1899	1,640.66
Taxes, 1900	5,807.69
Taxes, 1901	19,056.96
Water rents	31,518.94
Burial permits ¹	5,368.75
Board of health collections	6,757.65
Provost court fines	57,079.07
Confiscations	3,404.16
Licenses	162,452.16
Market collections	81,252.31
Slaughterhouse collections	50,965.19
Prison fund	3,774.75
Miscellaneous receipts	2,269.41
Total income	434,880.38

CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

Departments.	City.	Insular.	Military.	Total.
Streets, parks, etc	\$304,575.34			\$304,575.34
Water supply	53,956.09			53,956.09
Public works	35,489.48			35,489.48
Inspection	27,568.90		\$5,781.02	33,349.92
Prisons	24,248.06	\$29,079.42	5,098.92	58,426.40
Licenses	28,164.97			28,164.97
Board of health	67,522.22			67,522.22
Police	332,285.61	49,653.53		381,939.04
Illumination, etc	42,217.41	2,815.83	1,436.52	46,469.76
Secret service ²	7,194.99		2,330.00	9,524.99
Adjutant-general's office	29,473.59	312.50	4,065.00	33,851.09
City schools	77,638.50	5,108.60		82,747.10
Quartermaster, provost guard	93,491.07	9,831.66	12,442.27	115,765.00
Municipal records	9,223.38	68,162.98	600.00	77,986.36
Chief surgeon, provost guard	1,708.20			1,750.00
Receipts and disbursements ³	1,750.00			1,750.00
Public prosecutor ⁴	1,087.50			1,087.50
Cemeteries ⁴	1,496.84			1,496.84
Total	1,139,092.06	164,964.52	33,628.13	1,337,684.70

¹Included in "Board of health" account, beginning May 1, 1901.

²Included in "Department of police" account, beginning May 1, 1901.

³These accounts were begun May 1, 1901.

⁴Included in "Board of health" account, beginning February 1, 1901.

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Construction of new "Luneta"	\$23,024.73
Construction of city stables	4,826.29
Rock crusher	6,187.00
Purchase of cement pipes	8,895.00
Equipment of city stables	13,666.55
Santolan dam	140.96
Divisoria Market	54,053.49
Bridge of Spain	14,751.53
Quinta Market	52,966.67
Santa Cruz bridge	91,613.17
Ayala bridge	4,094.00
Binondo crematory	1,870.00
Purchase of Anda street market site	12,300.00
Construction of Anda Street Market	33.72
Total	288,423.11

RECAPITULATION, EXPENDITURES.

Current city expenditures	\$1,139,092.05
Expenditures for insular purposes	164,964.52
Expenditures for military purposes	33,628.13
Expenditures for special improvements	288,423.11
Total expended for all purposes	1,626,107.81

Respectfully submitted.

G. F. DOWNEY,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. A.,
Chief of Department of Receipts and Disbursements.

APPENDIX HH.

POPULATION BY PROVINCES, ACCORDING TO FIVE RELIABLE REPORTS.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

A bureau of statistics was established by a law enacted September 26, 1900. The chief officer of this bureau, called the chief statistician, was required, under the terms of this law, to superintend and direct the collection, compilation, and publication of such statistical information concerning the Philippine Islands as might be required by law. The position of chief statistician was held for one year by Prof. Carl C. Plehn, of California.

The most important investigation of this bureau during the past year was that concerning the population of these islands. It was found that there were two sources from which the Spanish Government was able almost at any time to ascertain with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes how many people there were in the islands who lived in organized communities recognizing Spanish sovereignty. These were, first, the assessment lists for tribute; second, the parochial records kept by the church. There was, and still is, no way in which the number of persons belonging to the non-Christian tribes could be ascertained.

The returns from these two sources almost always confirm one another, the difference being as a rule only such as might readily be accounted for by the slight difference in time. The returns from the first source might on general principles be expected to fall below the truth, as the *cabezas de barangay* had an interest in avoiding responsibility for taxes by understating the population, while those from the second source might with equal propriety be expected to be in excess of the truth, for the priest was interested to report as large a parish as possible. Practically, however, neither of these motives seems to have seriously affected those returns which were made from time to time for statistical purposes, and the reports coincide too closely to be impugned on these grounds.

Probably on account of the ease with which the population could be ascertained from these two sources the Spanish Government took but one census independent of them. That was in the year 1887, and was dated as of December 31. It seems to have been a house-to-house canvass, a separate leaflet being used for each man, woman, and child in the islands, excepting, of course, those of the independent tribes. The general plan of this census, the form and contents of the schedules, the regulations and instructions under which it was taken, were all of

such a character as to warrant the expectation of fairly accurate results. It is not possible at the present time to ascertain how well the plan was executed, but the published returns show evidence of having been compiled with some care; and as the enumeration districts were small there is no good reason to question the general accuracy of the results. This census is, moreover, fully confirmed by information from the two regular sources of information and for the same time both as regards the total population and that of the several provinces.

The earliest reliable information concerning the population is for the year 1735, when the various religious orders reported a total of 837,182 souls under their jurisdiction.

From 1840 on the Strangers' Guide to Manila (*Guía de Forasteros*), afterwards known as the "*Guía Oficial*," gives once in every two years a new statement of the population of each pueblo and province based upon reports obtained from one or the other of the two sources above mentioned. Unfortunately there are frequent omissions, and the value of the published returns varies much from year to year.

Embodied in this report is a table, from these and other sources mentioned therein, which gives the results of what seems to be the most reliable of the older counts. A second table, attached hereto, gives by provinces the results of those counts which seem to be particularly worthy of credence, namely, those of 1818, 1840, 1850, 1870, and 1887.

The most striking feature of these tables is the slow growth that is indicated. With a death rate which in normal years—that is, in years not attended by some epidemic or other disaster affecting the whole community—is between 30 and 35 per 1,000, and a birth rate of over 50 per 1,000, the increase which might be expected is much greater than appears. The fact is that the growth of the population has been restrained by violent epidemics of the most sweeping character. A single epidemic of smallpox, cholera, plague, influenza, and other diseases will easily sweep away the natural growth for several years. Thus in 1879 the death rate is reported as 106.3 per 1,000 against a birth rate of 43.4 per 1,000, while in 1896, which may be taken as a fairly normal year, the death rate was 33.7 and the birth rate 56.4. Several of the important epidemics are indicated in the table.

Population of the Philippines at different periods.

[Includes only the people who recognized Spanish rule.]

Year.	Population.	Sources of information and remarks.
1735	837, 182	Reports by various religious organizations.
1799	1,522, 224	Compilation made by the city government of Manila from the tax rolls for the tribute (25 provinces).
1805	1,741, 234	Same source; quoted by Buzeta, II, p. 53.
1812	1,933, 331	Do.
1815	2,502, 994	Do.
1817	2,062, 806	Do.
1818	2,026, 230	Same source; quoted by Buzeta, II, p. 53. This total is 80,602 less than that quoted by Buzeta, but it is the correct footing for the provinces reported.
1827	2,593, 287	Sources unknown; quoted by Buzeta, <i>Ibid.</i> , who does not vouch for accuracy.
1833	3,153, 290	Same as for 1827.
1840	3,096, 031	Special reports to the <i>Guía de Forasteros de Manila</i> , made by the local officials. Apparently very reliable. Buzeta gives this total as 3,209,077, or 113,046 more, of which 46 are clearly errors in addition and 113,000 probably an estimate of the "infeles."
1845	3,434, 007	Special reports to the <i>Guía de Forasteros</i> .
1850	3,800, 163	Sum of the figures given by Buzeta as the population of each province, probably on the basis of reports by the parish priests. The total quoted by Buzeta from the <i>Guía</i> for the same year is 3,815,874, which does not agree with his figures for the various provinces.
1862	4,784, 533	Ecclesiastical census, published in the <i>Guía</i> , 1863.
1870	4,698, 477	Reports by the civil authorities, compiled and published by Cavada, <i>Historia, Geografica, Geologica y Estadística de Filipinas</i> , Manila, 1876. If we include 393,300, Cavada's estimate of the "infeles," the grand total is 5,091,777. An ecclesiastical census of the same year gives a total of 5,126,791, including the "infeles."
1876	5,567, 685	Civil census quoted in the <i>Guía Oficial</i> for several years, see 1898. An ecclesiastical census of about the same time gives a total of 5,570,779, to which might be added 602,853, the estimated number of "infeles," making a grand total of 6,173,632.
1879	5,817, 268	Ecclesiastical census published in the <i>Guía de Filipinas</i> for 1881; estimated number of "infeles" was 632,645; grand total, 6,449,813. This was the census of which a manuscript copy was sent to Professor Blumentritt. Death rate in the same year was 106.3 per 1,000 against a birth rate of 43.4 per 1,000.
1887	5,984, 727	Civil census. This was the only census ever taken independently of the tax rolls or the church records. Errors in computation in the published reports amounting to 504 have been corrected. Severe epidemic of cholera in 1882 contributed, among other causes, to restrain the growth.
1891	6,101, 682	From a table, dated Manila, Nov. 30, 1891, bearing the signatures of Manuel del Busto and Jose Gutierrez de la Viga, president and vice-president, respectively, of the <i>centro estadística</i> . This table shows internal evidence of having been very carefully prepared and is apparently more reliable than any other report of the same period. Epidemic of cholera in 1889.
1896	6,261, 339	Estimated on the basis of the partial census of 1896, it being assumed that the rate of increase found in the 494 towns reported would hold good throughout the islands.

The census of 1896 was in progress when the last insurrection against Spain broke out. The work was in charge of the bureau known as the "*Centro de estadística*." It was probably on account of the insurrection that this census was never completed and never compiled. A large part of the original schedules which had been sent in from the provinces were found stored among the archives in the *intendencia*. From notations on the various packages it is evident that the returns were originally more complete than they appear at present. Probably many of the papers were lost in the interval of disorder. What remains has been found worthy of compilation, however, for although no very safe conclusion can be drawn from these returns for the islands as a whole, yet the information concerning the pueblos reporting seems to be complete and reliable.

The following schedules were used for sending the returns to the *centro de estadística*:

1. Population, giving the sex, and distinguishing the Spaniards, Spanish-mestizos, Filipinos, Chinese-mestizos, white foreigners, Chinese, and other races.

2. Marriages, giving name, race, and place of birth.
3. Births, according to nationality.
4. Deaths, according to nationality.
5. Buildings and industries, giving materials of which buildings are constructed, principal crops raised, and industries carried on, together with the distance from the capital.
6. Agricultural lands held by private parties, giving name of owner, number of acres, quality of soil, tenant or cultivator, position, boundaries, and crops raised on each farm.
7. Live stock, giving number of each of the several classes.
8. Prisons, giving race, place of birth, crime, sentence, and court of trial for all prisoners.
9. Public buildings and public instructions, giving material of which buildings are constructed, number of pupils by sex in public and private schools, number of persons unable to read or write, the number who could read, and the number who could both read and write.

An examination of these schedules showed that they had been, for the most part, carefully prepared. About one-half of the population of the islands was reported and the returns came from 496 pueblos and 34 provinces. Of special importance as an aid in a subsequent census is the information here derived concerning the names and population of the various barrios. From this material tables have been constructed, giving the following information:

1. Population by sex and total for each pueblo reporting, and by provinces.
2. A comparison of the population of each pueblo reporting, with the population of the same pueblo in 1887.
3. A summary of the latter information by provinces.
4. Birth and death rates for each province and for the islands as a whole.

Tables containing this information are attached hereto, marked "Appendix II."

Further information may be derived from this material concerning the population of each barrio or other division of the pueblos; the number of houses in each barrio and the amount of live stock there owned; also information concerning the ownership of agricultural lands, namely, the number of landowners in each pueblo, the number of hectares under cultivation, the average size of the holdings, the number of hectares of each class of land, and the variety of crops raised.

It is to be noted that these schedules give the names of the owners of agricultural lands in about five hundred pueblos in the year 1896, together with a description of each holding in such form that the property in question can be identified. This information can not be subjected to a statistical statement, but will be of great importance in applying the system of land taxation already provided by law and may be used as collateral evidence in the future in proving titles to land by showing who was reputed to own the land in 1896 and who cultivated it at that time.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Population, by provinces, according to five reliable reports.

Provinces.	1818.	1840.	1850.	1870.	1887.
Abra			31,815	35,090	41,318
Albay	92,665	115,308	238,175	a 220,328	b 206,689
Amburayan					
Antique	50,597	48,838	84,570	108,855	115,434
Balabac				1,560	2,110
Bataan	28,393	39,002	39,008	36,086	50,781
Batanes		8,000	8,000	8,326	10,517
Batangas	112,120	170,282	221,021	241,782	311,180
Basilan				523	1,119
Benguet				(c)	16,234
Bohol	(d)	(d)	(d)	e 153,784	e 216,522
Bontoc				10,134	13,985
Bulacan	125,021	165,078	213,498	214,507	239,221
Burias				791	1,708
Cagayan	f 61,322	f 57,022	f 85,839	71,657	96,357
Calamianes	13,157	16,052	15,027	g 14,435	14,291
Camarines Norte	113,892	21,476	28,324	22,615	29,109
Camarines Sur		153,245	a 115,571	128,860	164,913
Capiz	65,262	136,248	186,587	140,471	194,809
Caraga	15,957	29,977	31,968	(h)	
Cavite	51,665	90,696	126,627	116,276	134,569
Cebu	i 108,426	i 290,729	i 339,073	394,215	504,081
Concepcion					36,985
Corregidor				501	484
Cotabato				2,339	4,188
Davao				13,721	3,966
Ilocos Norte	135,748	132,167	157,559	150,947	163,349
Ilocos Sur	147,096	179,315	192,272	a 179,305	178,258
Iloilo	j 176,901	j 265,847	j 288,629	j 348,371	386,477
Infanta	(k)	(k)	(k)	7,496	7,100
Isabela	(l)	(l)	(l)	36,219	48,302
Jolo (group)					2,896
Laguna	m 86,680	m 119,607	m 187,063	108,492	169,983
Lepanto				n 30,473	16,152
Leyte	40,623	91,819	112,957	156,850	270,491
Manila	(o)	(o)	(o)	266,333	300,392
Masbate y Ticao	(p)	(p)	(p)	13,194	21,366
Mindoro	18,796	26,727	35,136	q 55,063	67,656
Misamis	26,226	36,429	47,888	78,104	116,024
Morong				40,038	46,946
Negros Occidental	35,445	55,585	17,753	196,120	148,137
Negros Oriental			17,974		122,734
Nueva Ecija	r 15,506	r 19,745	r 69,135	87,468	156,616
Nueva Vizcaya		20,411	22,236	32,209	19,379
Pampanga	s 106,381	s 152,232	s 156,272	s 203,137	228,902
Pangasinan	119,322	200,348	242,476	249,507	302,181
Paragua Sur					5,985
Principe				3,561	4,198
Romblon	(t)	(t)	(t)	11,124	24,828
Samar	57,922	94,730	110,103	161,679	184,386
Sorsogon	(u)	(u)	(u)	(u)	87,090
Surigao				50,978	67,760
Tarlac	(v)	(v)	(v)	(v)	89,439
Tayabas	48,676	82,619	80,110	95,218	109,780
Tagan				(w)	7,793
Tondo	149,951	233,062	281,499	(z)	(z)
(Manila city)			12,000		
Union				103,630	110,064
Zambales	18,841	44,225	95,260	a 79,568	a 87,275
Zamboanga	8,640	9,765	8,618	11,597	17,199
Total	2,026,230	3,096,031	3,800,163	4,698,477	5,984,727

a Decrease due to changes in boundaries.

b Province of Sorsogon cut off from Albay.

c Included in Union.

d Included in Cebu.

e Includes Siquijor which is now attached to Negros Oriental.

f Includes Isabela.

g Includes Paragua Norte.

h See Surigao.

i Includes Bohol.

j Includes Concepcion.

k Included in Laguna.

l Included in Cagayan.

m Includes Infanta.

n Includes Tagan.

o See Tondo.

p Included in Albay.

q Includes Marinduque and Lubang.

r Includes Principe.

s Includes Tarlac.

t Included in Capiz.

u Included in Albay.

v Included in Pampanga.

w Included in Lepanto.

z See Manila.

APPENDIX II.
THE SPANISH CENSUS OF 1896.

POPULATION.

TABLE No. 1A.—*Population by sex and total for each pueblo reporting.*

ABRA.

Pueblo.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alfonso XII	439	448	887
Bangued	5,264	5,315	10,579
Bucay	1,116	1,172	2,288
La Paz	1,377	1,404	2,781
San Gregorio	878	785	1,663
San Jose de Monabo	594	608	1,197
San Juan	555	591	1,146
San Quintin	618	655	1,273
Villavieja	1,312	1,345	2,657
Total	12,158	12,318	24,471

Three towns not reported.

ALBAY.

Albay	5,866	6,054	11,920
Bacacay	5,448	5,376	10,824
Cagsauna (Daraga)	10,429	11,757	22,186
Camalig	7,665	7,427	15,092
Guinobatan (Quinobatan)	11,037	9,927	20,964
Jovellar (Quipia)	2,668	2,502	5,170
Legaspi	3,161	3,246	6,407
Libog	3,844	2,584	6,378
Libon (Libong)	2,923	3,847	6,770
Ligao	8,978	8,908	17,886
Mallipot	2,857	2,885	5,742
Mallinao	6,586	6,535	13,071
Manito (Manitao)	1,347	1,181	2,528
Oas	6,558	8,497	15,055
Polangui	5,098	5,030	10,128
Tabaco	10,242	9,853	20,095
Tiul (Tivi)	4,211	4,605	8,816
Total	98,863	100,164	199,027

Eight towns not reported.

AMBURAYAN.

Alilem	104	106	210
Amamit	98	165	263
Bacun	445	479	924
Bago	105	91	196
Baraoas	50	55	105
Barbarit	105	91	196
Batangen	210	223	433
Batbato	57	62	119
Cagunan	77	95	172
Cammaa	76	89	165
Dallingoan	310	279	607
Duplas	181	180	361
Duquis	25	21	46
Laglagan	115	127	242
Longon	177	204	381
Massaleng	45	49	94
Maventey	155	168	323
Quempusa	70	72	142
Sigay	264	244	508
Sugpon	77	93	170
Suyo	116	116	232
Tamorong	89	40	79
Uppulas	104	105	209
Total	3,005	3,172	6,177

Complete.

TABLE No. 1A.—Population by sex and total for each pueblo reporting—Continued.

ANTIQUE.

Pueblo.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aniniy (Animi)	2,497	2,633	5,130
Antique	3,185	3,979	7,174
Barbaza (Barbosa)	2,505	3,562	6,067
Bugason	4,255	5,821	10,076
Cagayancillo	1,150	1,189	2,339
Caritan	1,340	1,435	2,775
Culasi (Colasi)	3,987	6,005	9,992
Dao	3,788	3,625	7,413
Egafia	1,318	3,625	4,943
Guilijan	2,130	2,088	4,218
Nalupa Nuevo	1,356	1,546	2,902
Pandan	4,154	4,506	8,660
Patnongon	2,812	3,308	6,120
San José de Buenavista	2,870	2,936	5,806
San Pedro	2,815	3,145	5,960
San Remigio	1,719	1,825	3,544
Sebaste (Ypago)	1,815	1,866	3,681
Sibalon	5,691	6,129	11,820
Tibiao	2,629	2,917	5,546
Valderrama	2,008	2,112	4,120
Total	54,034	62,074	118,284

Complete.

ISLA DE BALABAC.

Balabac	158	50	208
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Complete.

BATAAN.

Abucay	2,178	2,225	4,403
Bagac	704	714	1,418
Balanga	3,923	3,641	7,564
Dinalupijan	1,412	968	2,380
Hermosa (Llana-Hermosa)	1,118	1,258	2,376
Mabatang	982	983	1,965
Mariveles	750	695	1,445
Moron	1,478	1,319	2,797
Orani	2,721	2,575	5,296
Orion	4,374	4,271	8,645
Pilar	1,719	1,689	3,408
Samal	2,493	2,453	4,946
Total	23,852	22,761	46,613

Complete.

BENGUET.

Adaoy	288	202	490
Ambuculo	107	95	202
Apuragan	306	319	625
Guibungan (Kibungan)	398	312	710
Itogon (Ytogon)	306	303	609
La Trinidad	688	721	1,409
Loo	560	356	916
Palina	254	214	468
Sablan	217	242	459
Tublay	587	599	1,186
Total	3,691	3,363	7,054

Ten towns not reported.

TABLE No. 1A.—Population by sex and total for each pueblo reporting—Continued.

BOHOL.

Pueblo.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alburquerque	3,720	3,718	7,438
Anda	1,966	2,091	4,057
Antequera	2,622	3,220	5,842
Baclayon	3,495	4,124	7,619
Calape	5,042	5,241	10,283
Candijay	2,397	2,835	5,232
Catigbian	1,095	1,085	2,180
Corella	1,903	2,314	4,217
Cortes (Paminuitan)	2,966	3,052	6,018
Dauis (Isla de Panglao)	3,740	4,805	8,545
Dimiao	4,054	4,282	8,336
Garcia Hernandez	2,518	2,547	5,065
Getafe	1,983	2,123	4,106
Guindulman	3,886	4,685	8,571
Inabanga	5,084	5,321	10,405
Ipil	830	830	1,660
Maribojoc	5,750	5,504	11,254
Vilar	2,850	3,066	5,916
Total	55,901	60,843	116,744

Eighteen towns not reported.

BULACÁN.

Angat	4,838	4,917	9,755
Baliuag	8,091	9,159	17,250
Barasoain	4,605	4,731	9,336
Bigaa	3,632	3,929	7,561
Bocaue	5,337	4,748	10,085
Bulacan	5,852	6,008	11,860
Bustos	3,439	3,196	6,635
Calumpit	9,527	6,185	15,712
Guilguinto	2,254	2,294	4,548
Hagonoy	8,188	9,615	17,803
Malolos	6,804	6,663	13,467
Marilao	2,519	2,554	5,073
Meycauayan	4,164	4,934	9,098
Norzagaray	2,702	2,574	5,276
Obando	4,177	4,003	8,180
Paombon (Paombong)	4,323	4,962	9,285
Polo	4,754	5,891	10,645
Pullilan	4,652	6,571	11,223
Quingua	1,679	2,303	3,982
San Ildefonso	3,081	3,399	6,480
San Miguel de Mayumo	7,651	7,912	15,563
San Rafael	4,396	3,039	7,435
Santa Isabel	3,108	3,115	6,223
Santa Maria de Pandi	5,189	5,099	10,288
Total	114,962	117,801	232,763

Complete.

CAGAYAN.

Abulug	3,335	3,075	6,410
Buguey	1,140	918	2,058
Camalaniugan	2,454	2,634	5,088
Enrile	2,764	2,702	5,466
Lalloc (Lal-lo)	2,632	2,777	5,409
Nassiping	500	473	973
Pamplona	1,311	1,264	2,575
Plat	1,514	1,449	2,963
Sanchez Mira	1,555	1,443	2,998
Total	17,205	16,735	33,940

Ten towns not reported.

CALAMIANES.

Agutaya (Isla de Cuyos)	682	1,114	1,796
Culion	1,646	1,606	3,252
Cuyo	3,351	4,841	8,192
Total	5,679	7,561	13,240

Complete.

TABLE No. 1A.—Population by sex and total for each pueblo reporting—Continued.

CAPIZ.

Pueblo.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Batan	4,324	8,540	12,864
Calivo	4,313	6,001	10,314
Capiz	5,194	5,612	10,706
Cuartero	1,898	2,111	4,009
Dao	8,769	4,263	8,032
Dumarao	2,596	8,004	5,599
Dunaleg	3,943	4,500	8,443
Ibague	5,134	6,474	11,608
Ivisan (Ibisan)	1,257	1,530	2,787
Jagnaya	906	1,263	2,169
Jamindan	451	743	1,194
Jimeno	1,389	1,746	3,135
Libacao	1,197	1,212	2,409
Loctugan	1,131	1,267	2,398
Macato	4,713	5,511	10,224
Madalag	1,110	1,480	2,590
Malinao	2,898	4,170	7,068
Mambusao	5,153	5,776	10,929
Mayon	783	833	1,616
Navas	2,597	2,964	5,561
Panay	5,854	6,111	11,965
Panitan	3,369	3,318	6,687
Pilar	1,328	1,486	2,814
Pontevedra	5,273	4,817	10,090
Saplan	1,254	1,434	2,688
Sigma	1,653	1,796	3,448
Tangalan	1,249	1,403	2,652
Tapaz	1,654	1,665	3,319
Total	76,389	90,929	167,318

Five towns not reported.

CONCEPCION.

San Dionisio	1,257	1,081	2,338
Sara (San Juan)	5,707	7,002	12,709
Total	6,964	8,083	15,047

Four towns not reported.

ILOCOS NORTE.

Badoc	5,322	5,524	10,846
Bangui	3,474	2,655	6,129
Bannua (Banua) (Banna)	1,013	1,133	2,146
Laog	12,929	15,393	28,322
Paoay	4,947	5,394	10,341
Pasquin	2,848	2,895	5,743
Piddig	3,025	3,373	6,398
San Miguel	4,174	4,367	8,541
Total	37,732	40,734	78,466

Seven towns not reported.

ILOCOS SUR.

Nuevo Coveta	194	293	487
Salcedo	336	331	667
San Esteban	1,246	1,265	2,511
San Ildefonso	1,045	1,066	2,111
Santa	4,151	4,321	8,472
Santa Catalina	2,767	2,760	5,527
Santa Cruz	2,946	2,995	5,941
Santa Lucia	3,344	4,769	7,113
Santa Maria	6,345	5,822	12,167
Santiago	1,679	1,964	3,643
Santo Domingo	4,255	4,449	8,704
Sevilla	551	514	1,065
Sinait	3,736	3,746	7,482
Tagudin	4,218	3,741	7,959
Total	36,813	37,036	73,849

Nine towns not reported.

TABLE No. 1A.—Population by sex and total for each pueblo reporting—Continued.

ILOILO.

Pueblo.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Banate	2,973	3,277	6,250
Cabatuan	9,481	10,456	19,939
Calinog	3,148	3,349	6,497
Cordoba (Cordova)	1,877	1,816	2,693
Dingle	5,889	5,751	11,140
Dumangas	6,768	5,162	14,925
Iloilo	3,515	2,914	6,429
Janiuay	7,784	11,683	19,417
Jaro	6,191	4,142	10,333
Lambunao	3,405	6,654	10,059
Leon (Camando)	5,909	7,259	13,168
Maasin	4,896	5,180	10,126
Milagao	10,297	11,769	22,066
Nagaba (Isla de Guimaras)	2,166	2,585	4,701
Olon	6,802	7,478	14,280
Pototan	7,519	8,555	16,074
San Enrique	1,960	1,765	3,725
San Miguel (Angoy)	3,381	3,817	7,198
Santa Barbara	7,989	7,589	15,528
Tigbauan	5,653	4,501	10,154
Tubungan	2,655	2,989	5,644
Total	109,153	121,043	230,196

Nineteen towns not reported.

INFANTA.

Binangonan de Lampon	4,679	4,418	9,097
Polillo	854	930	1,784
Total	5,533	5,348	10,881

Complete.

ISABELA DE LUZON.

Angadanan	1,657	1,621	3,278
Cabagan Nuevo	4,008	3,433	7,436
Cabagan Viejo	1,891	1,905	3,796
Carig	819	780	1,599
Cauayan	1,185	1,072	2,257
Cordon	562	512	1,074
Exchague	3,534	3,344	6,878
Iligan	2,236	2,023	4,259
Nagullian	1,176	996	2,172
Palanan	538	516	1,054
Reina Mercedes	1,073	989	2,062
Santa Maria de Luzon	775	794	1,569
Tumauini	2,723	2,510	5,233
Total	22,177	20,496	42,672

Complete.

JOLO ARCHIPELAGO.

Tataan (Tatan) Tawi-tawi .....	.....	.....	2,598
Total .....	.....	.....	2,598

Other islands not reported.

LEPANTO.

Angaqui	362	372	734
Bagnen	581	599	1,180
Balaca	125	133	258
Banao	159	223	386
Banco	241	270	520
Banguitan	218	232	450
Besao	971	1,084	2,055

TABLE No. 1A.—Population by sex and total for each pueblo reporting—Continued.

LEPANTO—Continued.

Pueblo.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cadanaanan.....	226	242	468
Cagubatan.....	67	82	149
Cayan.....	353	318	671
Cervantes.....	480	440	920
Dain.....	149	187	336
Data.....	369	472	841
Gayán.....	93	110	203
Guinzadan.....	361	388	749
Ibanao.....	305	325	630
Lenga.....	130	146	276
Leseb.....	185	246	431
Lubon.....	316	374	690
Malaya.....	387	837	1,174
Mancayan.....	722	747	1,469
Masla.....	239	286	525
Namatec.....	87	99	186
Namitpit.....	272	236	508
Otucan.....	236	247	483
Pandayan.....	128	143	271
Pilipil.....	71	93	164
Pingad.....	351	387	738
Quinali.....	81	90	171
Sebangan.....	361	378	739
Sumadel.....	273	292	565
Suyon.....	255	359	614
Tacbac.....	202	240	442
Tadian.....	341	394	735
Ul-ulin.....	104	81	185
Vila.....	289	339	628
Total.....	10,040	11,568	21,608

Complete.

MANILA.

Culoocan.....	8,024	4,805	7,829
Laspifias.....	1,180	1,236	2,416
Mariquina.....	5,509	4,647	10,156
Pandacan.....	2,499	2,506	5,005
Pasig.....	8,117	12,366	20,983
Pateros.....	2,721	2,552	5,273
Pinoda (Pasay).....	5,078	4,989	10,067
San Felipe Neri.....	3,207	3,033	6,240
San Juan del Monte.....	1,831	1,971	3,802
San Jose de Navotas.....	5,716	5,927	11,643
San Mateo.....	2,340	2,127	4,467
San Pedro Macati.....	1,598	1,753	3,351
Táguig.....	5,589	5,459	11,048
Total.....	48,409	53,871	102,280

Seven towna, including the capital, not reported.

MASBATE AND TICA0.

Baleno (Balino).....	774	779	1,553
Catangan.....	1,669	1,512	3,181
Magdalena (visita).....	511	460	971
Masbate.....	1,615	1,424	3,039
Millagros.....	2,617	2,519	5,136
Mobo.....	953	1,066	2,019
Palanas.....	1,495	1,455	2,950
San Agustín.....	835	805	1,640
San Fernando (Butuan).....	2,317	2,005	4,322
San Jacinto.....	1,874	1,797	3,671
Uson.....	1,615	1,347	2,962
Total.....	16,175	15,169	31,344

Complete.

TABLE NO. 1A.—Population by sex and total for each pueblo reporting—Continued.

MINDORO.

Pueblo.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abra de Ilog.....	543	481	1,024
Baco (Bacoo).....	399	356	755
Boac.....	7,129	7,661	14,790
Bongabon (Socul).....	367	322	679
Bulalacao.....	390	327	717
Calapan.....	2,192	2,141	4,333
Caluya.....	379	343	722
Gazan.....	3,613	3,816	6,928
Iling (Aling).....	241	272	513
Looc (Loac).....	964	864	1,808
Luban (Lubang).....	2,100	2,071	4,171
Mamburao.....	466	385	840
Mangarin (Mangaring).....	206	159	365
Mansalay.....	225	207	432
Mogpog.....	3,035	3,584	6,619
Natujan.....	2,402	2,517	4,919
Paluan.....	939	878	1,817
Pinamalayan.....	780	627	1,407
Pola.....	1,242	372	1,614
Puerto Galera.....	512	487	999
Sabluyan.....	307	292	599
Santa Cruz de Napo.....	7,843	8,263	16,106
Semirara (Semerara).....	152	158	310
Subaan.....	296	261	557
Teling.....	204	180	384
Torrijos.....	1,708	1,840	3,548
Total.....	38,608	38,358	76,966

Complete.

MISAMIS.

Agusan.....	841	840	1,681
Aloran.....	2,824	2,482	5,306
Alubijid.....	1,451	1,437	2,888
Balingasag.....	2,220	2,278	4,498
Catarman.....	2,494	2,538	5,027
Gingoog.....	2,700	2,107	4,807
Guimliban (Guinsilibon).....	752	809	1,561
Iligan.....	1,367	1,031	2,398
Iponan.....	1,473	1,324	2,797
Jasaan (Tasaan).....	2,154	2,109	4,263
Jimenez.....	4,328	4,092	8,415
Lagonlong.....	934	898	1,827
Loculan.....	2,858	2,432	5,340
Majinog (Maguinog).....	1,278	1,297	2,575
Mambajo.....	5,399	4,113	9,512
Maria Cristina.....	589	522	1,061
Misamis.....	3,484	3,001	6,485
Molugan.....	617	622	1,239
Naauan (Naanan).....	715	619	1,334
Oroquieta.....	6,687	4,983	11,670
Total.....	45,110	39,574	84,684

Fifteen towns not reported.

MORONG.

Angono.....	739	655	1,394
Antipolo.....	1,819	1,742	3,561
Baras.....	602	615	1,217
Binangonan.....	4,246	4,108	8,354
Boooboso.....	182	204	386
Calinta.....	1,132	1,075	2,207
Cardona.....	1,280	1,127	2,407
Jalajala.....	916	771	1,687
Morong.....	2,174	2,745	4,919
Piñilla.....	1,243	1,243	2,486
Tanay.....	2,011	2,067	4,078
Taytay.....	2,519	3,877	6,396
Teresa (Santa Teresa, Santa Rosa).....	756	1,089	1,845
Quisao.....	806	380	776
Total.....	20,015	21,698	41,713

Complete.

TABLE No. 1A.—Population by sex and total for each pueblo reporting—Continued.

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.

Pueblo.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bacolod	8,671	8,005	6,676
Binalbagan	8,153	2,781	5,884
Cabancalan (Eustaquilo Lopez)	5,016	3,783	8,799
Cadiz Nuevo	7,122	6,898	14,020
Cauayan	1,088	1,102	2,190
Dancalan	1,023	961	1,984
Escalante	8,844	2,937	6,281
Granada	1,515	914	2,229
Guiljungan (Guiljungan)	439	420	859
Guimbalaon	8,471	2,100	5,571
Guinigaran (Guinigaran)	7,886	8,115	16,011
Ilog	2,880	2,709	5,589
Isabela (Manacog)	6,084	5,151	11,245
Istu (Yaln-Isto)	856	788	1,624
Jimamaylan	8,972	2,870	6,842
La Carlota (Simancas)	5,574	5,014	10,588
Manopla (Manapla)	4,417	8,926	8,843
Minuluan (now Talisay)	8,385	8,051	16,436
Murcia	1,250	1,087	2,846
Pontevedra (Marayo)	3,504	3,108	6,612
San Enrique	1,416	1,845	3,261
Saravia	9,117	6,628	15,745
Silay	6,718	7,821	14,539
Suay	1,419	1,052	2,471
Sumag	1,066	2,156	4,222
Valladolid	6,978	7,513	14,491
Total	102,196	92,675	194,873

Complete.

NUEVA ECIJA.

Bongaboy (Bongabon)	1,160	964	2,124
Cabiao	3,827	2,590	5,917
Cuyapo	6,409	5,318	11,722
Licab	2,765	2,457	5,222
Talavera	865	917	1,782
Umingan (Humingan)	3,874	3,831	7,205
Total	18,400	15,572	33,972

Eighteen towns not reported.

NUEVA VIZCAYA.

Aritao	317	300	617
Bagabag	686	832	1,518
Bambang	1,280	1,239	2,469
Bayombong	1,882	1,772	3,654
Dupax	1,353	1,229	2,582
Dadi	66	48	114
Ibung	504	476	980
Munguia	183	200	383
Solano	2,182	2,090	4,272
Total	8,408	8,186	16,589

Complete.

PANGASINAN.

Agullar	1,998	2,054	4,052
Alava	2,532	2,424	4,956
Alcala	4,488	4,339	8,827
Amingan	4,700	4,789	9,489
Bayambang	6,902	6,906	13,808
Binmaley	7,422	7,356	14,778
Binalonan	6,122	5,808	11,925
Calasiao	6,992	7,066	14,058
Dagupan	8,275	8,173	16,448
Lingayen	7,196	8,014	15,212
Malasiqui	5,652	5,853	11,505
Manacog (Manauag)	6,715	6,723	13,438
Mangaldan	7,666	7,915	15,581
Pocosrubio	5,064	5,113	10,177

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TABLE No. 1A.—Population by sex and total for each pueblo reporting—Continued.

PANGASINAN—Continued.

Pueblo.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Salasa	3,442	3,759	7,201
San Carlos	10,575	13,015	23,590
San Fabian	4,523	4,923	9,446
San Ysidro	1,339	1,324	2,663
San Jacinto	2,441	2,565	5,006
San Manuel	3,491	3,376	6,867
Santa Barbara	3,953	4,036	7,989
Santa Maria	2,524	2,307	4,831
Total	114,019	117,786	231,105

Seven towns not reported.

PARAGUA.

Bacult	643	567	1,210
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PRINCIPE.

Baler	1,181	1,027	2,208
Casiguan (San Jose de)	107	108	215
Casiguran	892	912	1,804
Total	2,180	2,047	4,227

Complete.

ROMBLON.

Azagra	2,044	1,995	4,039
Badajoz	1,799	1,677	3,476
Banton	2,086	2,004	4,090
Cajidiocan	1,907	1,376	3,283
Corcuera	966	995	1,961
Despujols	1,064	1,298	2,362
Looc (Loog)	2,260	2,248	4,508
Magallanes	893	951	1,844
Odiongan	2,840	2,809	5,649
Romblon	3,935	3,844	7,779
Santa Fe	901	850	1,751
Total	20,715	19,547	40,262

Complete.

SAMAR.

Balangiga	2,003	2,160	4,163
Basey	6,411	6,435	12,846
Borongan	6,060	6,161	12,221
Calbayog	7,789	5,427	13,216
Calbiga	2,108	1,983	4,091
Capul (Abag)	1,823	2,012	3,835
Catarman	4,734	4,318	9,052
Catubig	5,855	5,641	11,496
Gandara	7,211	6,352	13,563
Guiuan (Guiuan)	6,054	5,997	12,051
Harnani (Nagas) (Jiabon)	1,330	2,221	3,551
La Granja (Minapa)	1,730	1,616	3,346
Lanang	3,655	3,196	6,851
La-o-ang	4,289	3,421	7,710
Lavezares	1,616	1,700	3,316
Mercedes	771	781	1,552
Mondragon	705	851	1,556
Oquendo	2,922	2,782	5,704
Oras	3,338	3,333	6,671
Palapag	2,346	3,202	5,548
Pambujan	2,943	2,906	5,849
Paranas	4,011	3,632	7,643
Paric (Dolores)	2,237	2,143	4,380
Quinapundan	999	725	1,724
Salcedo	2,732	2,667	5,399
San Sebastian	1,015	1,019	2,034
Santa Rita	1,556	1,419	2,975
Santo Nino	2,657	2,261	4,918

TABLE No. 1A.—Population by sex and total for each pueblo reporting—Continued.

SAMAR—Continued.

Pueblo.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sulat	2,372	2,233	4,605
Tarangnan (Dapdap)	2,871	2,226	5,097
Tubig	1,649	1,186	2,835
Villa Real (Umanas)	2,782	2,718	5,500
Zumarraga (Sumarraga)	2,341	2,204	4,545
Weyler	1,457	1,154	2,611
Total	104,412	98,062	202,494

Five towns not reported.

TAYABAS.

Alfonso XIII	571	591	1,162
Antimonan	5,498	5,254	10,747
Calauag (Calaguag)	1,888	1,269	2,652
Candelaria	1,583	1,661	3,244
Guinayangan	1,179	1,098	2,277
Gumaca	4,069	3,537	7,606
Lucban	4,699	5,231	9,930
Lucena	3,228	3,171	6,399
Mauban	6,431	6,709	13,140
Pagbilao	2,908	2,811	5,719
Pitogo	1,565	1,410	2,975
San Narciso	727	662	1,389
Sariaya	3,103	3,237	6,340
Tayabas	6,729	6,887	13,616
Tiaong	3,702	3,862	7,564
Unisan	950	829	1,779
Total	48,320	48,219	96,539

Four towns not reported.

UNION.

Agoo	5,254	5,576	10,830
Aringay	3,581	3,873	7,454
Bacnotan (Bagnotan)	3,805	4,172	7,977
Balaoan (Balaoang)	4,662	5,277	9,939
Bangar	4,612	4,882	9,494
Bauang (Baoang)	4,298	4,321	8,619
Caba (Capa)	1,644	1,775	3,419
Naguilian	5,542	5,200	10,742
Namacpacan (Namagpacan)	4,320	4,803	9,123
Rosario	1,899	1,804	3,703
San Fernando	7,061	6,990	14,051
San Juan	5,172	5,338	10,510
Santo Tomas	2,633	2,788	5,421
Tubao	3,473	3,320	6,793
Total	57,966	60,119	118,075

Complete.

ZAMBALES.

Agno	2,807	2,771	5,578
Alos	897	865	1,762
Anda	1,989	1,908	3,897
Balincaguin	1,546	1,426	2,974
Bolinao	2,780	2,621	5,401
Botolan	2,483	2,246	4,729
Cabangan	1,710	1,025	2,735
Candelaria	1,539	1,471	3,010
Castillejo	1,546	1,477	3,023
Dasol	1,164	1,121	2,285
Iba	1,502	1,561	3,063
Infanta	1,748	1,871	3,619
Masinloc	1,516	1,261	2,777
Palawi (Palauig)	1,321	1,290	2,611
San Isidro	1,668	1,450	3,118
San Marcelino	1,702	1,638	3,340
San Narciso	3,642	3,659	7,301
Total	31,562	29,661	61,223

Seven towns not reported.

TABLE NO. 1A.—*Population by sex and total for each pueblo reporting—Continued.*

ZAMBOANGA.

Pueblo.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ayala.....	1,391	1,178	2,569
Mercedes.....	2,057	1,899	3,956
Santa Maria.....	1,631	1,399	3,030
Tetuan.....	1,899	1,681	3,580
Zamboanga.....	1,894	1,129	2,963
Total.....	8,832	7,286	16,118

Complete.

TABLE NO. 1B.—*Population according to sex, and total by provinces.*

Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abra.....	12,158	12,318	24,471
Albay.....	98,868	100,164	199,027
Amburayan.....	8,006	8,172	16,177
Antique.....	54,034	62,074	116,108
Bataan.....	23,852	22,761	46,613
Benguet.....	8,691	8,368	17,054
Bohol.....	56,901	60,843	117,744
Bulacan.....	114,962	117,801	232,763
Cagayan.....	17,206	16,736	33,942
Calamianes.....	5,679	7,561	13,240
Capiz.....	76,889	90,929	167,818
Concepcion.....	6,964	8,083	15,047
Ilocos Norte.....	87,732	40,734	128,466
Ilocos Sur.....	86,813	87,036	173,849
Iloilo.....	109,153	121,043	230,196
Infanta.....	5,588	5,348	10,936
Isabela de Luzon.....	22,177	20,496	42,673
Isla de Balabac.....	158	50	208
Jolo archipelago.....	10,040	11,568	21,608
Lepanto.....	48,409	53,871	102,280
Manila.....	16,175	15,169	31,344
Masbate and Ticao.....	88,608	88,853	177,461
Mindoro.....	45,110	39,574	84,684
Misamis.....	20,015	21,398	41,413
Morong.....	102,198	92,675	194,873
Negros Occidental.....	18,400	15,572	33,972
Nueva Ecija.....	8,403	8,186	16,589
Nueva Vizcaya.....	114,019	117,786	231,805
Pangasinan.....	643	567	1,210
Paragua.....	2,180	2,047	4,227
Principe.....	20,715	19,547	40,262
Romblon.....	104,412	98,082	202,494
Samar.....	48,320	48,219	96,539
Tayabas.....	57,956	60,119	118,075
Union.....	31,562	29,661	61,223
Zambales.....	8,832	7,286	16,118
Zamboanga.....	8,832	7,286	16,118
Total.....	1,880,266	1,410,496	3,290,762

No returns of population were found for the following islands or provinces:

Basilan.	Cavite.	Negros Oriental.
Batangas.	Cebu.	Pampanga.
Batanes.	Corregidor.	Sorsogon.
Bontoc.	Cotabato.	Surigao.
Burias.	Davao.	Tarlac.
Camarines Norte.	Laguna.	Tiagan.
Camarines Sur.	Leyte.	

TABLE No. 2.—A comparison of the population of each pueblo reporting in 1896, with the population of the same pueblo in 1887.

ABRA.

Pueblo.	Population.		Gain.	Loss.
	1896.	1887.		
Alfonso XII.....	887	887		
Bangued.....	10,579	16,596		6,017
Bucay.....	2,288	5,185		2,897
La Paz.....	2,781	3,549		768
San Gregorio.....	1,663	1,231	432	
San Jose de Monabo.....	1,197	817	380	
San Juan.....	1,146	757	389	
San Quintin.....	1,278	940	333	
Villavieja.....	2,657	2,155	502	
Total.....	24,471	31,230	2,923	9,682

Net loss, 6,759.

Three towns not reported.

ALBAY.

Albay.....	11,920	11,986		66
Bacacay.....	10,824	10,319	505	
Cagsawa (Daraga).....	22,186	20,311	1,875	
Camalig.....	15,092	14,489	603	
Jovellar (Quipia).....	5,170	3,520	1,650	
Legaspi.....	6,407	7,150		743
Libog.....	6,378	7,246		868
Libon (Libong).....	6,770	4,570	2,200	
Ligao.....	17,886	17,178	708	
Malilipot.....	5,742	5,231	511	
Mallinao.....	13,071	11,854	1,217	
Manitao (Manito).....	2,528	1,689	839	
Oas.....	15,055	10,924	4,131	
Polangui.....	10,123	9,113	1,010	
Quinobatan (Guinobatan).....	20,964	19,518	1,446	
Tabaco.....	20,095	16,911	3,184	
Tiui (Tivi).....	8,816	10,194		1,378
Total.....	199,027	182,203	19,879	3,056

Net gain, 16,824.

Eight towns not reported.

AMBURAYAN.

Alilem.....	210			
Amamit.....	263			
Bacun.....	924			
Bago.....	196			
Baraas.....	105			
Barbarit.....	196			
Batangen.....	433			
Batbato.....	119			
Cagunan.....	172			
Cammas.....	165			
Dalingoan.....	607			
Duplas.....	361			
Duquis.....	46			
Laglagan.....	242			
Longon.....	381			
Masaleng.....	94			
Navantey.....	323			
Quempusa.....	142			
Sigay.....	508			
Sugpon.....	170			
Suyo.....	232			
Tamorong.....	79			
Upuplas.....	209			
Total.....	6,177			

Complete.

TABLE No. 2.—A comparison of the population of each pueblo reporting in 1896, with the population of the same pueblo in 1887—Continued.

ANTIQUÉ.

Pueblo.	Population.		Gain.	Loss.
	1896.	1887.		
Animi (Aniniy).....	5,130	4,524	606	.....
Antique.....	7,174	7,609	.....	435
Barbasa (Barbaza).....	6,067	4,815	1,252	.....
Bugason.....	10,076	8,896	1,180	.....
Cagayancillo.....	2,339	.....	2,339	.....
Caritan.....	2,775	3,444	.....	669
Culasi (Colasi).....	9,992	9,069	923	.....
Dao.....	7,413	6,840	573	.....
Egaña.....	2,765	2,415	350	.....
Guilijan.....	4,218	3,828	390	.....
Nalupa Nuevo.....	2,902	2,861	41	.....
Pandan.....	8,660	10,484	.....	1,824
Patnongon.....	6,120	6,344	.....	224
San Jose de Buenavista.....	5,806	6,718	.....	912
San Pedro.....	5,960	6,828	.....	868
San Remigio.....	3,544	3,510	34	.....
Sebaste (Ypago).....	3,681	4,381	.....	700
Sibalon.....	11,820	12,267	.....	447
Tibiao.....	5,546	6,175	.....	619
Valderrama.....	4,120	4,426	.....	306
Total.....	116,108	115,434	7,688	7,014

Net gain, 674.
Complete.

BALABAC.

Balabac.....	208	2,110		1,902
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Net loss, 1,902.
Complete.

BATAAN.

Abucay.....	4,403	4,809		406
Bagac.....	1,418	2,002		584
Balanga.....	7,564	8,424		860
Dinalupijan.....	2,380	3,810	.....	1,430
Llana Hermosa (Hermosa).....	2,376	3,579	.....	1,203
Mabatang.....	1,935	1,848	87	.....
Mariveles.....	1,445	1,702	.....	257
Morong (Moron).....	2,797	2,640	157	.....
Orani.....	5,296	5,944	.....	648
Orion.....	8,645	7,384	1,261	.....
Pilar.....	3,408	3,761	.....	353
Samal.....	4,946	4,878	68	.....
Total.....	46,613	50,781	1,573	5,741

Net loss, 4,168.
Complete.

BENGUET.

Adaoay.....	490	625	.....	135
Ambuclao (now in Bacod or Bocot).....	202	500	.....	298
Ampusingan.....	625	541	84	.....
Kibungan (Quibungan).....	710	685	25	.....
Ytogan (Itogon).....	609	242	367	.....
Loo.....	916	1,015	.....	99
Palina.....	448	391	57	.....
Sablan (now deserted).....	459	549	.....	90
Trinidad.....	1,409	1,567	.....	158
Tublay.....	1,186	1,183	3	.....
Total.....	7,064	7,296	536	780

Net loss, 244.
Ten towns not reported

TABLE No. 2.—A comparison of the population of each pueblo reporting in 1896, with the population of the same pueblo in 1887—Continued.

BOHOL.

Pueblo.	Population.		Gain.	Loss.
	1896.	1887.		
Alburquerque.....	7,438	6,075	1,363	.....
Anda.....	4,057	3,432	625	.....
Antequera.....	5,842	5,772	70	.....
Baclayon.....	7,619	7,520	.....	201
Calape.....	10,283	8,149	2,134	.....
Candijay.....	5,232	3,834	1,398	.....
Catigbian.....	2,180	1,921	259	.....
Corella.....	4,217	3,712	505	.....
Cortes (Pamintuan).....	6,018	5,161	857	.....
Dauis (Isla de Panglao).....	8,545	7,132	1,413	.....
Dimiao.....	8,536	7,864	472	.....
Garcia Hernandez.....	5,065	5,760	.....	695
Getafe.....	4,106	2,821	1,285	.....
Guindulman.....	8,571	6,737	1,834	.....
Inabanga.....	10,405	10,942	63	.....
Ipil.....	1,560	1,183	477	.....
Maribojoc.....	11,254	10,101	1,153	.....
Vilar.....	5,916	6,243	.....	327
Total.....	116,744	104,059	12,495	1,223

Net gain, 12,685.

Eighteen towns not reported.

BULACAN.

Angat.....	9,755	8,170	1,585	.....
Baliuag.....	17,250	17,165	85	.....
Barasoain.....	9,336	9,304	32	.....
Bigaa.....	7,561	7,967	.....	406
Bocaue.....	10,085	8,592	1,493	.....
Bulacan.....	11,860	12,180	.....	320
Bustos.....	6,635	6,793	.....	158
Calumpit.....	15,712	11,455	4,257	.....
Guiguinto.....	4,548	5,092	.....	544
Hagonoy.....	17,808	18,187	.....	384
Malolos.....	13,467	15,666	.....	2,199
Marilao.....	5,073	4,562	511	.....
Meycauayan.....	9,098	9,193	.....	95
Norzagaray.....	5,276	6,091	.....	815
Obando.....	8,180	7,257	923	.....
Paombong (Paombon).....	9,285	8,177	1,108	.....
Polo.....	10,645	10,163	482	.....
Pulilan.....	11,223	9,833	1,390	.....
Quingua.....	3,982	7,330	.....	3,348
San Ildefonso.....	6,480	7,425	.....	945
San Miguel de Mayumo.....	15,568	19,713	.....	4,150
San Rafael.....	7,435	10,142	.....	2,707
Santa Isabel.....	6,223	6,517	.....	294
Santa Maria de Pandi.....	10,288	9,471	817	.....
Total.....	232,763	236,445	12,683	16,365

Net loss, 3,682.

Complete.

CAGAYAN.

Abulug.....	6,410	6,306	104	.....
Buguey.....	2,058	1,201	957	.....
Camalanigan.....	5,088	4,194	894	.....
Enrile.....	5,466	5,203	263	.....
Laloc (Lal-lo).....	5,409	4,292	1,117	.....
Nassiping (Nagsiping).....	973	935	38	.....
Pamplona.....	2,575	4,995	.....	2,420
Plat.....	2,963	2,591	372	.....
Sanchez Mira.....	2,998		2,998	
Total.....	33,940	29,717	6,643	2,420

Net gain, 4,223.

Ten towns not reported.

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TABLE NO. 2.—A comparison of the population of each pueblo reporting in 1896, with the population of the same pueblo in 1887—Continued.

CALAMIANES.

Pueblo.	Population.		Gain.	Loss.
	1896.	1887.		
Agutaya (Isla de Cuyos).....	1,796	2,193	.....	397
Cullion.....	3,252	3,578	.....	326
Cuyo.....	8,192	8,520	.....	328
Total.....	13,240	14,291	.....	1,051

Net loss, 1,051.
Complete.

CAPIZ.

Batan.....	12,864	9,983	2,881	.....
Calivo.....	10,314	11,999	.....	1,685
Capiz.....	10,706	16,864	.....	6,158
Cuartero.....	4,009	4,805	.....	796
Iao.....	8,032	5,264	2,768	.....
Dunadag.....	8,443	7,342	1,101	.....
Dumarao.....	5,599	5,107	492	.....
Ibajay.....	11,608	11,868	.....	260
Ibisan (Ivisan).....	2,787	2,770	17	.....
Jagnaya.....	2,169	2,093	76	.....
Jamindan.....	1,194	881	313	.....
Jimeno.....	3,135	2,897	238	.....
Libacno.....	2,409	3,783	.....	1,374
Loctugan.....	2,398	2,924	.....	526
Macato.....	10,224	6,584	3,640	.....
Madalag.....	2,590	3,793	.....	1,203
Malinao.....	7,068	6,586	482	.....
Mambusao.....	10,929	8,518	2,411	.....
Mayon.....	1,616	1,975	.....	359
Navas.....	5,561	4,196	1,365	.....
Panay.....	11,965	19,266	.....	7,301
Panitan.....	6,687	6,455	232	.....
Pilar.....	2,814	4,818	.....	2,004
Pontevedra.....	10,090	6,891	3,199	.....
Sapián.....	2,688	3,159	.....	471
Sigma.....	3,448	4,943	.....	1,495
Tangalan.....	2,652	3,052	.....	400
Tapaz.....	3,319	2,507	812	.....
Total.....	167,318	171,323	20,027	24,032

Net loss, 4,005.
Five towns not reported.

CONCEPCION.

Sara (San Juan).....	12,709	8,542	6,167	.....
San Dionisio.....	2,338	4,375	.....	2,037
Total.....	15,047	10,917	6,167	2,037

Net gain, 4,130.
Four towns not reported.

ILOCOS NORTE.

Badoc.....	10,846	11,665	.....	819
Bangui.....	6,129	7,814	.....	1,685
Banua (Banna).....	2,146	4,137	.....	1,991
Laocag.....	28,322	30,642	.....	2,320
Paoay.....	10,341	12,122	.....	1,781
Pasguin.....	5,743	7,273	.....	1,530
Piddig.....	6,398	7,838	.....	1,440
San Miguel.....	8,541	9,529	.....	988
Total.....	78,466	91,020	.....	12,554

Net loss, 12,554.
Seven towns not reported.

TABLE No. 2.—A comparison of the population of each pueblo reporting in 1896, with the population of the same pueblo in 1887—Continued.

ILOCOS SUR.

Pueblo.	Population.		Gain.	Loss.
	1896.	1887.		
Nueva Cobeta (Nueva Coveta).....	487	485	52	.....
Salcedo	667	1,795	.....	1,128
San Esteban	2,511	2,809	.....	298
San Ildefonso	2,111	2,398	.....	287
Santa	8,472	8,546	.....	74
Santa Catalina	5,527	4,978	549	.....
Santa Cruz	5,941	7,653	.....	1,712
Santa Lucia	7,113	7,687	.....	574
Santa Maria	12,167	12,499	.....	332
Santiago	8,643	4,126	.....	4,517
Santo Domingo	8,704	7,925	779	.....
Sevilla	1,065	1,365	.....	291
Sinait	7,482	7,497	.....	15
Tagudin	7,959	13,769	.....	5,810
Total	73,849	83,473	1,380	11,004

Net loss, 9,624.
Nine towns not reported.

ILOILO.

Banate	6,250	6,252	.....	2
Cabatuan	19,939	20,221	.....	282
Calinog	6,497	7,562	.....	1,065
Cordova (Cordoba)	2,693	3,170	.....	477
Dingle	11,140	12,848	.....	1,708
Dumangas	14,925	16,860	.....	1,935
Iloilo	6,429	11,884	.....	5,455
Janituy	19,417	25,568	.....	6,151
Jaro	10,333	11,200	.....	867
Lambunao	10,059	7,456	2,603	.....
Leon (Camando)	13,168	13,041	127	.....
Maasin	10,026	10,165	.....	139
Mingao	22,066	18,890	3,176	.....
Nagaba (Isla de Guimaras)	4,701	5,791	.....	1,090
Olon	14,280	15,779	.....	1,499
Pototan	16,074	22,338	.....	6,264
San Enrique	8,725	8,060	665	.....
San Miguel (Angoy)	7,198	7,068	112	.....
Santa Barbara	15,528	15,373	155	.....
Tigbauan	10,154	9,505	649	.....
Tubungan	5,594	5,181	413	.....
Total	230,196	249,224	7,906	26,934

Net loss 19,028.
Nineteen towns not reported.

INFANTA.

Binangonan de Lampon	9,097	6,006	3,091	.....
Polillo	1,784	1,094	690	.....
Total	10,881	7,100	3,781	.....

Net gain, 3,781.
Complete.

ISABELA.

Angadanan	3,278	2,169	1,109	.....
Cabagan Nuevo	7,436	5,851	1,585	.....
Cabagan Viejo	3,796	3,674	122	.....
Carig	1,599	1,355	244	.....
Cauayan	2,257	2,196	61	.....
Cordon	1,074	984	90	.....
Echague	6,878	3,992	2,886	.....
Ilagan	4,259	12,131	.....	7,872
Naguilian	2,172	.....	2,172	.....
Palanan	1,054	979	75	.....
Reina Mercedes	2,062	1,816	246	.....
Santa Maria de Luzon	1,569	2,933	.....	1,364
Tumauini	5,238	4,422	816	.....
Total	42,672	42,502	9,406	9,236

Net gain, 170.
Complete.

TABLE NO. 2.—A comparison of the population of each pueblo reporting in 1896, with the population of the same pueblo in 1887—Continued.

JOLO ARCHIPELAGO.

Pueblo.	Population.		Gain.	Loss.
	1896.	1887.		
Tataan (Tatan) Tawi-Tawi	2,598	.....	2,598	.....

Other islands not reported.

LEPANTO.

Cervantes and 36 rancherías	21,608	16,152	5,456	
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Net gain 5,456.
Complete.

MANILA.

Calocan.....	7,829	8,854		1,025
Mariquina.....	10,156	9,509	647	
Navotas.....	11,643	12,802	.....	1,159
Pandacan.....	5,006	4,657	348	.....
Pasig.....	20,983	18,407	2,576	.....
Pateros.....	5,273	5,761	.....	488
Pineda (Pasay).....	10,067	7,762	2,305	.....
Las Piñas.....	2,416	3,935	.....	1,519
San Felipe Neri.....	6,240	7,500	.....	1,260
San Juan del Monte.....	3,802	2,305	1,497	.....
San Mateo.....	4,467	4,688	.....	171
San Pedro Macati.....	3,351	3,650	.....	299
Táguig.....	11,048	9,928	1,120	.....
Total.....	102,280	99,708	8,493	5,921

Net gain, 2,572.
Seven towns, including the capital, not reported.

MASBATE Y TICAPO.

Baleno (Balino).....	1,553	1,337	216	.....
Catanga.....	3,181	1,563	1,618	.....
Magdalena (Vista).....	971	837	134	.....
Masbate.....	3,039	2,253	786	.....
Milagros.....	5,136	2,989	2,147	.....
Mobo.....	2,019	1,764	255	.....
Palanas.....	2,950	2,129	821	.....
San Augustin.....	1,640	1,417	223	.....
San Fernando (Butuan).....	4,322	2,627	1,695	.....
San Jacinto.....	3,671	2,475	1,196	.....
Uson.....	2,862	1,975	887	.....
Total.....	31,344	21,366	9,978	.....

Net gain, 9,978.
Complete.

MINDORO.

Abra de Ilog.....	1,024	1,112	.....	88
Aling (Iling).....	513	486	27	.....
Baco (Bacoo).....	755	598	157	.....
Boac (Isla de Marinduque).....	14,790	13,392	1,398	.....
Bongabon (Socol).....	679	663	116	.....
Bulalacao.....	717	583	134	.....
Calapan.....	4,333	4,431	.....	98
Caluya (Isla de Caluya Sencara Grupo).....	722	539	183	.....
Gazan (Isla de Marinduque).....	6,928	5,442	1,486	.....
Loac (Love, Looc).....	1,808	1,309	499	.....
Lubang (Isla de Lubang).....	4,171	.....	.....	.....
Mamburao.....	840	408	432	.....
Mangaring (Mangarin).....	365	357	8	.....
Mangalay.....	432	353	79	.....
Mogpog (Isla de Marinduque).....	6,619	5,149	1,470	.....
Nabuan.....	4,919	4,319	600	.....
Paluan.....	1,817	1,677	140	.....
Pinamalayan.....	1,407	612	795	.....
Pola.....	1,614	939	675	.....

TABLE NO. 2.—A comparison of the population of each pueblo reporting in 1896, with the population of the same pueblo in 1887—Continued.

MINDORO—Continued.

Pueblo.	Population.		Gain.	Loss.
	1896.	1887.		
Puerto Galera.....	999	758	241	.....
Sablayan.....	599	864	.....	265
Santa Cruz de Napo (Isla de Marinduque).....	16,108	15,429	677	.....
Semirara (Semerara).....	310	271	39	.....
Subaan (Subaang).....	557	403	154	.....
Tieling.....	884	293	91	.....
Torrijos (Isla de Marinduque).....	3,548	2,874	674	.....
Total.....	76,966	66,867	10,540	451

Net gain, 10,089.
Complete.

MISAMIS.

Agusan.....	1,681	1,113	568	.....
Aloran.....	5,306	3,080	2,226	.....
Alubijid.....	2,888	2,432	456	.....
Balingasag.....	4,498	4,947	.....	449
Catarman (Isla de Camiguin).....	5,027	4,151	876	.....
Guingo-og (Gingoog).....	4,807	2,561	2,246	.....
Guinsiliban (Guinsilitan).....	1,561	1,695	.....	134
Iligan.....	2,398	3,019	.....	621
Iponan.....	2,797	4,726	.....	1,929
Jimenez.....	8,415	5,990	2,425	.....
Langonlong.....	1,827	1,618	209	.....
Loculan.....	5,340	4,411	929	.....
Maguinog (Maginog, Mahinog, Mahinoc, Isla de Camiguin).....	2,575	4,183	.....	1,608
Mambajo (Isla de Camiguin).....	9,512	9,142	370	.....
Maria Cristina.....	1,061	214	847	.....
Misamis.....	6,485	3,996	2,489	.....
Molugan.....	1,239	1,170	69	.....
Naanan.....	1,334	1,224	110	.....
Oroquieta.....	11,670	7,432	4,238	.....
Tasa-an (Jasaan).....	4,263	3,449	814	.....
Total.....	84,684	70,553	18,872	4,741

Net gain, 14,131.
Fifteen towns not reported.

MORONG.

Angono.....	1,394	2,124	.....	730
Antipolo.....	3,561	3,970	.....	409
Baras.....	1,217	1,205	12	.....
Binangonan de Bay.....	8,354	7,862	492	.....
Bosoboso.....	886	671	.....	215
Cainta.....	2,207	2,356	.....	149
Cardona.....	2,407	2,655	.....	248
Jalajala.....	1,687	1,665	22	.....
Morong.....	4,919	6,660	.....	1,741
Piñilla.....	2,486	4,007	.....	1,521
Tanay.....	4,078	4,380	.....	302
Taytay.....	6,396	7,492	.....	1,096
Teresa (Santa, Santa Rosa).....	1,841	1,893	.....	48
Quisao.....	776	.....	776	.....
Total.....	41,713	46,940	1,302	6,529

Net loss, 5,227.
Complete.

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL.

Bacolod.....	6,676	7,075	.....	399
Binalagan.....	5,884	5,228	656	.....
Cabancalan (Eustaquio Lopez).....	8,799	5,944	2,855	.....
Cadiz Nuevo.....	14,020	3,554	10,466	.....
Cauayan.....	2,195	2,173	22	.....
Dancalan.....	1,984	2,983	.....	999
Escalante.....	6,281	3,891	2,390	.....
Granada.....	2,229	460	769	.....
Gulljungan (Guigungan, Guilhungan).....	859	2,374	.....	1,515

TABLE NO. 2.—A comparison of the population of each pueblo reporting in 1896, with the population of the same pueblo in 1887—Continued.

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL—Continued.

Pueblo.	Population.		Gain.	Loss.
	1896.	1887.		
Guimbalaon	5,571	.....	5,571	.....
Guinigaran (Ginigaran, Ginigaran)	16,011	8,969	7,042	.....
Ilog	5,599	4,659	940	.....
Isabela (Manacog)	11,245	9,163	2,082	.....
Jimamaylan	6,842	.....	6,842	.....
La Carlota (Simancas)	10,588	6,392	4,196	.....
Manapla (Manopla)	8,343	4,328	4,015	.....
Minuluan (now Talisay)	16,436	7,671	8,765	.....
Murcia	2,346	2,773	.....	427
Pontevedra (Marayo)	6,612	6,904	.....	292
San Enrique	3,261	3,416	.....	155
Saravia	15,745	9,596	6,149	.....
Silay	14,539	7,762	6,777	.....
Suay	2,471	1,674	797	.....
Valladolid	14,491	10,239	4,252	.....
Ysin (Isiu, Isio)	1,624	2,487	.....	863
Total	194,873	125,134	74,586	4,847

Net gain, 69,739.
Complete.

NUEVA ECLJA.

Bongaboy (Bongabon)	2,124	2,506	.....	381
Cabiao	5,917	7,949	.....	2,032
Cuyapo	11,722	8,834	2,888	.....
Licab	5,222	.....	5,222	.....
Talavera	1,782	6,436	.....	4,654
Umingan (Humingan)	7,205	5,117	2,088	.....
Total	33,972	30,841	10,198	7,067

Net gain, 3,131.
Eighteen towns not reported.

NUEVA VIZCAYA.

Aritao	617	1,208	.....	591
Bagabag	1,518	1,841	.....	323
Bambang	2,469	2,899	.....	430
Bayombong	8,654	3,656	.....	1
Dupax	2,582	3,785	.....	1,203
Diadi	114	104	10	.....
Ibung	980	556	424	.....
Mungua (district of Binatanga)	383	.....	383	.....
Solano	4,272	5,331	.....	1,059
Total	16,589	19,379	817	3,607

Complete.
Net loss, 2,790.

PANGASINAN.

Aguilar	4,052	4,196	.....	144
Alava	4,956	4,140	816	.....
Alcala	8,827	8,952	.....	125
Asingan	9,439	11,817	.....	2,378
Bayambang	13,808	11,376	2,432	.....
Binalonan	11,925	9,121	2,804	.....
Binmaley	14,778	14,048	730	.....
Calasio	14,058	14,993	.....	935
Dagupan	16,448	16,530	.....	82
Lingayen	15,212	16,196	.....	984
Malasiqui	11,505	12,782	.....	1,277
Manauag (Manuag, Manuag)	13,438	9,331	4,107	.....
Mangaldan	15,581	12,724	2,857	.....
Pozorrubio	10,177	9,657	520	.....
Salasa	7,201	5,784	1,417	.....
San Carlos	23,590	28,744	.....	5,154
San Fabian	9,454	9,465	.....	11
San Isidro	2,663	4,324	.....	1,661

TABLE No. 2.—A comparison of the population of each pueblo reporting in 1896, with the population of the same pueblo in 1887—Continued.

PANGASINAN—Continued.

Pueblo.	Population.		Gain.	Loss.
	1896.	1887.		
San Jacinto.....	5,006	4,861	145	.....
San Manuel.....	6,867	10,404	.....	3,537
Santa Barbara.....	7,989	9,651	.....	1,662
Santa Maria.....	4,831	4,960	.....	119
Total.....	281,806	234,046	15,828	18,069

Net loss, 2,241.
Seven towns not reported.

PARAGUA.

Bacuit.....	1,210		1,210	
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PRINCIPE.

Baler.....	2,208	2,287		79
Casiguran.....	1,804	1,730	74	
San Jose de Casig.....	215	181	34	
Total.....	4,227	4,198	108	79

Net gain, 29.
Complete.

ROMBLON.

Azagra.....	4,089	3,355	684	.....
Badijor (isla de Tablas, Badijos).....	3,476	2,881	595	.....
Banton (isla de Banton).....	4,090	3,408	684	.....
Cajidiocan (isla de Sibuyan).....	3,283	3,213	70	.....
Corcuera (isla de Simara).....	1,981	1,976	5	.....
Despujols.....	2,362	.....	2,362	.....
Looc (Loog, isla de Tablas).....	4,508	5,989	.....	1,481
Magallanes.....	1,844	1,604	240	.....
Odiungan (Odiungan, isla de Tablas).....	5,649	6,382	.....	733
Romblon.....	7,279	6,022	1,257	.....
Santa Fe.....	1,751	1,751	.....	.....
Total.....	40,262	34,828	7,648	2,214

Net gain, 5,434.
Complete.

SAMAR.

Balangiga.....	4,163	4,012	151	.....
Basey.....	12,846	12,155	691	.....
Borongan.....	12,221	9,749	2,472	.....
Calbayog.....	13,216	20,637	.....	7,421
Calbiga.....	4,091	3,108	983	.....
Capul (Abag).....	3,835	3,379	456	.....
Catarman.....	9,052	6,757	2,295	.....
Catubig.....	11,496	9,361	2,135	.....
Gandara.....	13,563	9,018	4,545	.....
Guivan (Guiuan).....	12,051	10,583	1,468	.....
Hernani (Nagas, Jiabon).....	3,551	2,140	1,411	.....
Lagranja (La Granja, Minapa).....	3,346	3,259	87	.....
Lanang.....	6,851	3,034	3,817	.....
Laoang.....	7,710	7,315	395	.....
Lavezares.....	3,316	3,347	.....	31
Mercedes.....	1,552	1,452	100	.....
Mondragon.....	1,556	1,225	331	.....
Oquendo.....	5,704	3,133	2,571	.....
Oras.....	6,671	5,068	1,603	.....
Palapag.....	5,548	3,468	2,080	.....
Pambujan.....	5,849	5,397	452	.....
Paranas.....	7,643	5,879	1,764	.....
Paric (Dolores).....	4,430	2,592	1,838	.....
Quinapundan.....	1,714	1,703	11	.....
Salcedo.....	5,399	3,467	1,932	.....

TABLE NO. 2.—A comparison of the population of each pueblo reporting in 1896, with the population of the same pueblo in 1887—Continued.

SAMAR—Continued.

Pueblo.	Population.		Gain.	Loss.
	1896.	1887.		
San Sebastian.....	2,084	1,900	134	.....
Santa Rita.....	2,975	2,337	638	.....
Santo Nino.....	4,918	.....	4,918	.....
Sulat.....	4,605	4,644	.....	39
Tarangnan (Dapdap).....	5,097	4,331	766	.....
Tubig.....	2,835	2,296	539	.....
Villa Real (Umanas).....	5,500	5,297	203	.....
Zumarraga (Sumarraga).....	4,545	5,464	.....	919
Weyler.....	2,611	.....	2,611	.....
Total.....	202,494	167,507	43,397	8,410

Net gain, 34,967.

Five towns not reported.

TAYABAS.

Alfonso XIII.....	1,162	.....	1,162	.....
Atimonan.....	10,747	9,508	1,239	.....
Calaguag (Calauang, Calauag, Calaoang).....	2,652	1,782	870	.....
Candelaria.....	3,244	3,532	.....	288
Guinayangan.....	2,277	2,258	19	.....
Gumaca.....	7,606	7,501	105	.....
Lucban.....	9,930	10,220	.....	290
Lucena.....	6,399	5,479	920	.....
Mauban.....	13,140	9,050	4,090	.....
Pagbilao.....	5,719	4,514	1,205	.....
Pitogo.....	2,975	2,684	291	.....
San Narciso.....	1,389	2,162	.....	773
Sarinaya.....	6,340	7,157	.....	817
Tayabas.....	13,616	16,065	.....	2,449
Tiaong.....	7,564	7,217	347	.....
Unisan.....	1,779	1,785	.....	6
Total.....	96,539	90,914	10,248	4,623

Net gain, 5,625.

Four towns not reported.

UNION.

Agoo.....	10,830	9,186	1,644	.....
Aringay.....	7,454	7,195	259	.....
Bagnotan (Bagnotan).....	7,977	6,842	1,135	.....
Balaoan (Balaoang).....	9,939	12,104	.....	2,165
Bangar.....	9,494	9,610	.....	116
Bauang (Banan, Baoang).....	8,619	7,944	675	.....
Caba (Capa).....	3,419	2,909	510	.....
Naguilian.....	10,742	9,587	1,155	.....
Namacpacan (Namagpacan).....	9,123	8,816	307	.....
Rosario.....	3,703	2,754	949	.....
San Fernando.....	14,061	12,131	1,920	.....
San Juan.....	10,510	9,715	795	.....
Santo Tomas.....	5,421	4,810	611	.....
Tubao.....	6,793	6,461	332	.....
Total.....	118,075	110,064	10,292	2,281

Net gain, 8,011.

Complete.

ZAMBALES.

Agno.....	5,578	4,646	932	.....
Alos.....	1,762	1,126	636	.....
Anda.....	3,897	2,913	984	.....
Balincaguin.....	2,974	2,463	511	.....
Bollinao.....	5,401	6,861	.....	1,460
Botolan.....	4,729	3,720	1,009	.....
Cabangan.....	2,735	2,794	.....	59
Candelaria.....	3,010	2,584	426	.....
Castillejos.....	3,023	4,019	.....	996
Dasol.....	2,285	2,424	.....	139
Iba.....	3,063	3,587	.....	524
Infanta.....	2,619	3,066	533	.....

TABLE NO. 2.—*A comparison of the population of each pueblo reporting in 1896, with the population of the same pueblo in 1887—Continued.*

ZAMBALES—Continued.

Pueblo.	Population.		Gain.	Loss.
	1896.	1887.		
Masinloc.....	2,777	2,763	14	.....
Palauig (Palawi).....	2,611	2,523	88	.....
San Iddro.....	3,118	2,623	495	.....
San Marcelino.....	3,340	4,259	.....	919
San Narciso.....	7,301	7,260	41	.....
Total.....	61,223	59,631	5,689	4,097

Net gain, 1,592.
Seven towns not reported.

ZAMBOANGA.

Ayala.....	2,569	1,748	821	.....
Mercedes (Las Mercedes).....	3,986	3,454	532	.....
Santa Maria.....	3,030	2,684	346	.....
Tetuan.....	3,580	3,925	.....	345
Zamboanga.....	2,963	5,388	.....	2,425
Total.....	16,118	17,199	1,699	2,780

Net loss, 1,081.
Complete.

Comparison of the population of the towns reported in 1896 with the population of the same towns in 1887.

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

Province.	Number of towns.		Population.		Loss.	Gain.
	1887.	1896.	1887.	1896.		
Abra.....	12	9	31,230	23,584	7,646	.....
Albay.....	25	17	182,203	199,027	.....	16,824
Antique.....	19	20	115,434	113,769	1,665	.....
Balabac.....	1	1	2,110	208	1,902	.....
Bataan.....	12	12	50,781	46,613	4,168	.....
Benguet.....	20	10	7,298	7,054	244	.....
Bohol.....	36	18	105,059	116,744	.....	12,685
Bulacan.....	25	24	236,445	232,763	3,682	.....
Cagayan.....	19	9	29,717	30,942	.....	1,225
Calamianes.....	3	3	14,291	13,240	1,051	.....
Capiz.....	33	28	171,323	167,318	4,005	.....
Concepcion.....	6	2	10,917	15,047	.....	4,130
Ilocos Norte.....	15	8	91,020	78,466	12,554	.....
Ilocos Sur.....	23	14	83,473	73,849	9,624	.....
Iloilo.....	40	21	249,224	230,196	19,028	.....
Infanta.....	2	2	7,100	10,881	.....	3,781
Isabela.....	14	13	42,502	40,500	2,002	.....
Lepanto.....	36	36	16,152	21,608	.....	5,456
Manila.....	20	13	99,708	102,280	.....	2,572
Masbate (group).....	11	11	21,366	31,344	.....	9,978
Mindoro (group).....	29	26	66,867	76,956	.....	10,089
Misamis.....	35	20	70,553	84,684	.....	14,131
Morong.....	13	14	46,940	41,713	5,227	.....
Negros Occidental.....	27	26	125,134	182,460	.....	57,326
Nueva Ecija.....	24	6	30,841	28,750	2,091	.....
Nueva Vizcaya.....	8	9	19,379	16,206	3,173	.....
Pangasinan.....	29	22	234,046	231,805	2,241	.....
Principe.....	3	3	4,198	4,227	.....	29
Romblon (group).....	9	11	34,828	36,149	.....	1,321
Samar.....	39	34	167,507	194,965	.....	27,458
Tayabas.....	20	16	90,914	95,387	.....	4,473
Union.....	14	14	110,064	118,075	.....	8,011
Zambales.....	24	17	59,631	61,223	.....	1,592
Zamboanga.....	5	5	17,199	16,118	1,081	.....
Total.....	651	494	2,644,454	2,744,151	81,384	181,081

Net gain, 99,697 or 3.8 per cent.

This rate of gain applied to a total population in 1887 of 5,984,727 gives a population of 6,212,146, to which should be added for new towns 49,193, giving a grand total, exclusive of wild tribes, of 6,261,339.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and deaths by provinces.

Province.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Province.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.
Abra	43	34	Lepanto.....	23	17
Albay	44	31	Manila.....	26	38
Amburayan	44	11	Masbate (group)	57	20
Antique	49	11	Mindoro (group).....	47	24
Balabac	62	43	Misamis.....	44	36
Bataan	60	37	Morong.....	57	37
Benguet.....	20	12	Negros Occidental.....	56	53
Bohol.....	42	20	Nueva Ecija.....	86	63
Bulacan.....	55	31	Pangasinan.....	59	39
Cagayan.....	65	55	Principe.....	39	22
Calamianes.....	35	19	Samar.....	58	22
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